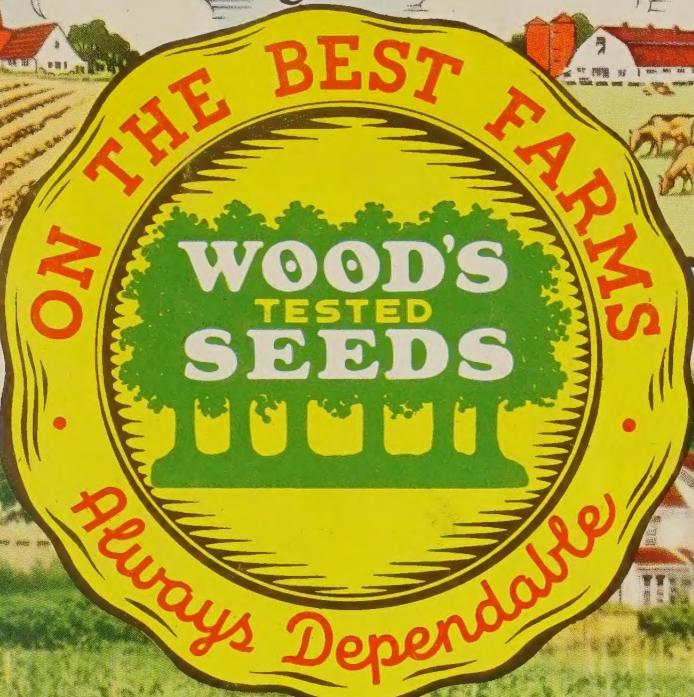


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

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1944

Spring Catalog

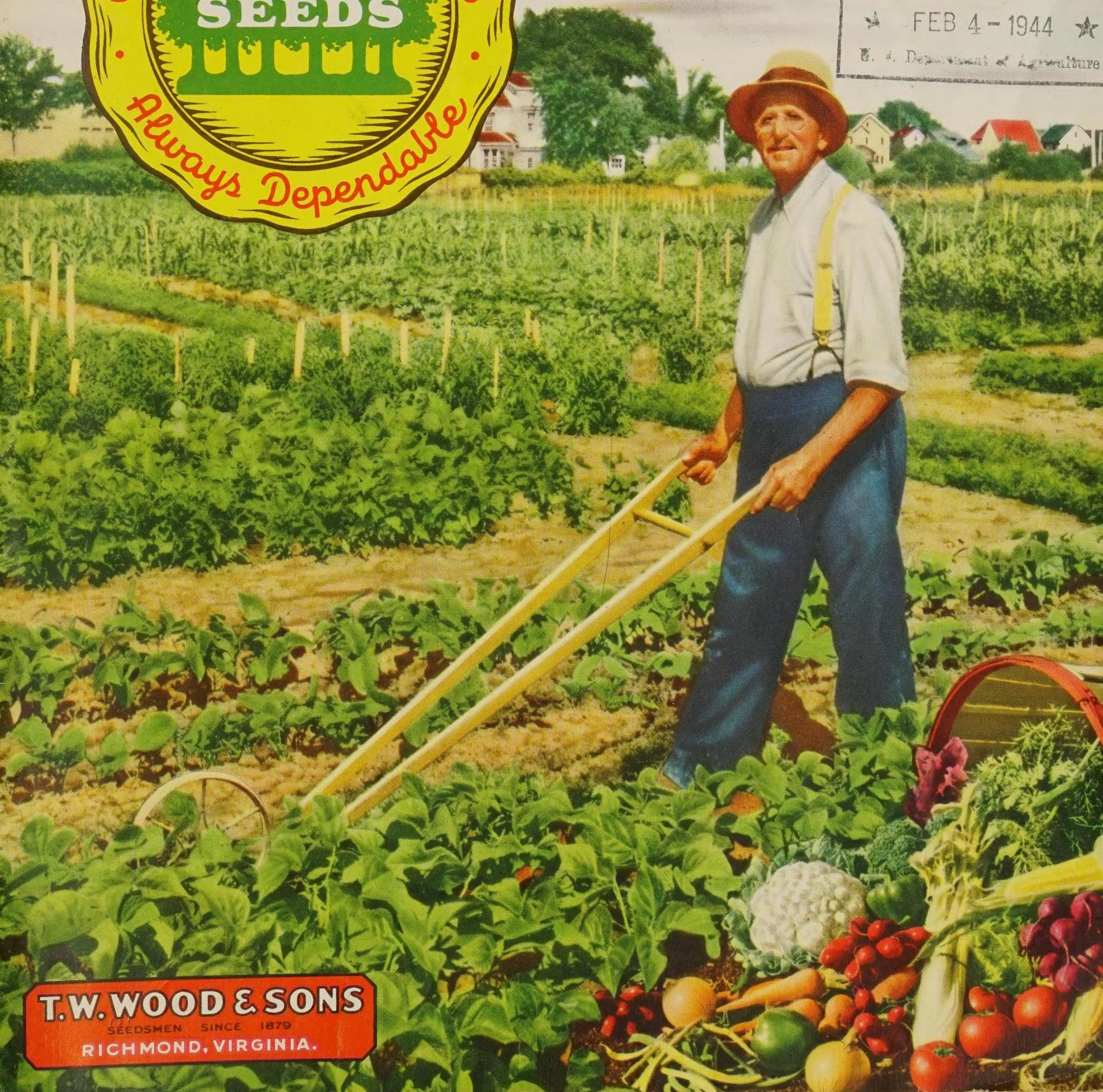
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T.W.WOOD & SONS

FEEDSMEN SINCE 1879

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.



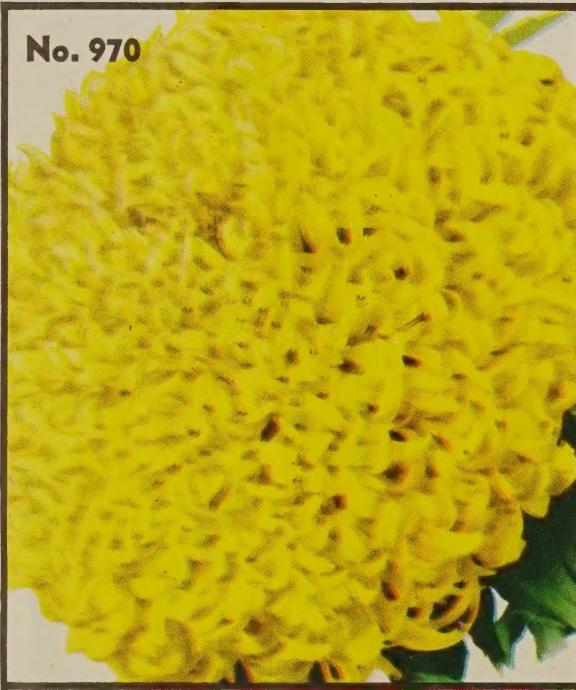
No. 906



No. 1285



THE Best IN Flowers



No. 970

No. 906 Hollyhock. INDIAN SPRING. All American Silver Medal Winner. A lovely summer annual, blooming in less than five months after planting, producing a profuse and colorful display of semi-double crinkly edged flowers for weeks. Rose pink is the predominating color but variations will occur from very light pink to an almost crimson rose shade. Grows normally 3½ to 4 feet but may attain to 6 feet. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 1285 Zinnia. FANTASY WILDFIRE. A vivid companion to Star Dust and White Light, Wildfire adds a distinct note of color and cheerfulness to the garden and will enliven any home when used in flower arrangements. The strong, free blooming plants, 2½ to 3 feet high, come into flower in about 50 days after seeds are planted. The color is a rich dazzling scarlet. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 50c.

No. 573 Alyssum. VIOLET QUEEN. No Alyssum introduction in years has aroused such universal interest as has Violet Queen. It is one of the most revolutionary developments in this flower. Plants are dwarf, compact, neat in habit, free flowering and the small sweetly scented flowers are a rich deep shade of violet. Pkt. 25c; ¼ oz. 60c.

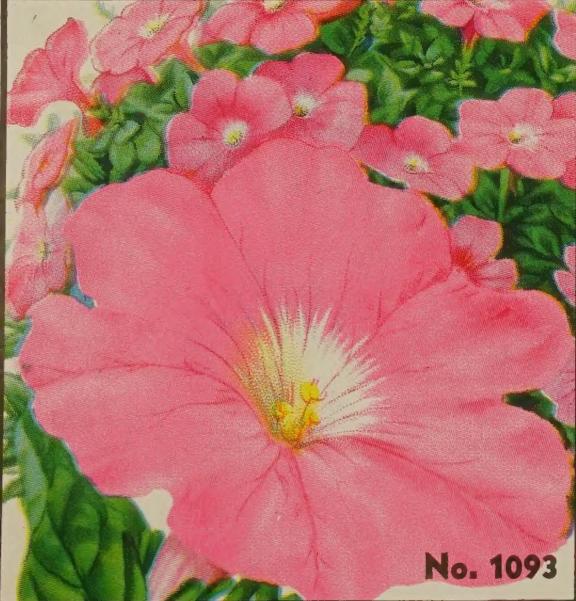
No. 1251 Verbena. SPITFIRE. The liveliest color in the grand-flora class of verbenas. It is the personification of a "Spitfire" fighter plane in action, radiating its defiance in deep scarlet rose colors in mammoth blooms 3½ inches across. The vigorous plants measure 25 to 30 inches in diameter with each stem of florets semi-erect. Pkt. 25c; ⅛ oz. 60c.

No. 1093 Petunia Cheerful. NEW DWARF

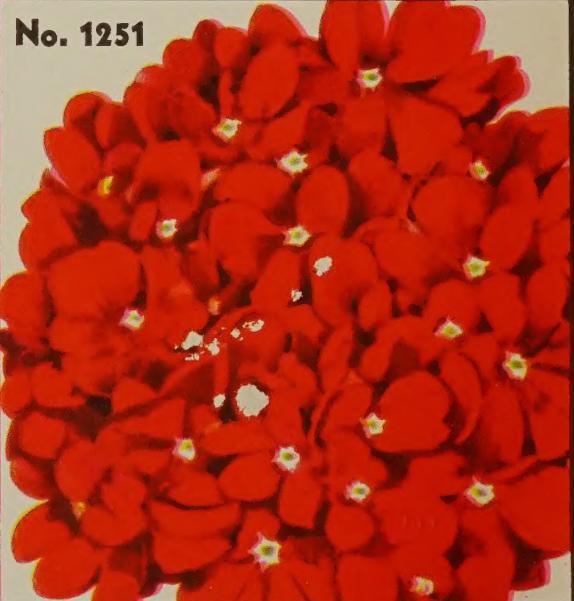
BEDDING. All America Bronze Medal Winner for 1944. Flowers grow 2¾ in. and more across, varying according to age, from clear salmon-pink to softer, lighter shades of salmon—a blending that is most pleasing and colorful. Plants are of a new habit of growth, being low, spreading close to the ground as they start to bloom and later forming a dwarf mound 10 in. high and as much as 2 ft. across; ideal for bedding and wide borders, lovely for cutting. Pkt. 25c.

No. 970 Marigold-Mum. Bronze Medal Winner for 1944 All America Selections. Grows 3 feet or taller with luxuriant deep green foliage, and the long stems bear the largest incurved chrysanthemum flowered marigolds yet produced. The flowers are 4 inches or more across and 2 inches deep. This huge lemon yellow keeps well as a cut flower and rivals Japanese Chrysanthemums. It blooms from early August 'till hard frost and produces a wealth of gorgeous flowers. Pkt. 25c.

No. 759 Cosmos. YELLOW FLARE. All America Silver Medal Winner. Bright clear yellow, the color for which gardeners have wished for many years. The single flowers are two to two-and-a-half inches across, produced in great masses on three foot plants. Very attractive and colorful in the garden and delightful in flower arrangements. Pkt. 20c; ¼ oz. 50c.



No. 1093



WOOD'S RECOMMENDED Varieties and Specialties



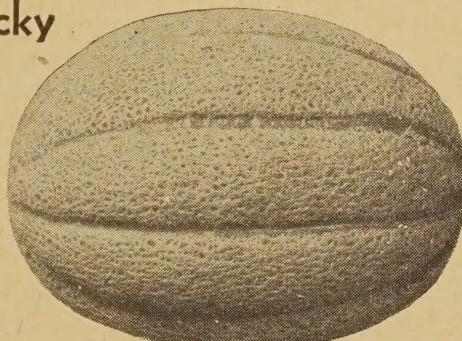
Carolina Header Collard

it is a late seeder. In flavor we do not believe any collard can compare with it. You can grow it on land so poor that it would not produce a crop of cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50;** 2-lb. lots \$2.35; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

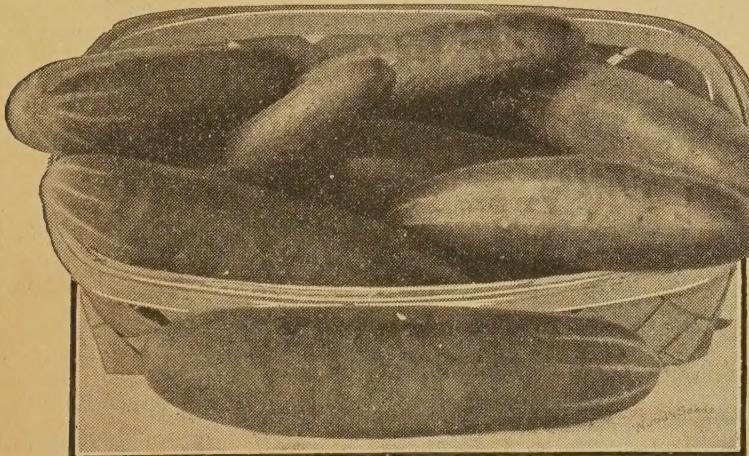
257. Jumbo, Jr. Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

(80 Days)—A pure and uniform strain of Rocky Ford Jr. that grows almost as large again, adapting it splendidly for roadside markets; also for private growers who prefer a large melon. It is well netted and will ship well, but is particularly well suited for nearby markets. The green flesh is thick, sweet, spicy and decidedly fine grained for so large a melon.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.



Jumbo Jr. Rocky Ford



189. Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

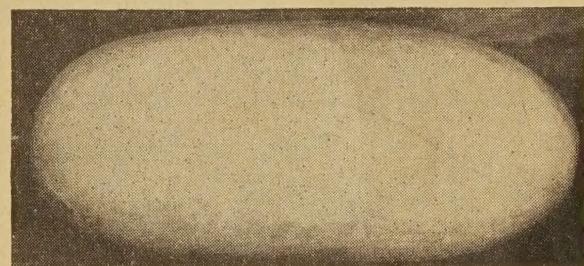
(60 Days)—The name Earlingreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color it holds long after picking. 9 in. or more in length, 2 1/2 in. in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25;** 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

146. Carolina Header Collard

Hard Heading—Short Stemmed—Hardest of All Collards

A collard that heads up like a cabbage, yet is hardy enough to stand more severe winters than any collard we know. It makes a nice sized solid head, with just enough bottom leaves to protect it. The stalk is very short, the head is firm, the slightly savoyed leaves are spaced close together;

283. Hawkesbury Wilt- Resistant Watermelon



Wilt is fast becoming a serious menace to the growing of watermelons and where it is prevalent the only recourse is to plant a wilt resistant variety. To combat wilt the Virginia Truck Experiment Station brought Hawkesbury from Australia and grew it on badly infested lands. The result was so satisfactory that Hawkesbury is more generally grown than all other resistant kinds. It is an oblong melon of the Irish Gray type, averages 30 to 35 lbs., has a tough rind and is sweet and juicy. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c;** lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

93. Wood's Early Jersey Wakefield Cabbage

Throughout the South Early Jersey Wakefield is the most universally grown cabbage; it is found in practically every garden. Our strain was grown from splendidly bred Long Island planting stock; its earliness, solidity, uniformity, good size and fine quality have all contributed to make our Jersey Wakefield famous with growers whether grown in the home garden, for nearby market and for shipping. Its earliness, hardiness and sure heading make it a profitable cabbage to grow. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40;** 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.

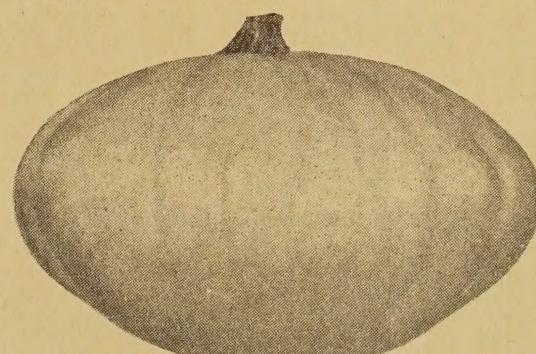


WOOD'S SEEDS

407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash (50 Days)

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.

Sold Only in Sealed Packages.

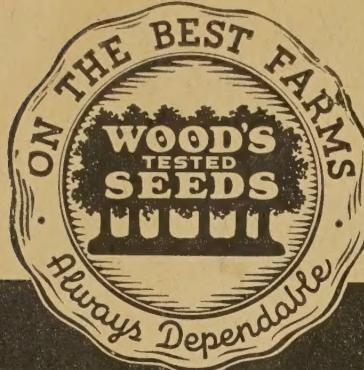


Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

great producers. It is so much superior to other scalloped squashes that everyone should give it preference. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c;** 1/4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

Note the thickness—no depression around the stem and absence of scallops; this means about double as much meat as in other scalloped squashes. The quality and flavor are extra fine. The creamy white squashes average 2 to 2 1/2 pounds; are particularly fine for home use and profitable for marketing. The plants grow about two feet high, are very vigorous and

Preferred



Wood's Items of Interest for the Farm



T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

PLANT QUALITY SEEDS FOR A VICTORY GARDEN

WOOD'S No. 23 SUDAN GRASS

We were most fortunate this year in obtaining a carload of this exceptionally fine strain of sudan grass grown on one farm from certified seed. Wood's No. 23 Sudan Grass has given remarkable results and many of our customers were disappointed in not obtaining supplies last year owing to the exceedingly short crop produced. This sudan grass is outstanding as a summer hay and pasture crop and will give approximately 20% to 25% greater growth than the regular sudan, producing a finer quality hay. Further information about our Wood's No. 23 Sudan is given on page 47.

CERTIFIED HEGARI

This is very similar in appearance of seed and growth to Kaffir Corn except that it will produce slightly larger yields, more heads per acre, and a semi-sweet stalk. It makes a larger growth than Combine Milo, furnishing an excellent heavy yielding ensilage crop.

Shall I Plant Hybrid or Open Pollinated Corn?

The hybrid corns we offer are the finest quality, well adapted to locations for which recommended. They have proven their higher yielding ability and under normal conditions will give an increased yield of from 15% to 25%. We highly recommend our hybrid corns where the product of the crop can be consumed on the farm. The crop, however, must be used for feed or milling purposes and not for replanting. New seed of hybrids must be bought each year.

Corn for feed and milling can only be sold at a ceiling price according to government regulations. On the contrary, on open pollinated corn grown for seed purposes there is no ceiling. Farmers growing open pollinated corn the past season have been able to obtain decidedly higher prices than the ceiling price set for feed corn. There is no ceiling on seed corn at present.

This fact should be considered when deciding whether to plant open pollinated or hybrid corn. Under the present rules and regulations it may be that the premium at which open pollinated seed corn can be sold may justify the continued planting of open pollinated varieties.

Virginia and the Carolinas have enjoyed a fine reputation in the production of open pollinated seed and ensilage corn, and where you have been selling your open pollinated corn at a premium this fact should be considered carefully when deciding if to switch to hybrids.

WOOD'S IMPROVED YELLOW SOY BEANS, A Fine Edible Strain

There is an enormously increasing demand throughout the country for soybeans to be used for human consumption. In offering our Wood's Improved Yellow Soybeans as an edible strain we have selected the very finest quality good bright plump beans, carefully graded and cleaned. This variety has become more and more popular every year for human consumption. An increasing demand convinces us that it has an outstanding place among the edible strains of soybeans. This fine variety is now obtainable in many grocery stores for home consumption.

It has a mild sweet flavor, far superior to any of the other commercial yellow beans. They can be cooked after soaking over night in the same manner as other edible beans, or ground into flour. Wood's Yellow, Edible Strain, has a protein content of 44%, and is an excellent source of Vitamins B and G. The nutritive value is due principally to the high protein percentage and high calory value due to richness in oil.

The following letter from Blanche Tansil, Associate Professor of Home Economics, The Woman's College of the Uni-

ORDER SEEDS EARLY

From information received from the Department of Agriculture, it is anticipated there will be an increase in Victory Gardens of approximately 10% over the enormous number put in last spring. This will again be a heavy burden on every seedsman. It is suggested that our customers order early field and garden seeds for both spring and early summer planting. The enormous demand last year necessitated seedsmen closing many of their retail stores and put them behind from three to four weeks in filling orders. Also deliveries by transportation companies are becoming unusually slow.

Information About Legumes The drought and unfavorable growing conditions caused a decided reduction in many crops, particularly cowpeas, which includes edible Crowder Peas; also a shortage of Virginia and Wilson Soybeans, which are our outstanding hay varieties. We estimate the crop of cowpeas will not be over 10% to 25% of last year and the above hay varieties of soybeans about 50% to 60%. Owing to this condition we are unable to offer any cowpeas in this catalog except our edible strain.

With this outlook, every farmer should consider the advisability of sowing lespedeza on all fall sown grain. Prices of lespedeza are somewhat higher than prevailed last year, but even at today's values, it is about as reasonable a crop as can be sown for hay and soil improving.

At the time this catalog went to press, in December, anticipations are that there will be an acute scarcity of red clover, ladino clover, cowpeas and crowder peas with a probable shortage before the planting season is over of sudan grass, pearl millet, sugar drip sorghum, Virginia and Wilson Black Soybeans, alfalfa, alyce clover and lespedeza, also seed corn. Most all other items of field seeds appear to be in ample supply for normal requirements.

WOOD'S WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACKEYE PEAS

We are fortunate in having produced exceptionally fine crops of these heavy yielding edible peas, both the Giant and Early Wilt-Resistant strains. In the past four years and we have received many letters of praise as to their exceptional yielding ability and fine flavor. They are priced very reasonably in comparison with other edible varieties which are in very short supply. Full information on page 61.

COMBINE WHEATLAND MILO

For grain production throughout the southern states this has been outstanding in yields. We introduced this strain last spring and it has been grown quite extensively throughout Eastern Virginia and other southern states with most excellent results. Produces a crop of uniform height (about 30 inches), which can be easily combined, making it economical to harvest. With the increase in poultry production it should be a most profitable crop the coming season. We are discontinuing regular Milo as this new strain in our opinion is far superior for grain production.

WOOD'S IMPROVED YELLOW SOY BEANS, A Fine Edible Strain

versity of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina, is a fine recommendation for Wood's Improved Yellow Soybeans:

"We share the same enthusiasm for Wood's Yellow Soybeans as Lt. Watson. We use this variety and serve them in some form practically every day. The Wood's Yellow Soybean is of superior flavor. I have cooked and canned over 100 varieties of soybeans, both in the green and dry states. As long as we have a bean as fine as the Wood's Yellow for general purpose use, we won't have to bother separating the so-called edible varieties."

Full information regarding the value of edible soybeans, directions for cooking, etc., can be obtained by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C., enclosing 5c to cover cost of the bulletin.

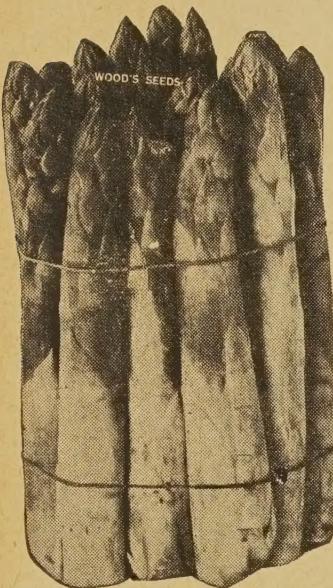
This bean requires 150 to 160 days to mature and is only recommended for planting in Eastern Virginia, the Carolinas, and the Gulf states.

By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15; 25 lbs. \$2.30; 50 lbs. \$4.40. Not postpaid, 5 to 24 lbs. 8c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 6½ per lb.; 100 lbs. and over 6c per lb.

★ ★ WOOD'S High Grade GARDEN SEEDS ★ ★



PARTIAL VIEWS OF WOOD'S TESTING GROUNDS



ASPARAGUS

Plant in March 2 inches deep in drills 2 feet apart; thin out to 3 inches and give frequent cultivation (soak the seeds for 24 hours). Transplant either in the fall or spring. An ounce will plant a 50-foot row; 2 pounds will make roots to set an acre.

3. WASHINGTON RUST-RESISTANT—A heavy yielding rust-resistant asparagus that produces extra large, straight, deep green stalks with firm tips. No other variety is as free from rust.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.

4. PALMETTO—An early prolific variety, producing an abundance of large, thick, very tender stalks.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Set Out in February and March.

CULTURE—Prepare a trench 15 to 18 inches deep, put in plenty of well-rotted manure, covering it with a few inches of soil; set the roots 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover 4 inches deep. In the fall, cut off the top growth, and apply stable manure. Early in the spring fork this in and apply ground animal bone. Do not continue cutting too long, as this exhausts the plants. 100 roots plant about 15x50 feet; 5,000 to 7,000 will plant an acre.

WASHINGTON—By mail postpaid, 25 for 80c; 50 for \$1.30; \$2.25 per 100.

Not postpaid, 25 for 70c; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1,000.

PALMETTO—By mail postpaid, 25 for 70c; 50 for \$1.15; \$2.00 per 100.

Not postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.75 per 100; \$14.00 per 1,000.

Asparagus Buncher and Asparagus Knife—See page 74.

ARTICHOKE

Plant in Feb. in Hot-Bed.
Plant Outside in April.

Plant in hot-beds in February and transplant in May; or plant outside in April in rows 15 inches apart, 1 inch deep; thin out to 4 inches and transplant the following spring 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows. Protect in winter with litter or manure.

No. 1. GREEN GLOBE.—Grown for the undeveloped flowerheads which are cooked like asparagus. Hardy in Virginia and further south; should be largely grown; lasts for years. Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00, postpaid.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE ROOTS—See page 65.



Green Globe Artichoke

"By Mail Postpaid"

GARDEN SEEDS quoted "by mail postpaid" in this catalog will be delivered, postage prepaid to any post office in the United States. Or, we will ship by express and prepay charges.

FIELD SEEDS

quoted "by mail postpaid" will be delivered to any post office in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. On the field seed pages will be found under the heading "Postpaid Prices," the amounts to be added for postage on orders to other states, making it easy to tell exactly what Wood's Seeds will cost you delivered at your door.

Wood's Seeds Are Tested

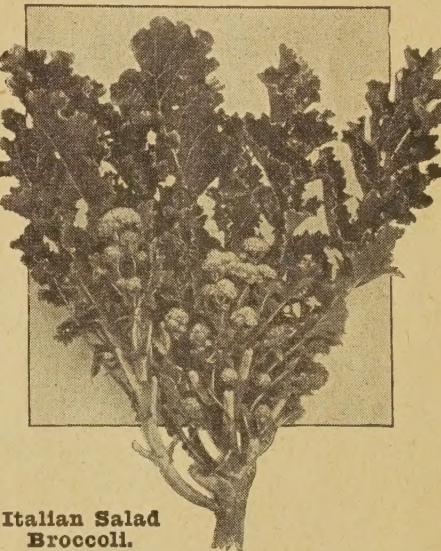
and we know that they will grow before they are sent out. Even then they occasionally do not come up, due to causes over which we have no control, such as covering too deeply or not deeply enough; too little or too much moisture, cold weather, insects, or a crust through which the sprouts cannot penetrate, etc.; therefore, T. W. Wood & Sons give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the productiveness of any seeds or bulbs we sell, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Our liability in all instances is limited to the purchase price of the seed.

BROCCOLI

Plant in Jan. and Feb.

No. 86. CALABRESE GREEN SPROUTING (90 Days)—Clusters of sprouts are produced throughout a long season. These should be cut regularly. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4; 2-lb. lots \$3.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.10 per lb., postpaid.

No. 84. ITALIAN SALAD (100 Days)—The type generally grown in Delaware, Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Yields an abundance of a most excellent salad. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Plant from March till July.

[100 Days].—On the stalks are produced small cabbage-like heads that are as great a delicacy as cauliflower. Plant from March to July, transplanting 1½ feet apart, and cultivate like cabbage. In the fall break off the leaves to give the heads more room. After hard frosts the flavor and delicacy are greatly improved. Easily grown and make a delicious dish, 1 ounce produces 2,000 plants.

No. 87. LONG ISLAND IMPROVED. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.



Brussels Sprouts.

BUSH OR SNAP BEANS—IDAHO GROWN

Plant from April till August

Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, so do not plant till the ground is warm. To have a continuous supply, plant every two weeks till the middle of August; further south they may be planted even later. Make the rows 2 to 3 feet apart, drop the beans 3 inches apart and cover 1½ to 2 inches deep. Give frequent but shallow cultivation up to blossoming time, not afterward, and never when the plants are wet. 1 pound plants 60 feet, 75 pounds plant an acre.

15. Burpee's Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—In earliness it ranks among the first earlies; it is as prolific as any bean we have grown, and in quality it ranks with the best. The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long, round, entirely stringless, tender and brittle. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

17. Stringless Red Valentine (52 Days)—Has all the fine qualities of the old-time Red Valentine, but no strings. Heavily productive of round, brittle, tender, meaty pods of really fine quality. A dependable bean for the home garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

14. Giant Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—Almost as early as the earliest; the handsome, meaty, round pods are about 6½ inches long, perfectly stringless, brittle and of as fine, tender quality as any one could wish. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

16. Tendergreen Stringless Green Pod (52 Days)—From the first to the last picking the pods are absolutely stringless; exceptionally tender, meaty pods that snap like icicles. The pods are 6 inches long, perfectly round; there is no finer bean for the home garden as well as for market. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

11. Stringless Black Valentine (48 Days)—No bean is harder. The 6 to 6½-inch semi-round pods are strictly stringless, of fine quality and delicate flavor. A prolific bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

13. Bountiful or Early Six Weeks (48 Days)—We think there isn't a better early flat-podded green stringless bean than Bountiful. The rich green pods are 6 to 7 inches long, broad, thick, meaty, meltingly tender and with scarcely a trace of string. One of the hardest beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

18. Streamliner Stringless Green Pod (50 Days)—Points of merit: 7-inch stringless tender pods; heavy yield; resistance to cold; long bearing season; makes fine dried white beans for winter use. **Supply limited.** **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

12. Full Measure Stringless Green Pod

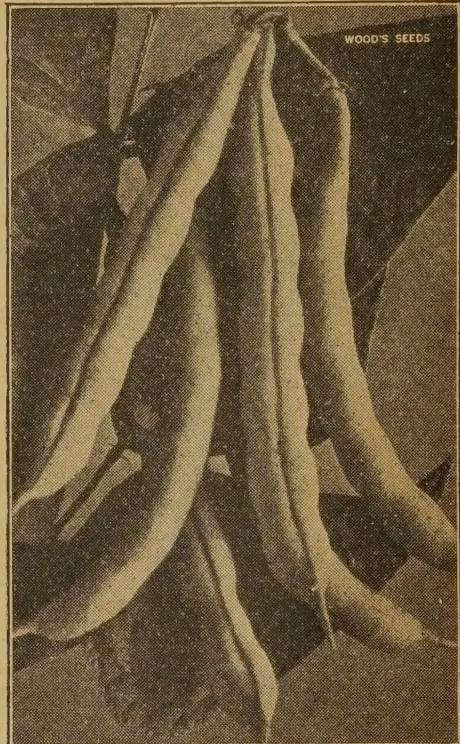
(52 Days)—Early, an abundant bearer and for a long season; entirely stringless; the round 6-inch pods are fleshy, firm and tender. One of the best for the home garden and canning. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

21. Sulphur or Brimstone (55 Days)—Has a distinct flavor that is highly esteemed by gardeners in the mountain sections. Not stringless but a good bearer and remains tender till the beans in the pods are quite far advanced. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15c; ½ lb. 35c; 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.45; 10 lbs. \$4.55.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 95c; 5 lbs. \$2.20; 10 lbs. \$4.20; 50 lbs. \$20.00.

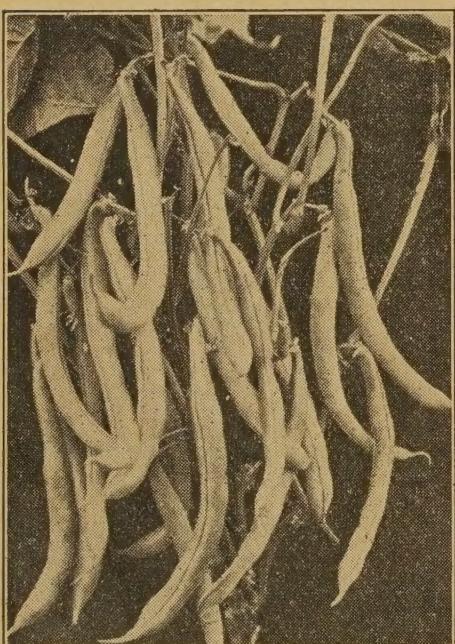
19. Tennessee Green Pod (Brown Bunch). (54 Days)—A big yielder of extra long, broad pods, often 6 to 7 inches long, flat and somewhat irregular, but of exceptionally fine flavor and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.25.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

20. Dwarf Horticultural (Cranberry or Dwarf October). (55 Days)—Can be used three ways; as a snap bean while young; later, a fine green bean for shelling; for baking when ripe and a splendid dry winter bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

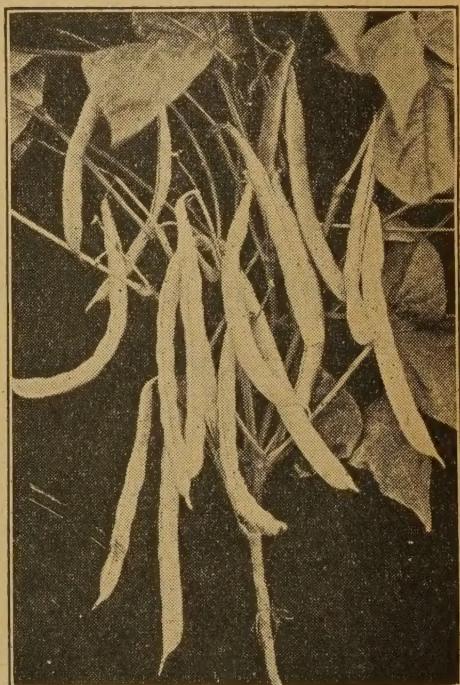
INOCULATE ALL
GARDEN BEANS
WITH
**WOOD'S SEED
INOCULATION**



Stringless Green Pod Beans



Full Measure Beans



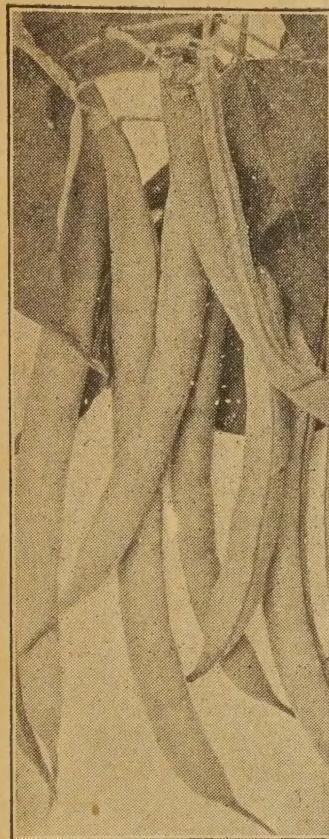
Bountiful or Six Weeks Beans

SHELL BEANS

Grow them for baked beans and soups. They may be used while green or may be dried for winter use.

31. Red Kidney (60 Days)—Probably the most universally grown soup bean. The 6 to 7-inch pods are filled with large red kidney-shaped beans that have a rich flavor. A fine baking bean. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

White Navy Beans The snowy white bean for winter use. See page 60.



Pencil Pod Wax Beans

WAX PODDED BUSH BEANS

27. Bountiful Wax (52 Days)—An early, entirely stringless bean similar to the well-known green podded Bountiful, except in color, which is a rich deep yellow. The thick meaty pods are 6 to 6½ inches long, fleshy, very brittle and of fine quality. One of the best bearers. Perfectly stringless from the first to the last picking. The plants branch freely, every branch bearing a generous load of fine quality pods. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

33. Surecrop Stringless Wax (52 Days)—Hardy, rust-proof and stringless at practically all stages of growth. The rich, yellow, thick and meaty pods measure 6 to 7 inches long, about half an inch wide and nearly as thick, and are produced in great abundance; it is one of the biggest yielding of all the wax beans, and has the advantage of being very early. In hardiness it probably excels all other wax beans. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

26. Rustless Golden Wax (54 Days)—Our strain is a marked improvement over the type generally sold. It is more disease-resistant, the pods about an inch longer; they are entirely stringless and yield more abundantly. The handsome pods are about 6 inches long, strictly stringless, fleshy, very brittle and tender. Do not be disturbed if the plants throw tendrils; this is an evidence of vigor. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

28. Pencil Pod Black Wax (54 Days)—The best strain of black wax beans and has all the good qualities that go to make a first-class bean for the home garden and nearby market. The pods are 6 to 7 inches long, round and of a uniform rich yellow color; tender, absolutely stringless, very brittle, fleshy and without fibre. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

29. Round Pod Brittle Wax (52 Days)—If splendid quality made a bean popular this should be our best seller among wax beans. It is a profuse bearer of meaty, stringless, tender round pods 5½ to 6 inches long; quite hardy and very prolific. It would be hard to imagine a more thoroughly satisfactory entirely stringless wax bean for the private garden. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40; 100 lbs. \$32.00.

POLE or CORNFIELD BEANS

Pole beans are sensitive to cold and should not be planted before the ground is warm—two to three weeks later than bush beans. Set poles 6 to 8 feet long, 3 to 4 feet apart, in 4-foot rows and plant five or six beans two inches deep around each pole. A pound plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

54. Virginia Wonder —The earliest of all pole beans—a week earlier than Kentucky Wonder. The 5 to 6-inch pods are borne in clusters and can be gathered by the handful; they are round, fleshy, meaty and tender. Especially recommended for home gardens. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20; 100 lbs. \$30.00.

51. Lazy Wife (74 Days)—One of the most popular for snaps, shell beans, or dry beans for winter use. The pods, 5 to 7 inches long, are borne in large clusters, long, broad, fleshy and entirely stringless. Flavor rich and buttery.

49. McCaslan (65 Days)—A heavy bearer of large, well-filled, deep green, meaty stringless snaps of delicious flavor. Bears all the season if closely picked.

50. Cut Short or Cornfield (72 Days)—May be used as snaps, shelled green or dried for winter. The meaty pods are 4 inches long and crowded with beans. A good bean for the small garden.

47. Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead (65 Days)—The long 9 or 10-inch pods are borne in large clusters from the top to the bottom of the pole. Nearly round, crisp and tender. If gathered as they mature, they continue bearing through the season.

48. Fat Horse or White Creaseback (65 Days)—One of the earliest and most productive pole beans, bearing round, fleshy pods in large clusters. The seeds are pure white.

45. Nancy Davis Striped Creaseback (72 Days)—Vigorous and productive; bears quantities of fat, round, fleshy pods nearly 8 inches long. A fine bean for either the home garden or market, particularly for growing in corn. Of extra good quality and stays in condition as snaps longer than any pole bean.

46. October or Horticultural (Wren's Egg or Speckled Cranberry) (70 Days)—The pods are 5½ to 6 inches long and when young are stringless; one of the most generally grown pole beans, for shelling when green, and for drying for winter. Splendid for baking.

55. Missouri Wonder or Noxall (65 Days)—Very early; round, medium green 6-inch pods. Plant in corn to make green shelled beans.

52. Kentucky Wonder Wax (65 Days)—No wax podded pole bean surpasses it in quality. It is heavily productive of pods 7 to 8 inches long and so fleshy that the thickness almost equals the width; brittle, tender and almost stringless. The dry beans are somewhat wrinkled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$1.95; 10 lbs. \$3.55.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.20.

53. Scarlet Runners (65 Days)—Useful as a vegetable and for ornamental purposes, producing sprays of bright scarlet flowers. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 90c; 5 lbs. \$2.05; 10 lbs. \$3.75.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.40.

PRICE All pole or cornfield beans, unless otherwise quoted: **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35.**

Not postpaid, 1lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.



Pole or Cornfield Beans

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS



Lima beans are not as hardy as snap beans and should not be planted before the ground is warm and frost is over. Plant bush limas in 3-foot rows, dropping three beans 15 inches apart in the row, eyes downward. For the tall varieties, before the seeds are planted set 6 to 8-foot poles firmly in the center of the hills 3 feet apart in 4-foot rows. Cover the beans 1½ inches deep; cultivate only when the vines are dry. One pound of the large seeded varieties plants 60 hills; 60 pounds to the acre. One pound of the small seeded varieties plants 100 hills; 30 pounds to the acre.

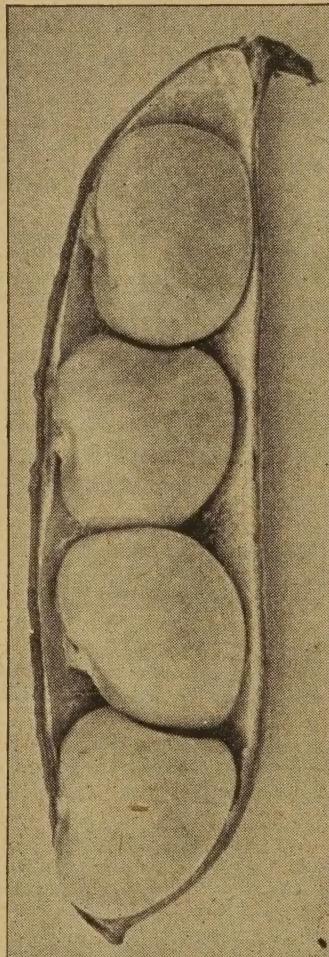


Small Seeded or Butter Bean Varieties

37. Wood's Prolific Bush Lima (65 Days) — A distinct and valuable improvement over the original bush lima, the beans being larger and thicker and there are more beans to the pod; makes a larger growth—so much so that at first it seems as if it would put out runners. It is a larger yielder than other bush limas, being practically loaded down with pods from early in the season continuously till frost. Also valuable as a shell bean for winter use. The best and most prolific of all the small seeded bush lima varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

38. Henderson's Bush Lima (65 Days) — Sometimes called Baby Limas. The original dwarf butter bean, a dwarf type of the Small Pole Lima or Butter Bean. Valuable for its extreme earliness, yet it continues to set pods right up to frost. 18 to 20 inches high; a sure cropper; a fine bean to dry for winter use. This is the bean so popularly known throughout the South as "bush butter beans." By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

42. Jackson Wonder or Calico Bush Lima (65 Days) — Also known as Florida Speckled Bush Butter Bean. This bean originated in the South where many gardeners prefer it to all other kinds, claiming that the flavor is superior, that it is the best bearer of them all, and that in dry seasons it is practically drought proof. About 2 feet high and carry quite a load of pods that contain 3 to 4 beans each. It begins bearing early and continues till killed by frost. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.



Fordhook Bush Lima Beans

Large Seeded Bush Limas

39. Fordhook Bush Lima (76 Days) — Fordhook is the big, nearly round-seeded bush lima that bears in clusters of 4 to 6 pods. The beans are fat, meaty, tender and juicy, and of that dark-green color that indicates fine quality. The green beans, even when full size, are tender, juicy and sweet; they may be used either green or dried; either way they are rich and buttery, with the real lima bean flavor. The growth is upright, about 20 inches, holding the pods off the ground so that they are not injured by wind or rain. Fordhook is the most popular of all the large-seeded limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

40. Burpee's Bush Lima (75 Days) — The bush type of the large white pole lima and of equally good quality. The plants are uniformly dwarf and erect, branch vigorously and are immense yielders, the pods carrying 3 to 4 large beans. It is ready for the table about a week earlier than the large pole limas. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

43. Baby Fordhook Bush Lima In flavor like Fordhook Bush Lima. In growth like Henderson's Bush Lima. Winner of the Silver Medal in the All-American trials. In crossing Henderson's Bush Lima with one of the potato lima types the introducer has brought to you an early and prolific bush lima that will produce abundantly in sections where, because of temperature, the Fordhook will not set pods satisfactorily. The pods hold 3 to 4 small, fat, plump beans that are bright green when fresh and have the chestnut flavor similar to Fordhook. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

POLE LIMA AND BUTTER BEANS

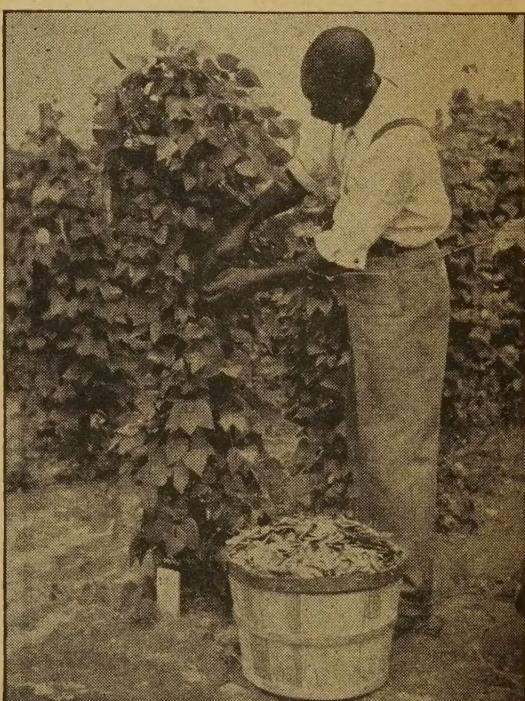
57. Wood's Improved Pole Lima (Butter Bean) (75 Days) — An improvement on the small Sieva Lima in the size of the beans and pods and in yield. It is remarkably prolific, a continuous bearer, producing its pods in clusters, and it continues to bear over a long season. We recommend it in preference to all other butter bean varieties. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.80; 10 lbs. \$3.25. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.55; 10 lbs. \$2.90; 100 lbs. \$27.00.

58. Small Pole Lima or Butter Beans (Sieva or Carolina) (78 Days) — Earlier, harder and more prolific than the large lima kinds. The "butter bean" of the South, and more generally grown than any other. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70; 100 lbs. \$25.00.

59. Florida Speckled Butter Bean (Calico Bean) (78 Days) — A sure cropper and bears throughout the season. The beans are like the small or Sieva except that they are speckled. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70; 10 lbs. \$3.15. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45; 10 lbs. \$2.80; 100 lbs. \$26.00.

61. Carpinteria Large Pole Lima (85 Days) — Carpinteria excels in productivity, bearing a great abundance of large pods, closely filled with large plump beans that are thin skinned, extremely tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.

62. King of the Garden Lima (85 Days) — A heavy yielder and uniformly large podded, containing four or five big, plump beans of the best quality. A most excellent variety. By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 30c; 1 lb. 50c; 2 lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00; 100 lbs. \$28.00.



Wood's Improved Pole Lima Beans



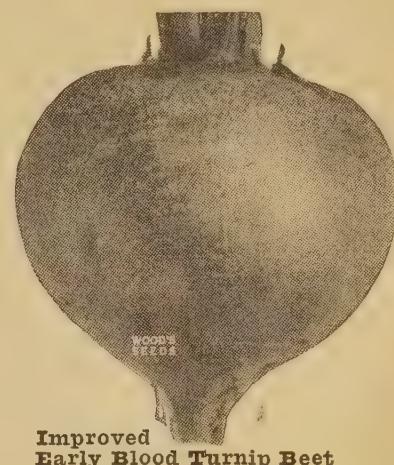
Detroit Dark Red Beet

GARDEN BEETS

PLANT FROM MARCH TILL AUGUST

An ounce plants 50 feet of row; 6 to 8 pounds plant an acre.

For the earliest beets plant in a hot bed and transplant. For early outdoor crop plant in March and make successive plantings till the end of July; the late plantings are to make beets for winter use and the seeds should be well soaked before planting. Beets are grown on nearly all types of soils but thrive best on a light, fairly deep, well drained loam that has been previously well manured. Use well rotted manure; smooth roots cannot be had if fresh manure is applied. Plant in rows 15 to 18 inches apart; cover 1 inch and thin out to 4 inches apart. Cultivate shallow so as not to disturb the rootlets. Store as recommended on page 10 for carrots.



Improved Early Blood Turnip Beet

73. Detroit Dark Red (55 Days)—A beet you will like, whether you grow it for home use or market. Almost globe shaped with small tops and taproot, very smooth and of dark blood-red color without light rings. A good beet for both early and late planting. The flesh is solid, always tender, of good flavor and excellent color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.

67. Wood's Early Wonder (50 Days)—If earliness is desired, you have it in Wood's Early Wonder, but you have most excellent quality as well. It is uniform in size, shape and color, always smooth, never stringy, and a good keeper. The flesh is a deep rich red, sweet, crisp and tender. This is a fine beet to plant during the summer to grow a supply to put away for next winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

68. Wood's Crimson Globe (55 Days)—If asked the ideal beet for the home garden we would unhesitatingly name Crimson Globe. The shape is nearly a perfect globe about 10 inches around, with smooth skin free from rootlets; the flesh is a rich blood-red, nicely ringed, never stringy, and always tender and sweet. Plant it for your main crop and again in June or July to have beets for next winter. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

69. Crosby's Egyptian (50 Days)—Crosby's is a combination of earliness, good shape, good color and good quality. The color is bright red with bright vermillion-red flesh, very sweet and tender. We have a splendidly bred pedigree stock that is early, has fine shape and color, and we believe cannot be surpassed for quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

70. Improved Early Blood (55 Days)—If in doubt about what beet to plant, you will not go wrong in planting the Improved Early Blood Turnip. The consistent, steady demand shows that it has given unvarying satisfaction and has the indorsement of a large majority of our customers. Not as early as the Extra Early Egyptian, but superior in quality. Of uniform size, with smooth skin free from fibrous roots. Color rich dark red. Tender, sweet and crisp. Ideal for planting in May, June and July to make beets for winter. A fine keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

71. Extra Early Egyptian (45 Days)—In earliness no beet can compete with Extra Early Egyptian, adapting it for first early crop and forcing. It is about ten days earlier than Early Blood Turnip, makes fine, smooth, almost flat, very dark-red beets about 2 inches in diameter; firm, crisp and tender; has very small tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75; 2-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb., postpaid.

76. Swiss Chard

SPINACH BEET or SEA KALE (50 Days)—A real cut-and-come again salad; after cutting it quickly makes a new growth. It prefers a light soil, but grows anywhere, and does not shoot to seed in hot weather. Plant from early in the spring till July. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Swiss Chard or Sea Kale

PLANT FROM APRIL
TILL JUNE 15TH

Stock Beets or Mangels

6 to 8 pounds
plant an acre

Soak the seeds for twenty-four hours before planting. Make the rows 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, the drills one inch deep. Thin out to stand 8 inches apart in the row; young plants may be transplanted to fill up vacancies. Cultivate as soon as possible. When frost comes dig the roots, cut off the tops and pile on a well drained situation, covering with straw or corn stalks and an inch of earth. As it gets colder increase the covering. They are acrid when first dug, but if kept till January they will be sweet and succulent. Always feed with some dry roughage.

80. Mammoth Prize Long Red (110 Days)—No mangel can compare with this variety in yield. The roots often weigh twenty to twenty-five pounds each. It grows well above ground, is easily pulled; the deep red roots are straight, well formed and solid. A fine keeper and, at a low cost, will supply an abundance of succulent green food for stock and poultry. Especially adapted to deep soils. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

82. Golden Tankard (95 Days)—The best known and most largely grown yellow mangel, and especially recommended for the dairyman on account of its milk producing properties and the richer quality of the milk. The flesh is firm and solid, rich/golden yellow color. On account of its peculiar shape they can be grown closer in the rows than most mangels, increasing the yield per acre considerably. Grows well above ground and easily pulled. Yields particularly well on light soils. Oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

83. Silesian Sugar (90 Days)—The tonnage per acre is not as great as from other stock beets, but the feeding value, pound for pound, is fully 50% greater because of its high sugar content. Grows partly out of the ground and is easily harvested. Especially fine for fattening cattle and equally as good as other stock beets for general feeding. Oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE CABBAGE

CULTURE.—When transplanting cabbage plants from the seed bed, set them in good rich soil that has been deeply dug and well manured and apply a fertilizer containing plenty of ammonia. The soil in the seed bed should not be richer than the soil where the plants are to grow, otherwise the growth will be checked. Set the plants as deep as the first leaf stems, give frequent and deep cultivation, drawing the earth to the plants at each working. Set the early varieties 18 inches apart in 2½ to 3 foot rows; the late varieties should be set 2 feet apart in 3 foot rows.



93 Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield Early, Sureheading and Solid (65 Days)

Earliness, hardiness, solidity, good size, uniformity, fine quality—these characteristics go to make Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield the most universally planted of all early cabbages. It is grown in nearly every garden in the South. Our strain has been carefully bred for earliness and for tight, solid heads of uniform size and shape. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**

96. All Head Early (85 Days)—Fine to follow Wakefield.—All Head is a thoroughbred and leads all the second early varieties in size. It is the earliest of the large heading cabbages; considering its earliness, we would call it extra large. It makes a deep flat head, solid and uniform in shape, size and color, is a dependable header, is compact, with few outside leaves, and in quality is extra fine. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**



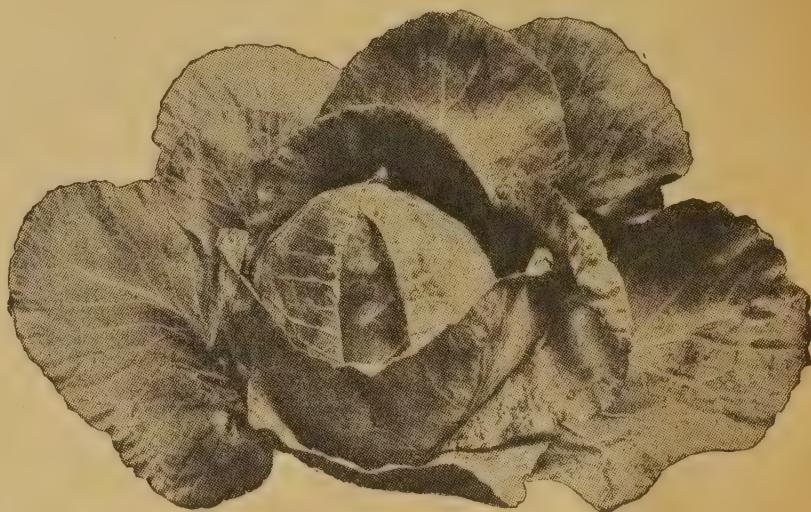
91 Copenhagen Market (70 Days) — About as early as Charleston Wakefield and only about a week later than Golden Acre, yet it has good size for so early a cabbage; about 6 to 8 pounds; nearly round, tightly folded and short stemmed. The quality is equal to that of any early cabbage; fine grained and tender; the hearts are pure white. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.90; 2-lb. lots \$6.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.20 per lb., postpaid.**

PLANTING DATES (For the Vicinity of Richmond.)

Spring Planting.—Plant the early varieties in boxes indoors or in hot bed in January, February or March: for a summer crop plant the early varieties outside from April to June.

Winter Cabbage.—Plant the late varieties in April, May or June and transplant when large enough.

One ounce will plant 100 feet of row and produce about 2,000 plants; 5 to 8 ounces will make enough plants to set an acre.



94 Wood's Charleston Wakefield

Fine Size, Fine Quality, Uniform

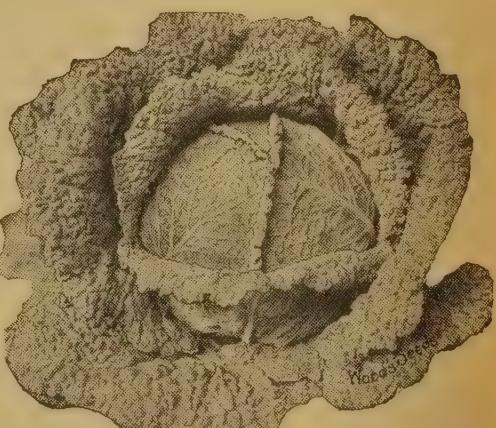
Sometimes called Long Island Wakefield.—Every gardener enjoys a feeling of security when he plants our selected Charleston Wakefield, for it is a thoroughbred. About a week later than our Selected Jersey Wakefield, but considerably larger and heavier, just as solid, with less pointed and thicker heads. It has earliness, hardiness, fine size and fine quality. These are the outstanding traits of character that have made our Selected Charleston Wakefield so popular with Southern gardeners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**

95. Early Flat Dutch (85 Days)—For a second early to follow Wakefield this is in every way satisfactory. A sure header, makes large, flat, solid heads that in point of quality are the equal of any. Has comparatively few outside leaves, the heads being large for the size of the plant. Plant it again in April or May for a summer crop. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**

107. Perfection Drumhead Savoy (90 Days)

Should be grown in every garden. No other winter cabbage can compare with it in flavor, particularly after it has been touched by frost when it is equal to cauliflower. If you grow them once you will never want to be without them. To have the finest solid hard heads do not plant till May, June or early in July, as it will not head up hard during very hot weather.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.40; 2-lb. lots \$6.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.85 per lb., postpaid.



100. Ferry's Round Dutch (71 Days) — A favorite with truckers for early shipping and local markets. The 4½ to 5-lb. heads are nearly round, solid and of fine quality. Slow to bolt to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.90; 2-lb. lots \$5.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.**



97. All Seasons (90 Days)—One of the very best, either for early or late planting. Heads very large and round. Very solid, and of the best quality, keeping as well as winter sorts. Remarkable for its ability to withstand hot sun and dry weather; an excellent keeper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**

102. Surehead (110 Days)—A sure header and one of the most reliable main crop and late cabbages. Heads are large, thick, somewhat flattened, very uniform in size and color, firm and solid; keeps well. Heads ordinarily weigh 10 to 12 lbs. and of the finest quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.

104. Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—Beyond question the finest strain of Late Flat Dutch to be had anywhere at any price. It is a thoroughbred, and will meet every demand for a first-class sure-heading, long-keeping cabbage of the very highest qualities. It has all the good qualities that go to make the finest type of winter cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$5.75; 2-lb. lots \$5.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.45 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.30 per lb., postpaid.**

103. Large Late Flat Dutch (110 Days)—A good strain of this popular winter cabbage. Makes good, large, solid, flat heads that keep well into the winter. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**

105. Large Late Drumhead (110 Days)—A favorite winter cabbage recommended for its fine, large, deep, heavy and solid, long-keeping heads. It has few outside leaves; a sure header. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.40; 2-lb. lots \$5.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.85 per lb., postpaid.**

FOR CABBAGE WORMS—Spray with Evergreen Spray. Red Arrow and Rotenone Dust. None of them is poisonous, but all will kill the worm and will not impair the cabbage for human food. All are described and priced on page 72.

Yellows Resistant Cabbages

On soils that are infested with cabbage yellows only varieties that are resistant to this disease can be successfully grown.

The planting stocks of our Marion Market and Wisconsin All Seasons were grown on yellows infected soil and are practically immune to the disease. They produce crops on cabbage yellows infected soils where non-resistant varieties would probably be a failure.

110. Marion Market (75 Days)—The yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market; a few days later, but a larger head with the same crisp tenderness. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.90; 2-lb. lots \$6.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.20 per lb., postpaid.**

111. Wisconsin All Seasons (95 Days)—Where cabbage yellows is prevalent this resistant strain should be planted instead of the non-resistant All Seasons. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$6.90; 2-lb. lots \$6.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.20 per lb., postpaid.**

108. Mammoth Rock Red (100 Days)—The largest and surest heading red cabbage and the best for picking. The heads are large, round, very solid and attractive. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 65c.**

106. Danish Ballhead

(110 Days)—One of the strong points about our strain is its wonderful keeping quality, for the heads may be stored almost as safely as potatoes, and furnish a supply from fall till spring. The almost perfectly round heads are solid, hard, tight and surprisingly heavy, so heavy that our Ballheads weigh about one-fourth more than other cabbages of the same size. Even our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch cannot equal it in solidity, weight, tightness of head and wonderful keeping quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$7.00; 2-lb. lots \$6.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.10 per lb., postpaid.**



Danish Ballhead

Cabbage Plants Jersey Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch; ready February till June. **65c per 100; \$4.85 per 1,000 postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.**

Late Varieties—Ready from June till September. **65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000.**

FOR COMPLETE LIST OF VEGETABLE PLANTS, SEE PAGE 29

Chinese Petsai or Celery Cabbage

A wonderful salad plant, somewhat resembling cos lettuce or probably more like swiss chard. It yields an unusual amount of most excellent salad. Cut up like cabbage and served with mayonnaise or French dressing, it makes a splendid coleslaw. Can be boiled like cabbage if cooked quickly and served with cream sauce, but is without the strong flavor and odor of cabbage. The hearts blanch to a crystalline white; whiter than lettuce and more beautiful than cabbage—every leaf, including the outside ones, is delicate and tender.

Be sure to plant some just to know how good it is.

Plant early in the spring and again in July and August, transplanting 18 inches apart in 2½-foot rows. Time your spring planting so it will head before hot weather; it heads in 80 to 90 days.

114. Wong Bok (80 Days)—We regard Wong Bok as the most desirable of all the petsais. The rich creamy white heads are tightly folded. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.**



Chinese Petsai.

CARROTS

Plant from
March Till
August.

CULTURE—Plant in a light, rich, deeply worked soil as early as you can work the ground, in drills 12 inches apart $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep; press the soil firmly after planting and when well up thin out to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. For field culture, make the drills 18 to 24 inches apart; later plantings should be made in July and August for a late crop to store for winter. In dry weather soak the seeds before planting. To store for winter, pack in dry earth or sand in the cellar or put them outside on a well-drained situation, covering with a few inches of straw and 6 to 8 inches of earth to protect from frost. One ounce will plant 100 feet of drill; 3 to 4 pounds to the acre.



119. Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

(75 Days)—The carrot that should be in every garden. The finest carrot for all purposes. Not as early as Chantenay, being classed as medium early, but makes the size and type of root generally in demand; smooth and handsome, 6 to 7 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, holding its thickness to the small tap-root, and has that rich, bright orange colored flesh so much preferred. It is without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots, and is crisp, tender and of very delicate flavor; has small tops. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.

120. Danvers Half Long (75 Days)—There is hardly a class of soil in the South that will not grow a good crop of Danvers carrot, for it thrives on a greater variety of soils than any other variety, and is one of the most productive. The roots are about 7 inches long, smooth and handsome; deep orange color; medium length, tapering to a point. Sweet, crisp and tender. Danvers is one of the most popular carrots with both home and market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

Improved Long Orange (85 Days)—Especially fine for light soils, making long, smooth, tapering roots of a deep orange color, free from side roots and superior in every respect; medium late, but can be used before attaining full size. A fine winter sort for table, market and stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

Wood's Scarlet Intermediate

Stock-Feeding Carrots

Plant in March, April and May

When fed with fodder they make nutritious feed for horses, cattle and sheep, and fine substitutes for grain and concentrates. They will keep stock in good condition.

125. Large White Belgian —Roots about 12 inches long, 3 to 4 inches across at the top. Flesh white with tinge of cream. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

124. Large Yellow Belgian —Except in color, similar to White Belgian; pale yellow. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.



Corn Salad.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

(60 Days)—A delightful salad that can be served like lettuce or cooked like spinach. For summer use plant from early spring until April; fall plantings during August and September to produce salad during the fall. Make the drills a foot apart, cover the seeds half an inch, press the soil firmly and give it the same cultivation as for spinach. Pkt. 15c; oz. 60c.

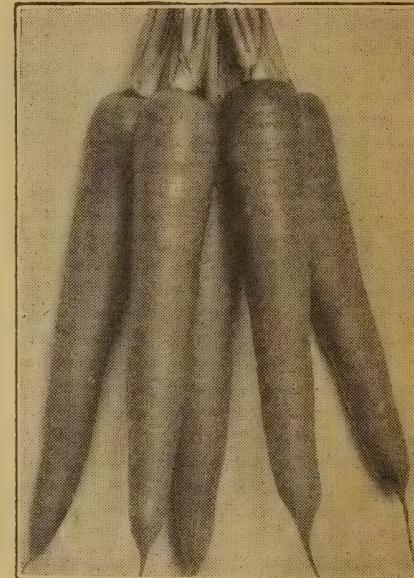


Red Cored Chantenay Carrot

122. Red Cored Chantenay (70 Days)—A fine, handsome, medium early carrot that can be used while quite young. When full grown they are about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across at the top, tapering to a blunt end. They are smooth, crisp, sugary and tender, fine-grained and without the heavy core so objectionable in many carrots. It is a good yielder, easy to harvest, and in every way a first-class carrot, one that you will like. Chantenay is more generally grown in home gardens and for market than any other carrot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.

121. Imperator (75 Days)

—A little longer than Danvers, but holds its thickness to the tap-root better than most long carrots, being almost cylindrical for the first few inches, then tapering to a semi-blunt end. The roots are 7 to 8 inches long; the rich orange flesh extends to the center of the root and through the small, indistinct core. It is fine grained, tender and of fine quality. Imperator admirably meets the demand of market growers and shippers for a long carrot that packs nicely and presents a most attractive appearance on the market. For the home garden it is a universal favorite. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; 1lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb., postpaid.



Imperator Carrot

CRESS

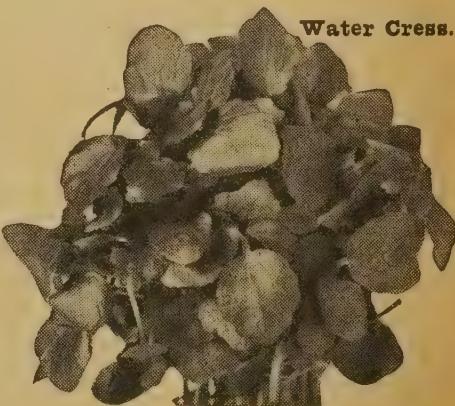
No. 187. WATER CRESS.

[50 Days].—Sow along the edges of creeks or ponds. Only one sowing is necessary, as it increases rapidly. May also be sown in seed bed in a damp location, and transplanted. Supply very short. None presently available.

No. 186. UPLAND [60 Days].

The perennial variety that stays green the whole year. Boil like greens or serve like lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.60 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.

No. 188. CURLED OR PEPPER GRASS [40 Days].—Plant at intervals to have a continuous supply of an enjoyable pungent salad; fine served with lettuce. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; 1lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.30 per lb., postpaid.



Water Cress.

CAULIFLOWER



CULTURE— Plant the early varieties half an inch deep in a hotbed in January or February and transplant when proper size and when freezing weather is past; they will stand a light frost. For late crop, plant Autumn Giant in May or June and treat exactly like late cabbage. Set the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in 3-foot rows. When the heads are about 2 inches across, tie up the outer

leaves to blanch the head and protect them from the sun and, weather; this prevents them becoming bitter and discolored.

No. 128. Wood's Earliest Snowball [90 Days]—Our Snowball is extra fine and will please the most exacting grower. It forms large, solid, heavy, nearly globe shaped pure white heads, 9 to 10 inches across, that are of fine texture and uniform in size. You can grow it outside in frames or in greenhouses with equally satisfactory results. **Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25; 1/4 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

No. 129. Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt [95 Days].—Until we introduced our Earliest Snowball, Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt was the standard of perfection in cauliflower. We recommend it highly, for it makes large, white, close, firm heads. Plant it either outdoors or in frames and in both spring and fall. **Pkt. 25c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.25; 1/4 lb. \$12.00, postpaid.**

130. Autumn Giant (130 Days) — Admirably adapted for growing for fall heading. The heads are large and white and remain long fit for use. Plant in May or June and grow like late cabbage. **Pkt. 20c; 1/4 oz. 80c; oz. \$3.00; 1/4 lb. \$10.00, postpaid.**

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS — Ready February and March. 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

For complete list of Vegetable Plants, see page 29.

COLLARDS

Plant March
Till August.



CULTURE — One of the most popular Southern vegetables; largely used in place of cabbage. It is hardier and easier to grow than cabbage, can be grown on poorer soil and withstands insect attacks better. Although often planted during the spring and summer, the principal plantings are made in June, July and August, transplanted two feet apart in the row and given frequent cultivation. A most excellent vegetable for the late fall, winter and early spring. The flavor is improved by frost. Cultivate like cabbage.

146. CAROLINA HEADER. See Specialties, page 1.

143. NORTH CAROLINA SHORT STEM (80 Days)—A decided improvement, and has proved very popular wherever grown. Has short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, withstands drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor is fine. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.**

145. WHITE CABBAGE (80 Days)—Called cabbage-collard because of its bunching habit and general resemblance to a cabbage. Hardy and grows on the poorest soils. As white and crisp as a cabbage. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.**

144. GEORGIA or SOUTHERN (80 Days)—Stands cold weather and adverse conditions splendidly, and grows on land too poor to make a crop of cabbage. Southern gardeners would not feel that their garden was complete without it. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.**

COLLARD PLANTS — Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

CELERY

137. Improved White Plume (115 Days)—The earliest and easiest to grow as, being self-blanching, it blanches naturally and requires but little earthing up. It has a full heart that blanches pure white; the solid stalks are thick and crisp and have a rich and delicious nutty flavor. A fine celery for late summer and early fall use. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.**

Winter Celeries

Of firmer texture, more compact and solid than the self-blanching kinds, and consequently better keepers. For late summer and early fall use we recommend that a portion of your planting be one of the early kinds like White Plume and Golden Self-Blanching, but for general use during the winter that one of the winter varieties be planted.

136. Giant Pascal (135 Days)—The large, thick stalks are crisp, of rich, nutty flavor and blanch easily and quickly. The heart is creamy yellow. It is an ideal celery for late fall and winter and keeps splendidly. It is a selection from Golden Self-Blanching and inherits many of its fine qualities and keeps better. It blanches easily, makes large, extra heavy stalks with very large hearts. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 2-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb., postpaid.**

141. Celery or Turnip Rooted Celery (120 Days)—Grown exclusively for its roots, which are fine for soups and stews or cooked and sliced as a salad. The roots keep all winter if packed in damp sand or put into kilns like beets, carrots and turnips. Plant and cultivate like celery except it does not require earthing up. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.**

CELERY PLANTS — See page 29.

Self-Blanching Celeries

They grow quickly and blanch easily. The ease with which they are grown should give them a place in every home garden. Plant the self-blanching kinds for earliest use, and the winter varieties for general use later.

138. Golden Self-Blanching (115 Days)—Tender crispness, delicious nutty flavor and absence of strings make our Golden Self-Blanching a real delicacy. The stalks are broad, thick and heavy, and easily blanch to a rich, appetizing golden yellow. It is one of the easiest celeries to grow, for it blanches with much less earthing up than most celeries. Golden Self-Blanching deserves a place in your garden. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00; 2-lb. lots \$6.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.**

Plant from
April Till August

GARDEN CORN

1 qt. is about 2 lbs. 2½ qts. is about 5 lbs.
10 lbs. is about ½ peck.
15 lbs. is about 1 peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rates.

The varieties on this page are not sugar corns. They are hardier and can be planted earlier than the sugar corns and make excellent roasting ears before the sugar corns are ready.

CULTURE—Corn prefers a rich, warm, well-manured soil, but excellent garden corn may be raised on any good soil that has been deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Plant the early varieties the last of March or early in April; SWEET CORNS ARE TENDER and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise they are liable to rot. Give frequent and thorough but shallow cultivation, and continue plantings at intervals of about two weeks till July or early in August for a succession of roasting ears throughout the season. Plant during July or early in August for late roasting ears. One pound will plant 100 hills; 10 to 12 pounds plants an acre.

150. Bland's Extra Early (65 Days)

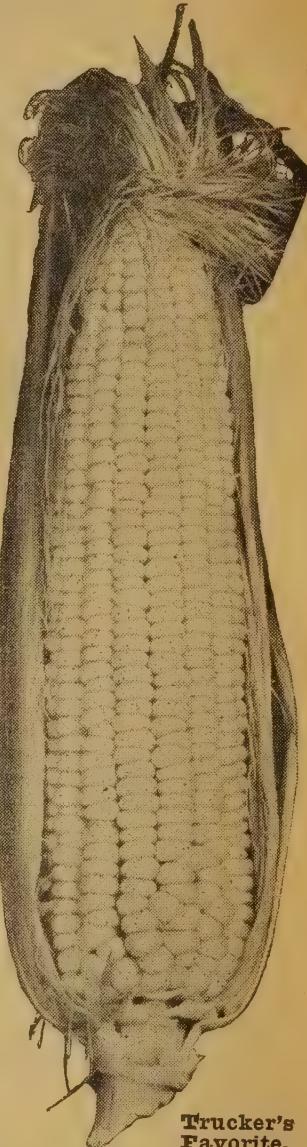
If you want the first roasting ears in your neighborhood,
you must plant Bland's.

Bland's is pre-eminently the earliest of all garden corns, about a week earlier than Extra Early Adams. No corn we have ever offered has had such constant and growing demand; practically every general order calls for Bland's Extra Early. It makes an attractive ear of good size and fine quality; the grains are pearly white, plump, milky and tender. If you are like most gardeners and take a pride in having the earliest garden in your neighborhood, you will have to plant Bland's. We recommend it not only to the private gardener, but to those who grow for market, for in earliness it is ahead of any garden corn in cultivation and the size and appearance of the ear should make it a ready seller. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

151. Trucker's Favorite (80 Days)

Make a planting of Trucker's Favorite to make bigger ears to come in after Bland's Extra Early.

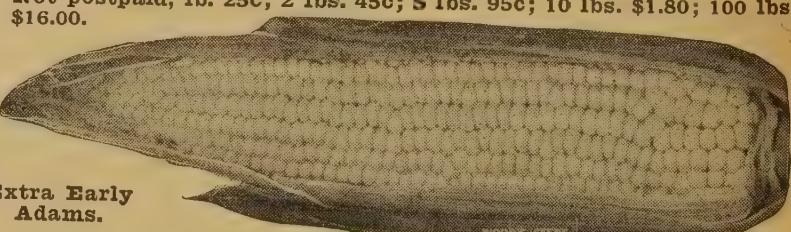
There is no early garden corn so extensively grown in the South as Trucker's Favorite. It makes an attractive ear about 10 inches long, with a good depth of plump, tender, sweet grains that many prefer to sugar corn. It is much hardier than any sugar corn and can be planted weeks earlier, and is ready for the table or market in about 70 days. Although not a sugar corn it makes the finest roasting ears. We believe we are safe in saying that nearly 90 per cent of the table corns shipped North by truck growers is Trucker's Favorite: on the Richmond market it outsells all garden corns and brings top prices. Unfortunately, since we introduced Trucker's Favorite the name seems to have appealed to many seedsmen as a good one, and it has been applied to many other corns. If you order Trucker's Favorite from half a dozen seed houses you would probably get a different corn from each. To have the real Trucker's Favorite corn order from us, who originated it. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



Trucker's Favorite.

152. Extra Early Adams (70 Days)—The earliest of all white corns except Bland's

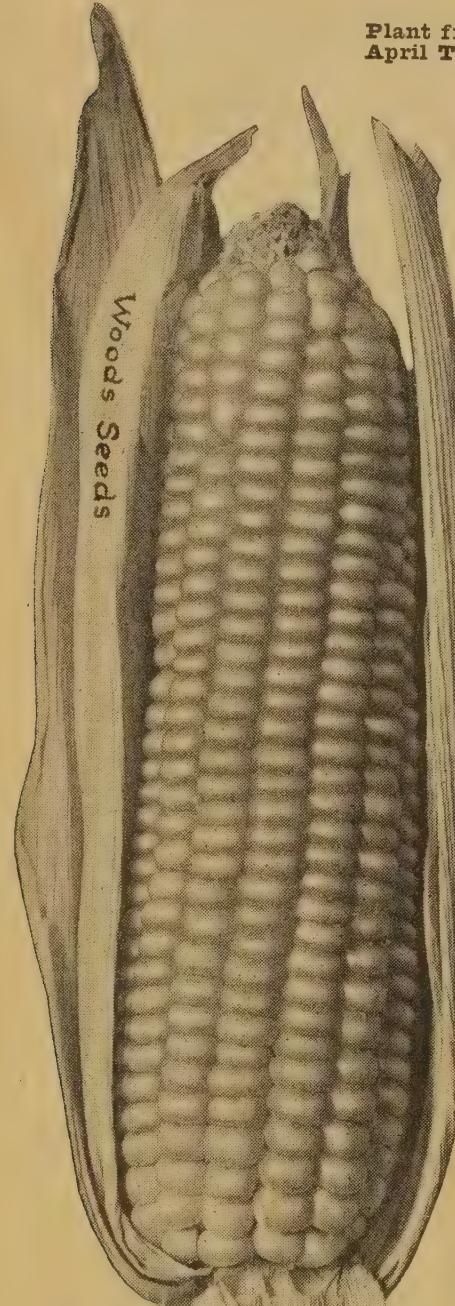
Extra Early; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. The grains are white and smooth; very hardy and can be planted earlier than any of the sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$16.00.



Extra Early Adams.

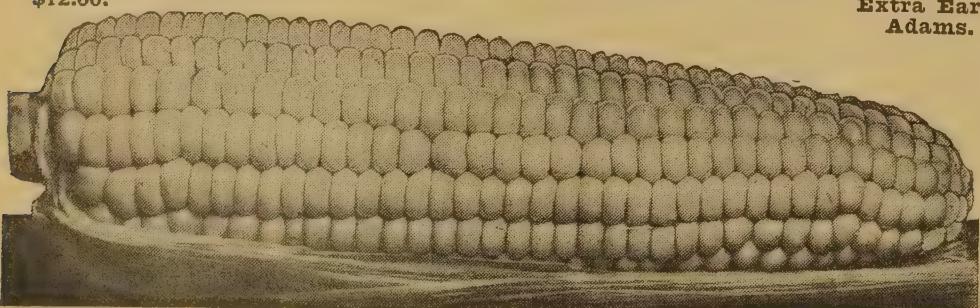
154. Ideal or Big Early Adams

(65 Days)—Intermediate as to earliness and size of ear, between Bland's Extra Early and Trucker's Favorite. It is hardier than any of the sugar corns and can be planted earlier. The ears measure 8 to 9 ins. long, with 12 or more rows of round white grains to the ear. Grows about 6 feet high, allowing close planting; early and hardy. This is a good corn to come in after Bland's Extra Early and before the bigger-eared Trucker's Favorite. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.05.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 90c; 10 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$15.00.



Bland's Extra Early

155. Norfolk Market (80 Days)—Not as early as Big Early Adams, but makes a larger ear, averaging about 9 inches long. The grains are fairly deep, and when at roasting ear stage are tender and milky. It is hardier than any of the sugar corns, withstands cold ground better and can be planted much earlier. It is a good early corn, but not as highly regarded as our Trucker's Favorite which in the opinion of Southern market growers is the finest and most profitable early roasting ear for shipping and for the home garden. If not used for roasting ears it makes a good yielding corn for feeding. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.75.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 20c; 2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$12.00.



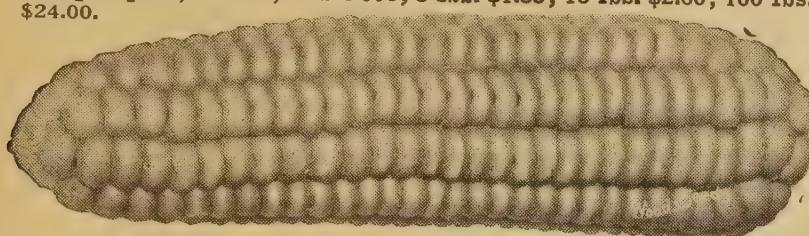
Ideal or Big Early Adams

$1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. is a heaped quart.
5 lbs. is about $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.
Order 50 lbs. at 100-lb. rate.

SWEET OR SUGAR CORNS

Do Not Plant Sweet Corn Till the Ground Is Thoroughly Warm

163. Golden Evergreen (85 Days)—The well-known Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen were crossed and gave a complete blend that combined the best characteristics of each—a corn that has the color and deliciously sweet flavor of the Golden Bantam and the evergreen habit and tenderness of the Stowell's Evergreen. The ears are larger than Golden Bantam, with the Evergreen type of ear, with 14 to 18 rows of deep, sugary, rich yellow grains. If you plant Golden Evergreen we are sure you will like it, for it has both size and quality. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

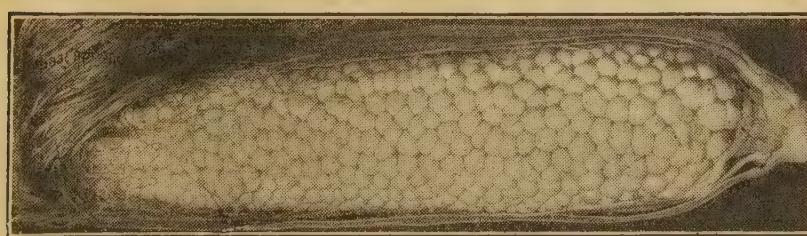


Golden Bantam Sugar Corn

160. Golden Bantam (80 Days)—The earliest and the sweetest yellow-grained sugar corn. Although the ears are not large, this is more than made up by its deliciously sweet flavor and tenderness. The ears are about 6 inches long with 8 rows of broad grains of exceptionally fine flavor. It is the most popular of all the early yellow sugar corns. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

159. Golden Giant (85 Days)—Golden Giant is a cross of Golden Bantam and Howling Mob, and has all the fine qualities of its parents with the additional advantage of being much larger than Golden Bantam and only a few days later. The cob is small and carries 14 to 18 straight rows of long, deep, thick orange colored grains that cover the entire cob. The shuck covers the tip completely, protecting the ear from worms and birds. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

162. Black Mexican (85 Days)—The ripe grains are bluish-black, but are remarkably white in roasting state. In tenderness and fine quality none can surpass it. The ears, usually eight rowed, are about 8 inches long and are less subject to attack by worms than most early sweet corns. For family use we recommend it highly to follow the first early varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.



Country Gentleman Sugar Corn

164. Country Gentleman (90 Days)—One of the richest flavored late sweet corns. Makes a good sized ear, with a small cob, densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, pearly white grains of the best quality. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long, are usually borne two or more to the stalk, and will keep tender and fit for use for a long season. It is sometimes called "Shoe Peg" because of its long, deep grains. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

166. Stowell's Evergreen (90 Days)—For generations Stowell's has been recognized as the standard late sugar corn for the home garden, for market and canning. The ears are large, the grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary; but its strong point is that it remains in the green state longer than any other sugar corn. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Plant
May Till
August.

HYBRID SUGAR CORNS

Hybrid sugar corns have proved bigger and more uniform yielders and of better quality than open pollinated types. The ears are better filled, of more even size and shape, and two good ears are usually borne to the stalk. This is because of better root growth, sturdier stalks and greater disease resistance.

167. Golden Cross Bantam — The outstanding early hybrid for the South. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c; 1 lb. 70c; 2 lbs. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$2.85; 10 lbs. \$5.35.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 2 lbs. \$1.10; 5 lbs. \$2.60; 10 lbs. \$5.00. Supply limited.

168. Hybrid Stowell's Evergreen — A better and more uniform yielder than open pollinated Stowell's. Crop failed; cannot offer.

POPCORNS

180. South American or Dynamite (115 Days) — A large grained yellow popcorn; pops perfectly white; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs. \$1.95.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 40c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.60.

182. Rice (110 Days)—Pops pure white; the quality is excellent; very tender. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c; 1 lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.20; 10 lbs. \$2.15.**
Not postpaid, 1 lb. 25c; 2 lbs. 45c; 5 lbs. 95c; 10 lbs. \$1.80.

KALE

Plant February,
March and
April.

An ounce plants 100 feet of drill; 8 lbs. to the acre broadcast, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills.



Green Curled Siberian Kale

219. Green Curled Siberian — **BLUE KALE or DWARF GERMAN GREENS (65 Days)**.—A hardy, vigorous, spreading kale, with a distinctive bluish tinge. The leaves are beautifully curled all around the edges and retain their crisp, fresh appearance long after cutting. It is hardy enough to stand zero weather. A splendid kale for both home use and market. Slow to run to seed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.75 per lb., postpaid.**

221. Green Curled Scotch

220. Blue Curled Scotch

Crops failed. None available.

No. 222. Spring Kale **SPRING SPROUTS or HANOVER SALAD (30 Days)**.—Sometimes called Hanover Kale. A hardy, quick-growing, smooth-leaved variety. Sow at intervals of ten days, so as always to have it young and tender. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 2-lb. lots 37c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 35c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 32c per lb., postpaid.**

1 oz. plants 50 hills
2 lbs. plant an acre

CUCUMBER

Plant
April to July

Plant when the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, not over an inch deep, in hills four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing well-rotted manure with the soil. Put ten seeds in each hill, thin out to four plants, and give frequent but shallow cultivation. For pickling, plant in June or July.

200. A & C or Colorado (60 Days)—The last word in color, being that intense dark green demanded by market growers. The fruits are about 10 inches long, 2 to 2½ inches thick, straight and symmetrical. The vines are vigorous growers and disease resistant. A grand shipper and equally desirable in the home garden for growing ideal slicing and pickling cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

198. Early Green Cluster (55 Days)—Very early; bears clusters of two and three. If kept gathered, the vines will continue to set fruit. Bright green, short and thick—just the right size and shape for pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

191. EARLY WHITE SPINE—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

189. Wood's Earligreen

(60 Days)—The name Earligreen is descriptive of its earliness and its fine, rich dark emerald green color it holds long after picking. 9 in. or more in length, 2½ in. in diameter, perfectly straight, well filled at both ends, tapering slightly. The quality is extra good. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.



Wood's Earligreen Cucumber

202. White Wonder (60 Days)—For the home garden. Pure white at all stages of growth; the quality is fine. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

192. Staygreen (60 Days)—Very early and prolific; a heavy yielder of uniformly handsome fruits 7 to 8 inches long that are a beautiful dark green color from end to end. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

An ounce produces about 1,000 plants

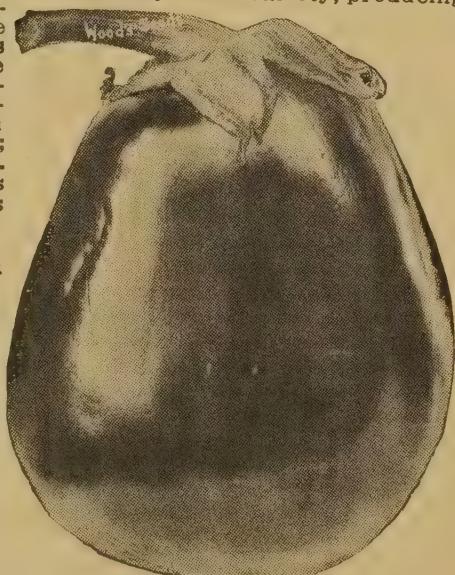
EGG PLANT

Plant February
March and April.

CULTURE.—Plant in hotbed in February or March and keep well protected so that the growth be rapid and not checked. When 2 inches high, transplant to pots, boxes or in the beds 3 to 4 inches apart, and when frost is past, set out 3 feet apart in a deep, rich loamy soil. Seeds germinate slowly.

No. 206. Black Beauty

[120 Days]—Nearly two weeks earlier than any other variety, producing



Black Beauty Egg Plant

No. 207. Florida High

Bush [125 Days]—An unusually heavy bearer, the fruits being produced high off the ground prevents rot, a decided advantage in wet seasons. The dark purple glossy fruits are slightly longer than thick; bears profusely and continuously; disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50; 2-lb. lots \$5.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.10 per lb., postpaid.

EGG PLANTS—See page 29.

194. Early Fortune (65 Days)—Few cucumbers hold their dark green color better; it does not yellow till almost dead ripe. It is decidedly early, makes fruits about 9 inches long, and is crisp and tender; a fine yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

193. Straight 8 (60 Days)—This outstanding variety produces symmetrical, cylindrical fruits 8 to 9 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter. Fruits are well rounded at the ends, deep green when ready to use, and free from objectionable striping. The flesh is tender, crisp and of fine flavor. Ideal for both home and market gardens and especially fine for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

197. Green Prolific **EARLY SHORT GREEN or BOSTON PICKLING.** (55 Days)—An early and prolific cucumber grown principally for pickling. Fruits 4 to 5 inches long when in table condition; dark green and of fine quality. Will continue bearing if kept gathered. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

196. Improved Long Green

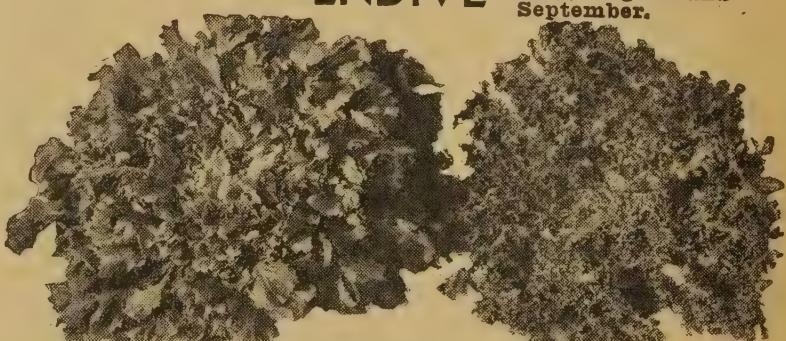
(London Long Green). (70 Days)—Our fine strain produces uniformly slender dark-green fruits about 12 in. long. Young fruits are just right for pickles, larger ones for slicing. The most universally grown cucumber in home gardens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb., postpaid.

190. National Pickling —Exceptionally fine for the production of high grade pickles; straight dark green and well shaped. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

201. Gherkin or BURR. (60 Days)—For pickling. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

ENDIVE

Plant March, April
May, August and September.



Broad-Leaved Batavian

Green Curled

Beginning in March, plant each month till September in 18-inch drills and thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart, but do it when the plants are dry. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

No. 210. GREEN CURLED [90 Days].—The hardy, rich green endive; blanches readily to creamy white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

No. 211. BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN or ESCAROLLE [95 Days].—A crisp and tender endive for salads or for boiling like greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

GOURLDS **Plant May and June.** Plant in hills after frost is past and cultivate like squash.

No. 216. DIPPER—For making dippers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.
No. 214. NEST-EGG—A good nest-egg; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

No. 217. MIXED GOURLDS—Small varieties, mixed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

LETTUCE

Plant
February to May,
July to October

Lettuce requires rich, moist soil, clean and thorough cultivation, and plenty of water. Make your first plantings in boxes or hotbeds and harden by exposure; later plant outside and transplant 6 to 8 inches apart in 18-inch rows; or plant in 18-inch rows and thin out. The curled varieties planted thickly make a beautiful border, the rows being thinned out by pulling as wanted. For a constant supply plant every three weeks—lettuce may be had all seasons of the year. An ounce will produce about 1,500 plants; 2 pounds will make plants enough for an acre.

237. Summer Allheart

(65 Days)—No lettuce can compete with Allheart for heading in hot weather and make such large, compact, finely blanched heads; nor is there a summer lettuce of better quality. Its ability to head in almost any weather places it in a class by itself. A thoroughly dependable header under various weather conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; 1 lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.95 per lb., postpaid.



235. Early Curled Simpson (50 Days)—A sure cropper even under adverse conditions. Makes a well-blanced, curly, loose head; early, crisp and tender. Especially adapted for sowing thickly in rows and cutting when young. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid



Grand Rapids Lettuce

234. Black Seeded Simpson (50 Days)—Fine for outside planting to make a tender, semi-solid, crisp head. It is the easiest lettuce to grow; reliable and heat-resistant. If you have not been successful with head lettuce, try Black Seeded Simpson. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

240. Cos or Romaine (65 Days)

Dark green strain. Has no equal for quality. Forms long, conical heads which, if tied up, blanch a pure white, and as crisp as celery. Makes fine heads even in hot weather. Very sweet and has a distinct quality that makes a pleasant change from other varieties. Try it to convince yourself how well it merits a place in your garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

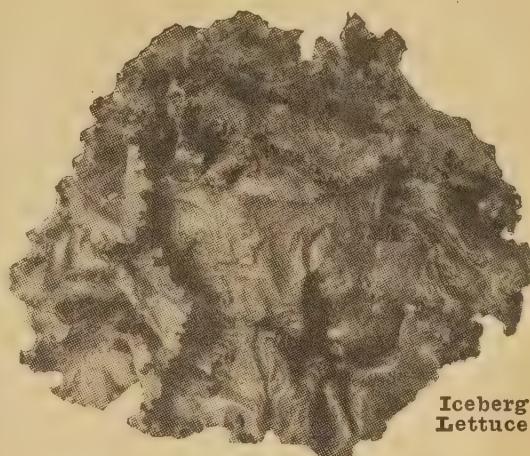


241. Chicken Lettuce (55 Days)—Unlike any you have ever grown, one that will yield more chicken feed than any plant grown for greens. Three to four feet high, loaded with leaves that may be pulled like kale. After cutting it keeps on growing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

Lettuce Plants Iceberg and Big Boston—Ready February, March, April, September and October. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

242. Iceberg

(80 Days)—No lettuce is more crisp; the large ribs are like celery stalks. A sure and reliable header even in summer. Forms a large, compact head, very white inside; the quality is fine, being sweet, crisp and delicious. A choice lettuce for home gardens and nearby markets. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.



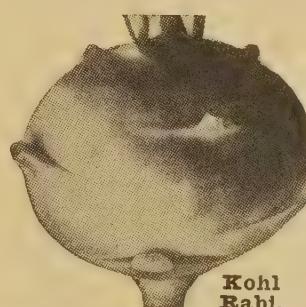
Iceberg Lettuce

231. Wood's Improved Big Boston (75 Days) — May be grown in the open ground for summer and fall use, or under canvass, and always makes large, buttery heads with thoroughly blanched hearts. The heads are extra large, firm and solid, brittle and buttery; the hearts are crisp and beautifully blanched. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; 1 lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

230. Wood's Cabbage Lettuce (65 Days) — If asked to name the most satisfactory all-round lettuce, we would unhesitatingly name Wood's Cabbage. It may be planted in the early spring, in the later summer, in the fall, and it is fine for forcing in hotbed, making a medium large, firm head that blanches nicely. The quality is excellent, the flavor sweet and buttery. You will like it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.10 per lb., postpaid.

239. Crisp-as-Ice (75 Days) — Neither extra early nor extra large, but fine for the private garden. In delicate flavor and tenderness no other is superior. The heads are hard, with rich, creamy yellow hearts that are exceedingly tender and sweet. Slow to start to seed. It heads even under adverse weather conditions. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00. Supply limited.

236. Imperial 847 (75 Days) — If you have not been able to get your lettuce to head plant this newer New York or Iceberg type. It makes firm, deep green heads of good size in warm weather. Plant it instead of New York No. 12. Fine for both home gardens and market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; 1 lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.70 per lb., postpaid.



KOHL RABI

Plant March to May, Aug. & Sept.

The edible part is the turnip-shaped bulb that grows above ground. Combines the flavors of the cabbage and turnip and makes a splendid dish if used when 2 to 3 inches thick. Plant in drills as early as the ground can be worked, thinning out to stand 5 to 6 inches in the row. For a succession, plant every two weeks till end of April. For fall use, plant in August or early September. Kohl rabi should be more generally grown.

225. EARLY WHITE VIENNA (55 Days) — The best and earliest variety; flesh white and very tender; the quality and flavor are excellent. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65; 1 lb. \$6.00, postpaid. The quantity this season is extremely limited.

LEEK

Plant Feb., March & Sept.

CULTURE. — Superior to onions for soup flavoring, etc. Plant early in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil in drills half an inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high, trim off the tops and roots and transplant 4 to 6 inches apart in one-foot rows setting the plants in the ground up to their center leaves, and earth up to blanch the necks. One ounce will plant about 100 feet of drill.

No. 227. LARGE FLAG (85 Days). — Hardy, productive and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; 1 lb. \$9.00, postpaid.



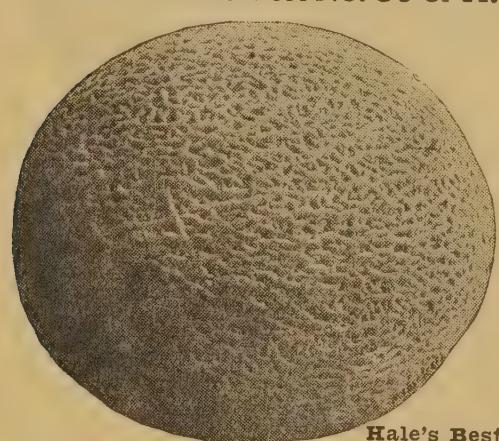
Large Flag Leek.

CANTALOUE OR MUSKMELON

Colorado Grown—Plant in May and June

CULTURE—Prepare hills, 4 to 6 feet apart, in a rich, moderately dry sandy soil, using well-rotted manure. When frost is over, plant 10 to 12 seeds in each hill about one inch deep, and when well up, thin out, leaving four strong plants to the hill. Pinch off the ends of the vines when about a foot long; this will make them strong and bear more freely. Give frequent but shallow cultivation till the vines cover the ground. Do not grow near cucumbers, squashes, etc. One ounce plants 50 hills; two pounds to the acre.

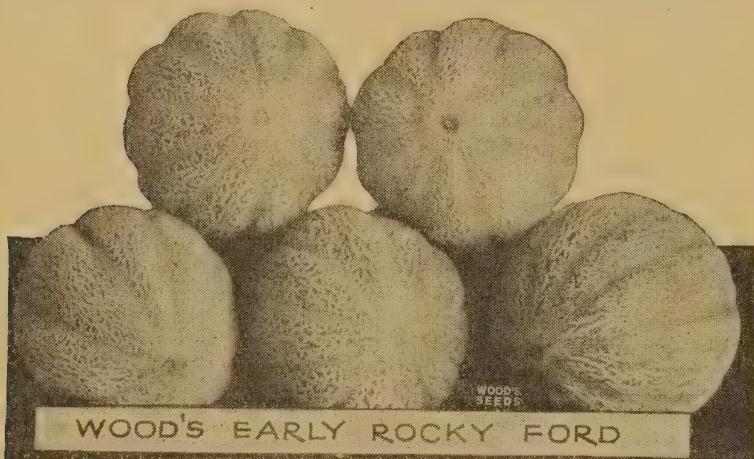
No. 260. Hale's Best No. 36 or H. B. — This is probably more generally grown commercially than any other melon. It has held its place as a shipper on account of its earliness, thick meat, fine texture, delicious eating quality and its ability to stand up under hard shipping conditions. About 6 inches long, nearly round, densely covered with netting and almost entirely without ribs. It is also a splendid home garden melon.



Hale's Best

No. 256. Hale's Best—Jumbo Strain — A larger strain

than the well known Hale's Best No. 36, largely grown for roadside markets and delivery by truck to the large city markets. The melons are slightly oval, weigh 5 to 6 pounds, heavily netted and more ribbed than No. 36. The salmon flesh is thick, sweet and of excellent quality. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**

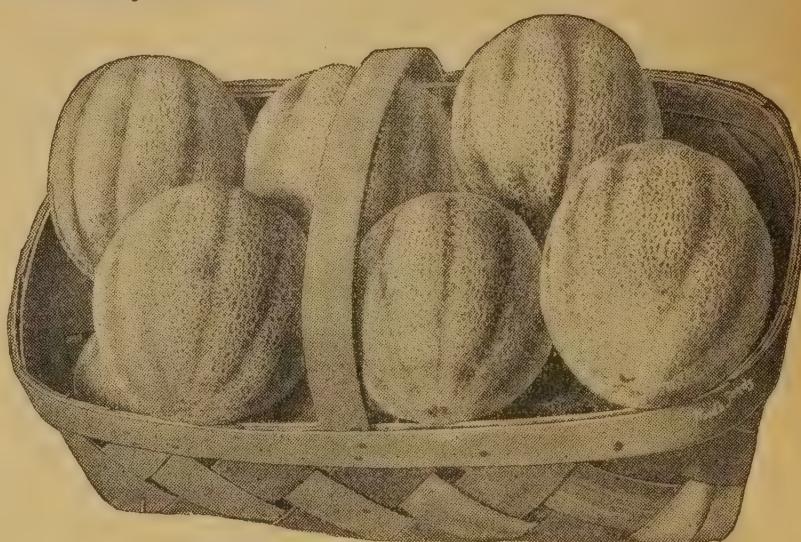


WOOD'S EARLY ROCKY FORD

No. 250. Wood's Early Rocky Ford (75 Days) — A strain selected for earliness. It is a week to ten days earlier than the original Rocky Ford, like it in shape, but a little larger. The melons are heavily netted, have small seed cavity, firm and thick green flesh, and are attractive in both shape and color. The flavor is deliciously sweet and spicy. It is early, prolific and of fine quality. This is just the melon to follow our Extra Early Hanover. It has that spicy flavor found only in the best cantaloupes. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 254. Long John (85 Days) — The melons usually average 8 to 10 inches long, but often grow to 12 inches in length. Oblong in shape, distinctly ribbed and heavily netted; green fleshed, thick meated and of most delicious spicy flavor. When marketed it commands the highest prices. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75, postpaid. Supply limited.**

No. 263. Glass Melon or MANGO (90 Days) — For preserving, sweet pickles, mangoes stuffed like peppers, pies, and may be sliced and fried like egg-plant. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



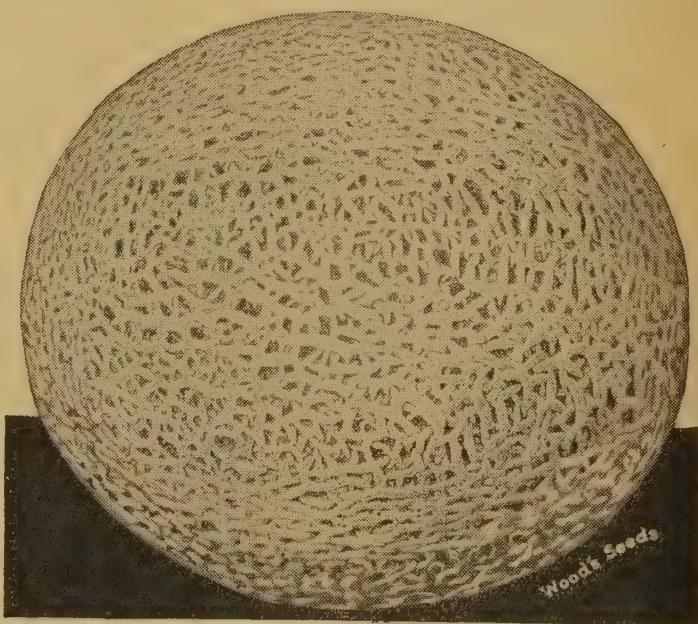
Wood's Early Knight Cantaloupe.

No. 249. Wood's Early Knight (Maryland or Sweet Air). 80 Days — In earliness

Knight ranks next to our Extra Early Hanover and Early Rocky Ford. It is a happy combination of earliness, productiveness and quality. The melons are nearly oval shaped, densely netted, of good size with thick bright green flesh that is very luscious and ripens close to the skin. Uniform in size, averaging 7 to 8 inches long, 5 to 6 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 252. Rocky Ford Netted Gem (85 Days) — The original Rocky Ford. The

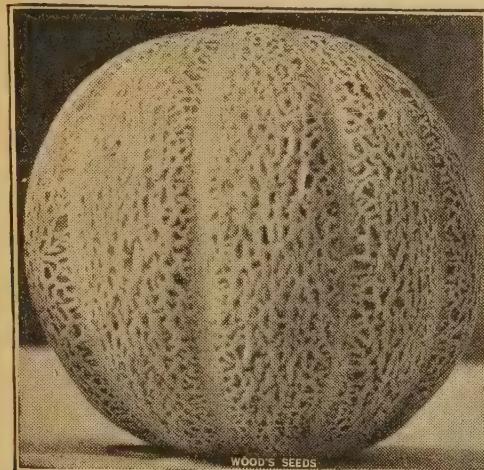
flesh is thick, with a small cavity; has that spicy flavor that makes a cantaloupe so delicious. Slightly ribbed, well covered with fine netting and uniform in size and shape. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe

No. 248. Wood's Perfection (80 Days) — The most delici-

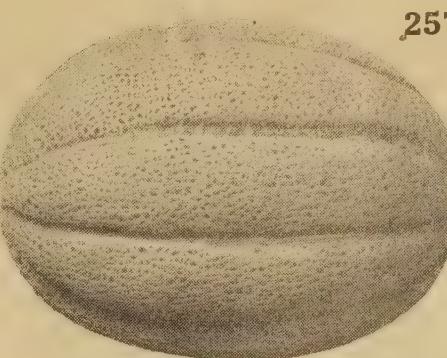
lous of all orange fleshed cantaloupes; beautiful in appearance, but the deliciously sweet, spicy flavor of its fine-grained, thick, solid flesh is its outstanding characteristic. In these respects we have never offered a melon that is its equal. There is no trace of stringiness; the flesh is so thick that the seed cavity is unusually small; it is covered with a lace-like netting over the entire melon. We recommend it to everyone as a melon of surpassing quality and fine delicious flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



Extra Early Hanover

No. 247. Extra Early Hanover (70 Days)

The earliest cantaloupe in cultivation, ripening fully ten days ahead of the Rocky Ford. Notwithstanding its extreme earliness, it makes a large melon, round, slightly flattened at the ends and well netted. The flesh is green, thick and can be eaten to the very thin skin. In earliness, Extra Early Hanover is without a competitor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.25; 2-lb. lots \$2.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.85 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.**



lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

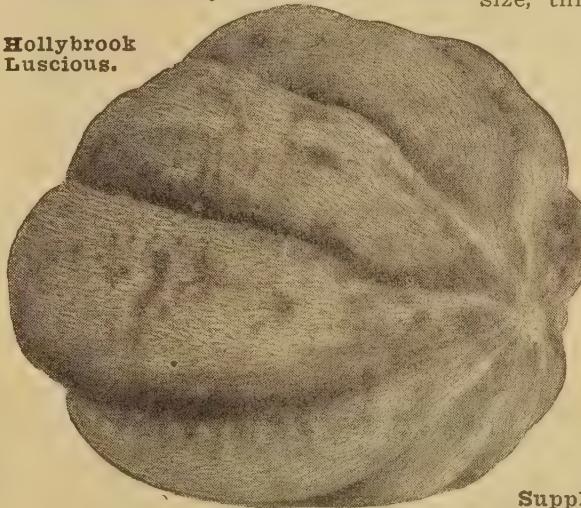
No. 251. Improved Rocky Ford Jr. (80 Days) — An early rust and blight resistant type of Rocky Ford, but somewhat larger. A vigorous grower, the vines keep green and produce big crops of beautifully netted melons. The flesh is thick, the seed pocket small; the netting is close and deep; the flavor is deliciously sweet. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c; 1b. \$2.50; 2-lb. lots \$2.35 per lb., postpaid. Supply limited.**



Banana Cantaloupe

No. 262. Banana (90 Days) — When introduced this was a curiosity, but on its merits has become a real necessity. It is banana shaped and has the banana flavor; grows 15 to 20 inches long by four to six inches in diameter; has thick orange flesh with delightfully sweet flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**

No. 261. Hollybrook Luscious (90 Days) — For flavor and size, this is the king of all melons. Too large to be profitable for market—they often weigh 15 to 20 lbs.—they are ideal for home use; one melon is enough for a family. The flavor is equal to that of a Honey Dew melon. Continues bearing till cold weather and holds its splendid quality up to the very last. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50; 1b. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb., postpaid. Supply limited.**

**No. 253. Gold Lined Rocky Ford**

(85 Days) — In delicious flavor Gold Lined far excels the ordinary Rocky Ford; is slightly longer and a few days later. The rich golden meat is thick, fine grained, and deliciously sweet and juicy and can be eaten right down to the rind. The melons are covered with a closely laced gray netting except a narrow stripe between the ribs.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.

255. Hearts of Gold (90 Days) — The thick orange flesh is deliciously sweet, juicy and spicy right down to the thin rind. The melons are nearly round and are covered with a dense gray netting that is insect resistant; it is also blight resistant. The melons are about six inches long and usually weigh about two pounds. Highly recommended for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c. Supply limited.**

No. 259. Large Hackensack

or TURK'S CAP (85 Days) — This is the type of melon once called muskmelon. The fruits are large, nearly round, flattened at the ends; has wide slices; is densely netted; the flesh is thick, sweet and juicy. Recommended only for the home garden and nearby market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**



Large Hackensack Musk Melon.

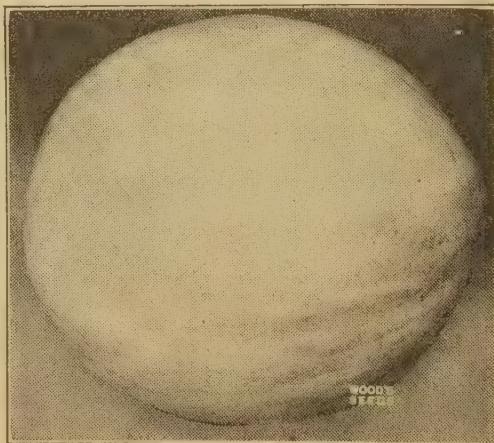
Hotkaps Miniature Greenhouses. Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

By mail postpaid Not postpaid

Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.75	\$11.00
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	3.80	3.50
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.10	1.95
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.65	.50



No. 245. Honey Dew (110 Days) — The smooth thin skin is creamy white when ripe and so tough that the melon is practically sealed up and will keep for a month or more. Allow 3 months to mature, pull when the blossom end is slightly soft, and keep a few days before serving. Has a flavor quite distinct from the flavor of a cantaloupe. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1b. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb. 10-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb., postpaid.**



Honey Dew Melon.

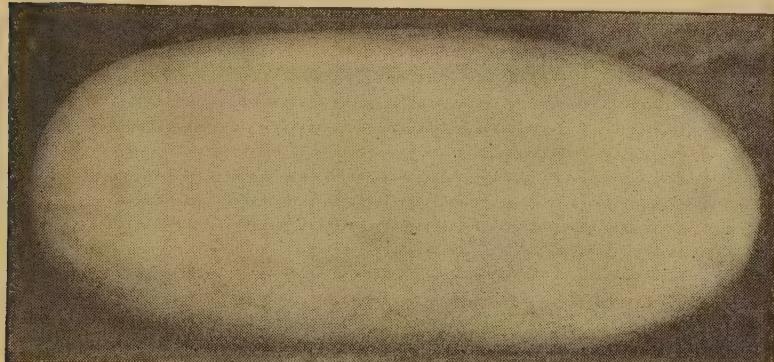
WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS

Plant in
May and June

Wood's Melon Seeds are saved from melons grown expressly for seeds. Do not be misled by offers of cheap seeds that are saved from culs and runts, melons left after the best have been sold. Such seeds are expensive if they cost you nothing. Plant the best—plant Wood's. Do not plant Northern and Western-grown seeds if you want the finest watermelons.

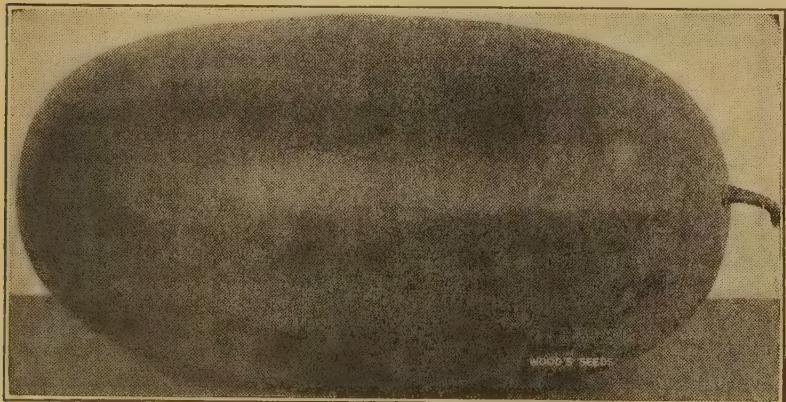
Prepare hills 8 or 10 feet apart each way by working in thoroughly rotted manure, or poultry droppings—rich ground gives the plants a good start before insects attack them. When the ground is warm plant 6 or 8 seeds to the hill, covering an inch deep and, when well up, thin out, leaving three strong plants to each hill. Do not grow near pumpkins and gourds. One ounce will plant 30 hills; 3 pounds one acre.

Wilt is the greatest menace to watermelon production in the South and varieties resistant to fusarian wilt have become a real necessity. It is a soil-borne disease and lives in the land for ten to fifteen years. The only remedy is to plant wilt-resistant varieties.



Hawkesbury Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

283. Hawkesbury (90 Days). Brought from Australia by the Norfolk Truck Experiment Station and grown on a severely wilt infested farm where our planting stock was obtained. It makes an oblong melon of good size, averaging about 35 lbs.; light grayish green color; tough rind; medium to deep red flesh; tender, sweet and juicy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.



Leesburg Wilt-Resistant Watermelon

285. Leesburg or Wilt-Resistant Kleckley's Sweet. (90 Days). In every way fully equal to our standard strain of Kleckley's Sweet in quality and size, with the distinct advantage of being wilt resistant. It marks a conspicuous advance in the development of this universally popular melon for growing on wilt-sick soils. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.



Stone Mountain Melon

rival usually outsells other melons. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.

No. 275. Stone Mountain (90 Days)

One of the largest of the round or nearly round melons, for they frequently weigh 50 pounds or more. The outside color is dark green; the flesh is deep red, firm and solid, almost all heart with no white hearts or stringiness. It is especially recommended for the home garden and nearby markets; the rind is tough enough to stand considerable handling, and on ar-

286. Black Gypsy Watermelon (80 Days)—The ideal shape is long but it produces oblong melons as well as intermediate shapes. But you forget the shape when you eat it, for we think it the sweetest of all, and it has such a thin rind—nearly all meat. At a distance the dark green melons appear to be black. On the Richmond market the growers sell the round melons as readily and at as good a price as the long ones. We recommend it for home gardens and nearby markets; not for shipping, for the rind is only about half an inch thick. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 274. Extra Early Dark Icing (80 Days)—Dark Icing is not one of the big melons, but makes ripe fruits earlier than any other good melon, and is extra good for home use and the nearby market. The meat is rich, red and sugary to the very thin rind. There is no better extra early melon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 278. Jackson (90 Days)—Our opinion of Jackson is shared by practically every one who has been privileged to taste one of its delicious slices, for no other melon can surpass it in delightful sweetness. The melons are long with a mottled green skin; the meat is a rich red, firm, there are no white hearts, and it ripens close to a thin rind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

No. 273. Alabama Sweet (90 Days)—There is a marked absence of the stringiness so often found in extra large melons; the bright red flesh is firm and very sweet and luscious. The melons are long, dark green with dark irregular stripes. A fine melon for the home garden and for nearby market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 282. Dixie Queen

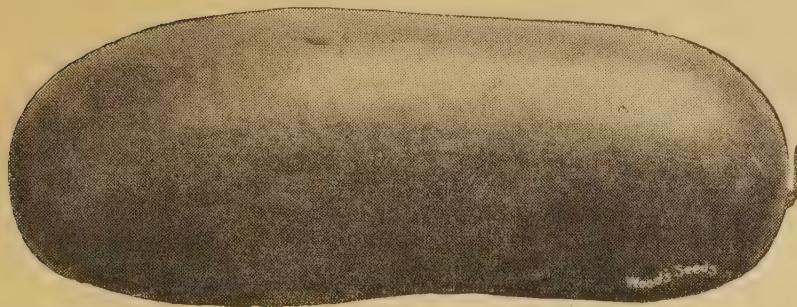
(85 Days)—Sometimes called Cuban Queen

Not the biggest melons (they average 35 to 40 pounds), but the quality is such that it has created quite a sensation. The sparkling, crisp, rich scarlet flesh is firm, sweet and juicy right up to the rind, which is thin and tough. It has been described as "unbeatable for the home garden." Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 90c per lb., postpaid.

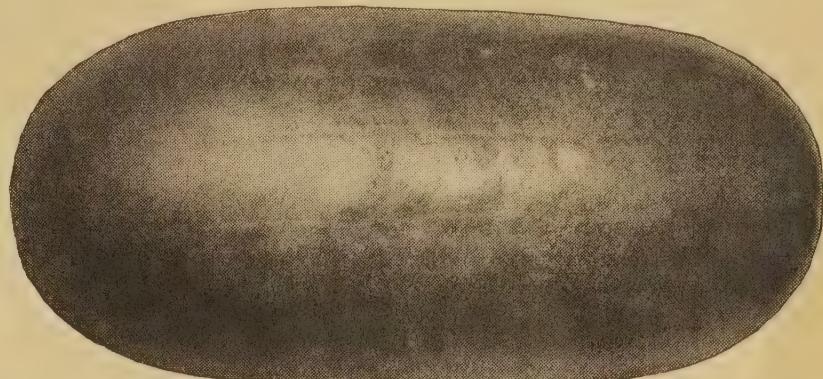


Dixie or Cuban Queen Watermelon

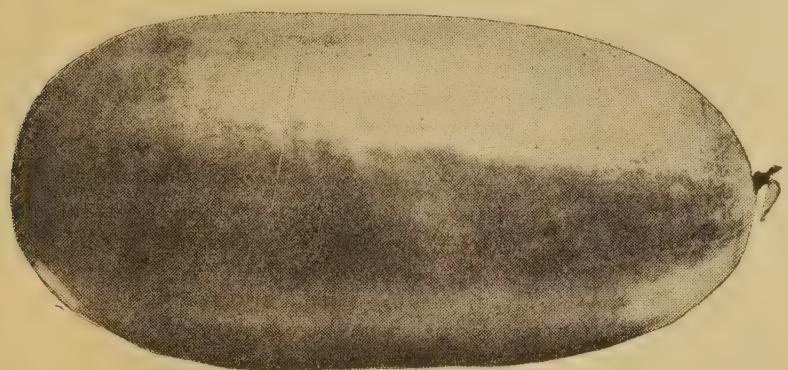
WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN WATERMELON SEEDS



No. 277. Tom Watson (90 Days) — For years the outstanding shipping melon and equally popular for the home garden. The dark green melons are large and long, the flesh rich red, distinctly crisp, juicy and sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.



Halbert Honey Watermelon



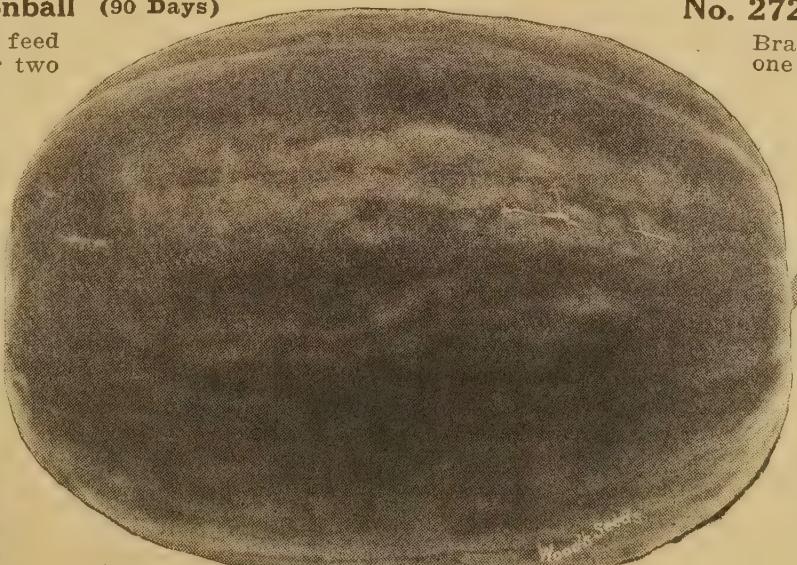
No. 270. Irish Gray [90 Days] — In sweetness it is like Kleckley's Sweet; in shipping quality, it compares with Tom Watson. The thin rind is so tough it will not burst from rough treatment in transit; its keeping quality will appeal to shippers who have experienced losses on account of glutted markets. The color is a distinct mottled greenish gray; the flesh is red, sweet, crisp and free from stringiness. Although a grand shipper, it is equally fine for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

269. Kleckley's Sweet or Monte Christo THE "WONDER-MELON"

(85 Days) — All of the sparkling, crisp, bright crimson meat is deliciously sweet right up to the thin rind. For the home garden we recommend it without reserve; it carries well for long distances, for the rind, though thin, is very tough. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

276. Florida Giant or Cannonball (90 Days)

If you grow them on good land, feed them well and have only one or two melons to the vine, melons weighing nearly a hundred pounds may be grown under favorable growing conditions. The size of the melons depends on the land and the supply of proper plant food, but melons averaging 35 pounds should be produced under usual cultural methods. The melons are oval shaped with blunt ends, dark green skin, firm, crisp, bright red flesh that is inclined to be coarse grained. It is the largest of the newly introduced varieties. To produce extra big melons prune the vines to one or two fruits. The seeds are black. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.



Florida Giant or Cannonball Watermelon

No. 280. Halbert Honey (85 Days) — The introducer describes this as equal in flavor and as handsome as the Kleckley's Sweet and much more productive. A long, early melon, with dark, rich, glossy green rind, crimson flesh and sweetness that is unsurpassed. Fine for home use and nearby market, but not well suited for shipping. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.



Florida Favorite

No. 271. Florida Favorite [85 Days]. Sometimes called Pearson — Not as early as Extra Early Dark Icing, yet Florida Favorite is classed as an extra early melon. There are few melons that can equal it in sweetness; it is not stringy; the flesh is bright crimson, crisp, solid and deliciously sweet. Although bigger melons have been introduced, Florida Favorite holds its splendid reputation for uniformly good quality and is a prime favorite especially for the home garden and for shipment to nearby market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 272. Carolina Bradford (90 Days)

Bradford is not an early melon, but is one of the largest of the long varieties, and where best known it is preferred to all others. The color is a dark green with a still darker stripe; the flesh is deep red, is free from strings, fine grained, crisp, sweet and tender. The rind is thin but tough. The size of Bradford insures plenty of heart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 284. Preserving Citron

(95 Days) — Used for making preserves and sweetmeats and for stock feeding. Enormously productive; keeps for months. Grow them just as you do watermelons, but not near your melon patch. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

MUSTARD

Plant in February, March and April, September and October.
Plant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart; 1 ounce plants 100 feet of row.



Chinese Broad Leaved Mustard

292. Chinese Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Makes a large and tender growth without bitter taste. Ready six weeks from sowing; sweet and pungent. A fine salad or may be boiled for greens. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

294. Florida Broad Leaved (40 Days)—Popular for its fine table quality. Large leaves, broad and thick; a quick grower; slow to shoot to seed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

290. Southern Giant Curled (35 Days)—The leaves are crimped around the edges; succulent, pungent and of sweet flavor. May be used as a salad like lettuce or cooked like spinach. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; 1lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

291. Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach (25 Days)—A mild mustard with a spinach flavor that can be grown in 3 to 4 weeks, and in almost any season of the year, even during hot summer weather, and make an abundance of greens. Make a planting every two weeks. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; 1lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.



Tendergreen or Mustard Spinach

OKRA OR GUMBO

When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills 3 feet apart and thin out to a foot apart. For winter use, slice into narrow rings when young, string them and hang in the shade to dry; or they may be pickled like cucumbers or canned. One ounce will plant 30 feet of drill.

297. Dwarf Long Green Pod (60 Days)

Dwarf, but immensely productive. The pods are tender, of the best quality, set thickly on the plant, form early and are borne throughout the season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

296. White Velvet (60 Days)

Bears round, white, smooth pods, 6 to 7 inches long, without ridges like other varieties; slender, fleshy and very tender. The extra large pods are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

298. Perkins Mammoth Long Green (60 Days)

Wonderfully productive; the intense green pods, 8 to 9 inches long, are borne from 3 to 4 inches above ground to the top of the plant. The long slender pods are straight, pointed, and hold their tenderness. Fine for canning. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; 1lb. 90c; 2-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.



Perkins Mammoth Long Green Okra

295. Clemson Spineless (60 Days)

The Clemson Experiment Station introduced this newest okra variety that was awarded the silver medal by the All America judges. It is a spineless strain of Perkins Mammoth Long Green; produces a prodigious crop of rich, deep green, tender, straight spineless pods of uniformly fine quality. As early as Perkins. Grows 4 feet high. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb. 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

Clemson Spineless Okra

PARSLEY

CULTURE—Plant in February, March or early in April half an inch deep, in rows a foot apart, pressing the soil after planting. Slow to germinate, sometimes 2 or 3 weeks in coming up. Germination may be hastened by soaking 24 to 36 hours before planting, or by covering the row with boards to retain the moisture. A few radish seed should be sown in the row with parsley to mark the row and allow early cultivation. The radishes can be pulled early and will not interfere with the parsley. If dried crisp and rubbed to powder it may be bottled for use later. An ounce plants 100 feet.



Champion Moss Curled Parsley

No. 314. Champion Moss Curled (70 Days)

The most improved strain; is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. If cut when about 3 inches high, it starts a new growth that will be better curled and a brighter color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

No. 315. Plain or Single (70 Days)

Hardier than the curled; stronger flavored; color very dark green; fine for flavoring soups, stews and garnishing, or they may be dried till crisp, rubbed to a powder and kept in bottles till needed. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

No. 313. Hamburg Parsnip Rooted (90 Days)

Both the tops and roots are edible. The 5 to 6-inch parsnip-like roots are used for flavoring soups and stews, and may be stored for winter use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; 1lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS are from layers of known performance. For breeds and prices, see page 71.

Plant 1 oz. to 100 feet of row; 5 to 6 lbs. to the acre.

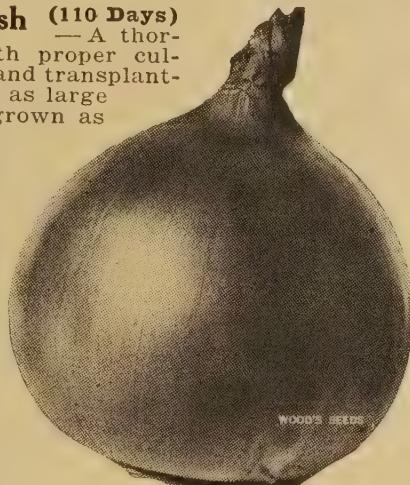
ONION

Plant in Feb., March, April, August and September.

In February, March and April plant thickly $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in hot beds or plant outside later. When the size of a goose quill transplant 3 to 4 inches apart in 15 to 18-inch rows. Plantings may also be made where the onions are to grow, thinning out to stand 3 to 4 inches apart, but the transplanting method saves seeds, at least two weedings, and gives larger yields. **KEEP FREE OF WEEDS.**

306. Valencia Sweet Spanish (110 Days)

oughbred among onions. With proper culture, sowing the seeds in beds and transplanting 4 inches apart in the row, as large and as sweet onions can be grown as any that are imported. The globe shaped bulbs are light yellow; the flesh sparkling white, fine grained, mild and exceptionally sweet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$9.00; 2-lb. lots \$8.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$8.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$8.25 per lb., postpaid.



Valencia Sweet Spanish Onion

No. 308. Prize Taker or Spanish King (100 Days)—

Large and of fine flavor, like nearly all Spanish onions. The skin is rich straw color, the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up firm and hard; a good cropper and always uniformly globe shaped with small neck. The young plants can be used as a salad, the half grown onions in early summer and the ripe onions during the remainder of the year. Prize Taker is a success wherever onions can be grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.50; 2-lb. lots \$8.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$8.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$7.75 per lb., postpaid.

301. Ebenezer (100 Days)—Makes a flattened globe-shaped onion of exceptional keeping quality. Popular also for growing onion sets that yield bumper crops with a very small per cent of seed stalks. The flesh is white, mild and sweet; the outside color dark yellow; the onions are wonderfully firm and solid and will keep almost the year round. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00; 2-lb. lots \$6.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.

$\frac{1}{2}$ peck 4 lbs.
Peck 8 lbs.
Bushel 32 lbs.

ONION SETS

Bushel Prices
Quoted on
Request.

CULTURE.—Plant 4 inches apart, in rows half an inch deep and 1 foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely, except Potato Onions, which should be planted in rows 2 feet apart and 10 inches apart in the row, and covered about one inch. Plant as early in the spring as the ground can be prepared and they will be ready for the table several weeks earlier than onions grown from seeds. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as in spring. 5 to 8 bushels plant an acre.



\$1.25; peck \$2.20. Not postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.90.

SILVER SKIN—Silvery white. The best white onion for spring setting; mild flavor. By mail postpaid, qt. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.40; peck \$2.30. Not postpaid, qt. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.00.

RED WETHERSFIELD—The best all-purpose red onion; a big cropper, hardy and a good keeper. By mail postpaid, qt. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.25; peck \$2.20. Not postpaid, qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.05; peck \$1.90.

No. 303. Silver Skin or White Portugal (100 Days)

A beautiful pure white onion of good size, largely used for growing matured onions, for sets, for pickling, for bunching in the spring and for use as a salad when young. The flesh and skin are pure white, very mild and sweet. It makes a nice, firm, hard onion, one that will keep. The small bulbs make as good a pickling onion as our White Pearl.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.50; 2-lb. lots \$8.25 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$8.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$7.75 per lb., postpaid.

No. 302. Yellow Globe Danvers

[110 Days].—The best known and most largely grown yellow onion for spring planting. Medium to large size, averaging about 2 inches in diameter, uniformly globe-shaped, have small necks and ripen evenly. The skin is light yellow; flesh is creamy white, crisp and mild in flavor. A fine keeper, matures early and is universally recommended for general crop. Early and even ripening, attractive, uniform shape, good keeping quality and mild flavor have all combined to make Danvers the most popular yellow onion for spring planting. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.00; 2-lb. lots \$6.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$6.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$6.25 per lb., postpaid.

ONION PLANTS—Ready after March 1st. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

PARSNIP

Plant from March to June 15th.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip

CULTURE.—Plant as early in the spring as the weather will permit and continue planting till the middle of June. Plant $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in a rich, deeply worked, sandy loam, in rows 18 inches apart, and when 2 inches high thin out to 4 to 6 inches apart. Parsnips germinate slowly, especially in dry weather; plant a few radish seeds with them to mark the row for early cultivation. Parsnips are improved by frost, so they can be dug as wanted, or stored for winter use. Do not use fresh stable manure on parsnips. An ounce plants 25 feet of drill; 5 pounds plant an acre.

317. Sugar or Hollow Crown [100 Days]—The standard variety, making long, smooth, white roots, uniform in shape, tender and well flavored. Fine for both table and stock. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

GARDEN PEAS—Early Varieties

(Varieties marked with star (*) are wrinkled)

Peas do best in a light, rich, loamy soil that has been liberally manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties as early as the ground can be worked. The wrinkled peas are not as hardy and should be planted later, but they are sweeter and better flavored. For a continuous crop, plant every two weeks—as late as August for a late crop. Plant 2 to 3 inches deep in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, 2½ to 3 feet between the double rows; stake the tall varieties with brush and work the earth toward them two or three times during growth. Gather as fast as they are fit to use, otherwise they will stop bearing. 2 lbs. will plant 100 ft. row; 90 lbs. per acre.



321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.
Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

321. Wilt-Resistant Extra Early Alaska (50 days; height 2½ ft.)—Recom-

mended for its earliness and hardiness, allowing extra early planting; pods and peas are not large, but are borne in abundance. In earliness it is a close rival to our Pedigree Extra Early. A prime favorite with market growers as it holds its green color so well, and almost the entire crop can be gathered at a single picking. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.**

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

322. Large Podded Alaska or Ameer (55 days; height 2½ feet)—Only a few

days later than Extra Early Alaska, but the pods and peas are larger, and it is more productive. The dark green pods are frequently borne in pairs; its hardiness allows earlier planting than the wrinkled varieties; it bears abundantly and the quality is good. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55.**

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

319. Wood's Pedigree Extra Early (50 days; height 2½ feet)—All that its name

implies, a thoroughbred pea. The pods are well filled, containing usually 5 to 7 beautiful green peas, the pods retaining their fresh green color long after being picked. Recommend on account of its extreme earliness, well-filled pods and great productiveness.

By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.
Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

328. Early Bird or Laxton's Superb (55 days; height 18 to 20 inches)—The earliest

dark green pods 4 to 4½ inches long that usually contain 7 to 9 large peas of quite good quality. Hardy enough to allow planting two weeks ahead of the wrinkled varieties. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

325. Little Marvel* (55 days; height 18 inches)—Among the earliest of the better

wrinkled peas; has a stocky vine heavily set with dark green 3-inch pods closely crowded with 6 to 8 peas of exceptionally good quality and flavor. Only a few days later than the extra early smooth seeded peas, but of better quality; tender and sweet. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

332. Thomas Laxton* (55 days; height 2½ feet)—An exceptionally fine wrinkled pea

with dark green pods nearly 4 inches long that are packed with peas, often 7 or 8 to the pod. It is only a few days later than the extra early smooth peas; is quite hardy and very prolific. In quality, the peas are without a superior. Recommended for earliness, size and fine quality. Only a few days later than Extra Early Alaska. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

324. Nott's Excelsior* (60 days; height 15 inches)—Has all the good qualities of the

American Wonder and Premium Gem, but is a better yielder. The 3-inch pods contain 5 to 7 good sized, tender and delicious peas. A wonderful yielder and highly recommended. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.**

Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold* (Sometimes called Blue Bantam). (55 days; height

15 to 18 inches)—A fine combination of earliness, productiveness and extra fine quality. A wrinkled pea, producing large, intensely dark green pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large, luscious peas. There is no better extra early wrinkled pea. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**

Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

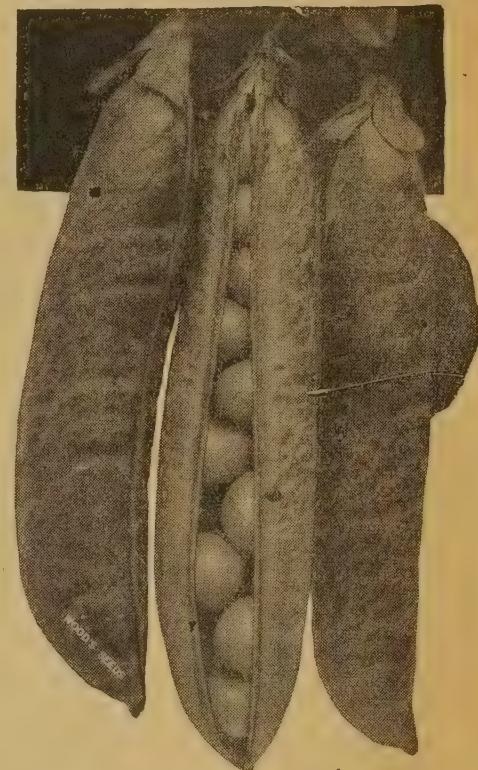
323. Laxton's Progress* (53 days; height 15 to 18 inches)—The earliest and one of the

best of the large-podded wrinkled peas, and yields better than any other peas of equal quality; the 4 to 4½-inch pods are dark green, large, long and well filled with sweet and delicious peas. They will appeal to both home gardeners and market growers because of its earliness and its really choice, sweet quality. Progress has every fine quality to make it an ideal pea either for the market grower or for the home gardener. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; 1b. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.**

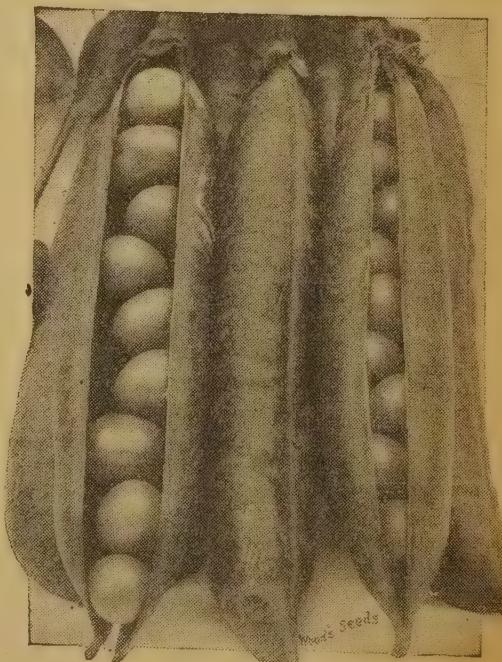
Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

Plant February to
May and in
August.

INOCULATE ALL
GARDEN PEAS
WITH
WOOD'S SEED
INOCULATION



329. Laxtonian or Hundredfold Peas



Thomas Laxton Peas

Peas for Succession

Wood's Pedigree Extra Early, Laxton's Progress, Dwarf Telephone, and Wood's Dark-Green Telephone.

	Postpaid	Not Postpaid
½ lb. each.....	\$.80.....	\$.65
1 lb. each.....	1.30.....	1.00
2 lbs. each.....	2.00.....	1.70
5 lbs. each.....	4.80.....	4.00
10 lbs. each.....	8.80.....	7.50

SECOND EARLY AND LATE PEAS

Varieties marked with a star (*) are wrinkled.

337. Bliss Everbearing* (70 days; height 2½ feet)—If picked as the pods mature, the vines throw out branches bearing pods that mature in succession, thus prolonging the season. The peas are of good size, tender, and of fine flavor. Pods 3 inches long, broad, of good size and well filled. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.55.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.15; 10 lbs. \$2.20; 100 lbs. \$20.00.

345. Dwarf Telephone or Daisy*

(70 days; height 1½ feet)—A dwarf type of our tall Telephone, with all the splendid qualities of that fine pea, and about a week earlier. It is an abundant bearer of long, broad, straight pods about 4½ inches long that frequently contain 7 to 8 big, luscious sweet peas. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.95.** Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$24.00.

340. Champion of England* (80 days; height 4 feet)

—Regarded as one of the best late peas. Highly prized by those who are fond of a large, tender and luscious pea. Hardy and vigorous in growth; pods 4 inches long, broad, nearly straight, medium dark green color; of delicious flavor; a very profuse bearer. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

342. Large White Marrowfat (80 days; height 4 feet)

—A big yielder for mid-summer and late crop. The pods contain 4 to 5 peas, are about 3 inches long, full to the ends. Not as sweet as the wrinkled varieties, but undoubtedly the most productive of all garden peas and very hardy. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.30; 10 lbs. \$2.35.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c; 5 lbs. \$1.05; 10 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$18.00.

Plant February
and March
May to July

Plant in boxes in February or March, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and transplant outside in May, 18 inches apart, in 2 or 3-foot rows. When the ground becomes warm, and until July, plant outside for a late crop. Cultivate well and keep free of weeds. Hen manure, or a good garden fertilizer, if worked into the soil when the plants are six inches high, will materially increase the yield.

353. Ruby Giant or World Beater

(115 Days). Larger than Ruby King and almost as early; 5 inches long by 3½ inches across; flesh thick and mild. A really fine all-round pepper for the home garden and market. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.05 per lb., postpaid.**

357. California Wonder (120 Days). In size it compares with Chinese Giant, about 4 inches across by 4½ to 5 inches long, but in thickness of flesh there is no other pepper to compare with it; with most of them the flesh is a quarter of an inch thick. This is its outstanding point of excellence, for such thickness of flesh is not found in any other pepper. It is medium early; the quality is of the finest, being sweet, crisp, tender and never hot. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.60; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.**

352. Large Sweet Bull Nose (120 Days). Large fruits with thick, mild flesh of excellent quality for salads and stuffing. Grows 2 feet high and very productive. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb., postpaid.**

339. Wood's Dark Green Telephone*

(75 days; height 3½ feet)—A highly bred pea of attractive appearance and fine quality. This pea should not be confused with the light colored Telephones as generally sold. Our Telephones are longer and larger podded, much darker green and are richer in flavor. The pods generally measure 5 to 5½ inches long, are broad, straight and are filled to capacity with big, tender peas, usually 6 to 8 peas to the pod. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.

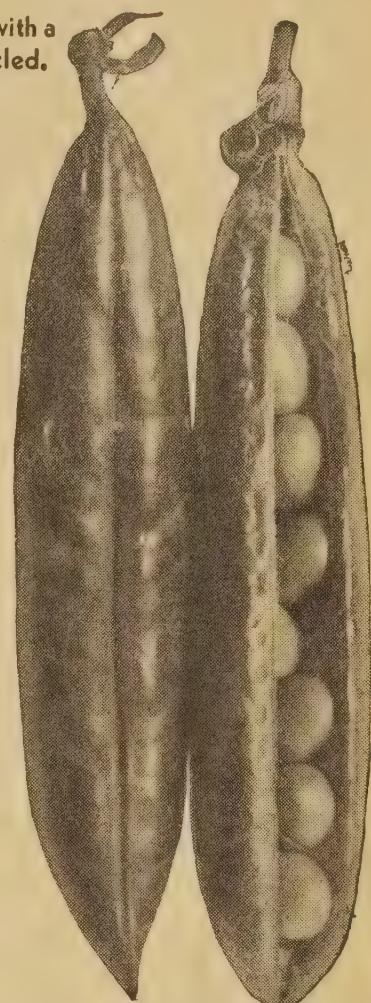
Edible Podded or Salad Peas

The finest type of sugar peas. Has no equal for sweetness and tenderness

344. Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar*

(75 days; height 4½ feet)—Really a double purpose pea, for it may be used as an edible podded as well as a shelled pea, and is the equal of the sweetest wrinkled variety. The pods when about half grown should be sliced and boiled like snap beans and served with butter or sauce to make a tempting and delicious dish. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, 1½ inches broad, and are produced continuously for a long season. Requires support. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c; 5 lbs. \$1.70.** Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 65c; 5 lbs. \$1.45.

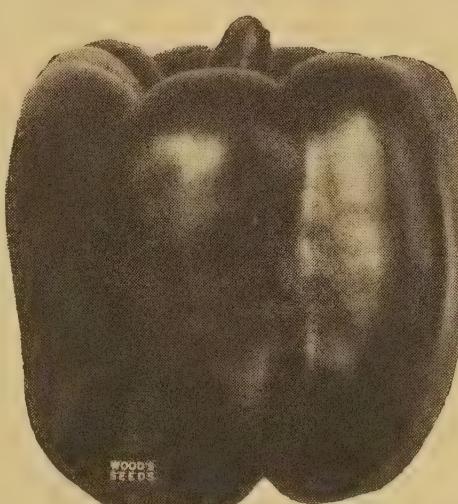
343. Dwarf Gray Sugar (75 days)—A highly productive pea growing 2½ feet high, bearing an abundance of sweet, tender pods about 3 inches long. Prepare for the table just as you would snap beans. The pods are not as large as our Mammoth Luscious; the flavor is fine; resistant to fusarium blight; purple blossom. **By mail postpaid, pkt. 10c; ½ lb. 25c; lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75.** Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 100 lbs. \$22.00.



Wood's Dark Green Telephone

PEPPER

One ounce will
produce about
1,200 plants



357. California Wonder Pepper

Pepper Plants

Ruby King, California Wonder and Long Red Cayenne. Ready May and June. **By mail postpaid, 40c per doz.; 50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100. Not postpaid, 30c per doz.; 50 for 75c; \$1.35 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$9.50 per 1,000. No plants shipped C. O. D.**

354. Ruby King (110 Days). Wonderfully productive, bearing fruits 4½ to 5 inches long by 3 inches across. Its large size and thick, mild flesh make it particularly fine for stuffing. Color bright ruby red. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.05 per lb., postpaid.**

356. Early Neapolitan (100 Days). The earliest of all good sweet peppers. A week earlier than any large bell pepper. A wonderful bearer, 30 to 40 fruits being borne by a single plant. About 4 inches long by 5 to 6 inches around; bright red, thick, very mild and sweet. Bears continuously till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.05 per lb., postpaid.**

355. Pimento (110 Days). Can be eaten raw like an apple, stuffed with meats, rice, etc., and baked; can be served as a salad and for canning is especially fine; smooth and uniform in shape and size; bears abundantly till frost. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.40 per lb., postpaid.**

358. Long Red Cayenne (125 Days). Very hot, used for pickling and drying for winter use; 3 to 4 inches long; a profuse yielder. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.05 per lb., postpaid.**

359. Red Chili (140 Days). Bears immense quantity of small, hot peppers for making pepper sauce, pepper vinegar, pickling and drying. Pods 1½ inches long. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.00; 2-lb. lots \$3.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.25 per lb., postpaid.**

1 ounce will plant
20 hills;
3 pounds one acre

PUMPKIN

Plant
May and
June

CULTURE—Plant in May or June in hills 8 to 10 feet apart, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Put 8 to 10 seeds in each hill, one inch deep, and cultivate till the vines get strong; thin out, leaving two or three of the strongest in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn in every fourth row, 10 to 12 feet apart in the rows. Do not grow near squashes or melons.

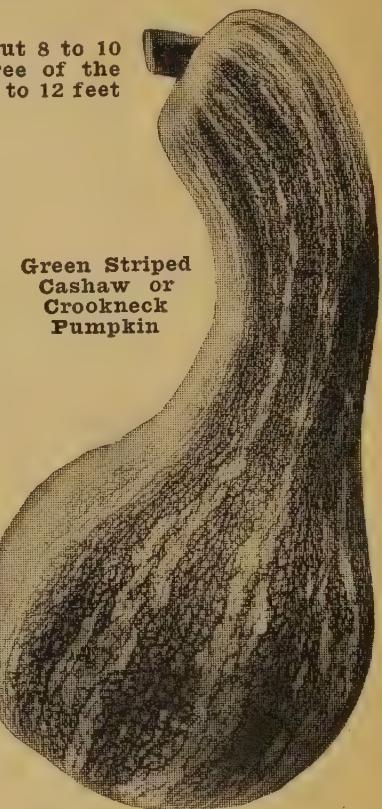
365. Virginia Mammoth —We have never grown a pumpkin

that combined so many good qualities as the Virginia Mammoth. It not only grows to an immense size, but its keeping quality is most remarkable. We have kept them in fine condition for a whole year after they were taken from the field. It is undoubtedly the best and most productive pumpkin for southern growers. Oval shaped, the flesh thick, of fine flavor; makes as delicious pumpkin pie as anyone could wish, and is equally good for stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.**

366. Sugar or Pie —Not large, but one of the sweetest and best for pies; fine grained, deliciously sweet and a good keeper; flesh rich, deep orange-yellow. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

369. King of the Mammoths or Jumbo

—A giant among pumpkins; they have been grown 2 feet or more in diameter; they usually average about 60 pounds. Bright yellow with thick, firm orange-yellow, sweet and tender flesh; fine for pies and stock feeding. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.**



367. Cashaw or Crookneck —Green striped. A

fine table pumpkin and equally good for stock. Large and very productive; meat is rich, yellow, tender, of the best flavor, very sweet and a good keeper. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

368. Tennessee Sweet Potato —The creamy white flesh is

very thick, fine grained, very sweet and delicious and like the sweet potato in flavor. A first-class keeper and a good yielder. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.**

370. Large Sweet Cheese —A fine pumpkin

for both table and stock. Often attains 25 pounds in weight; they are mottled green and yellow when young, becoming creamy yellow when ripe. The flesh is yellow, extra thick, tender, sweet and of the finest quality. For pies, for canning and for feeding stock, it is first class. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.**

371. Corn Field Pumpkin —For stock

feeding; usually planted in cornfields, making enormous crops. **Oz. 10c; 1/4 lb. 25c; lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 60c per lb., postpaid.**

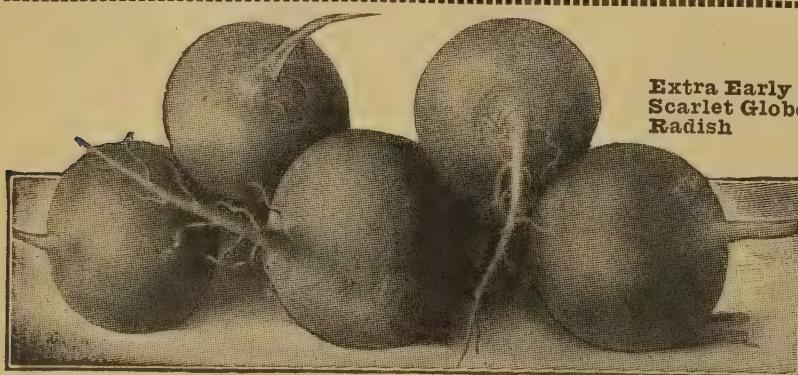
1 oz. will plant 50
feet; 8 to 10 lbs.
1 acre

RADISH

Plant February
to May; August
and September

To be tender and crisp, radishes must be grown quickly. Commencing with the first mild spell, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply worked soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc., or planted in the row with slow-growing vegetables like carrots and parsnips.

PRICE All varieties unless otherwise quoted: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 85c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 80c per lb., postpaid.



Extra Early
Scarlet Globe
Radish

378. Extra Early Scarlet Globe (25 Days) —So quick in growth that it can be depended on to produce crisp, juicy radishes with that snappy quality a radish should have. Almost globe-shaped; color a rich bright scarlet; flesh white. Thoroughly satisfactory.

375. Early Red or Scarlet Turnip (Scarlet Button). (25 Days) —A quick growing, round, rich red radish, with small tops; crisp and tender. Fine for early outdoor planting.

376. Early White Tipped Scarlet Turnip (or Sparkler). (25 Days) —The bright scarlet color relieved by the pure white tip makes it particularly attractive. Crisp and snappy, yet mild in flavor.

381. French Breakfast (25 Days) —Shaped like an olive; the upper part is bright scarlet, shading to clear white at the tip. The roots are about an inch and a half long, crisp, sweet and tender; grows quickly.

387. Long White Icicle (30 Days) —The finest early, pure white, long radish. On good soil they are ready in 25 to 30 days, and will remain crisp and tender longer than any first early variety.

388. Brightest Long Scarlet (30 Days) —Bright scarlet with white tip; crisp, tender and sweet; flesh very white, mild and tender.

385. Long Scarlet Summer (35 Days) —No radish will keep as long nor grow as large and still remain firm and crisp. Fine for growing outdoors for summer use; bright scarlet shading to pure white at the tip.

390. Long Radishes Mixed —A fine mixture of all the long varieties.

382. Round Radishes Mixed —All the round varieties mixed; just the thing for the home garden.

WINTER RADISHES

Plant during August or September, and when freezing weather comes on pack in sandy soil, either buried outdoors or in a cool cellar, where they will keep all winter.

PRICES WINTER RADISHES —Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

392. Chinese or Celestial (60 Days) —Beautiful white skin and flesh; 6 to 8 inches long, 2 1/2 to 3 inches in diameter, crisp, tender, juicy and very mild.

393. Rose China Winter (60 Days) —About 5 inches long, 1 1/2 to 2 inches across, holding its thickness to the bottom. The skin is a deep rose color, the flesh white, firm, solid, crisp and pungent; splendid keepers.

394. Long Black Spanish (60 Days) —One of the latest and hardest. The flesh is white, firm, pungent and of good flavor; 7 to 9 inches long.

No. 397 RHUBARB or Pie Plant

Plant in March in a shaded place, and when a few inches high thin to 12 inches apart, and in the fall or following spring transplant 4 feet apart. The best stalks are produced the second year, but it continues to produce for several years. Apply plenty of manure. Our rhubarb makes fleshy stalks of the best quality and flavor. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.**

Rhubarb Roots —See page 29.

Summer Squash, 1 oz. to 25 hills;
3 to 4 lbs. to an acre.

SQUASH or CYMLING

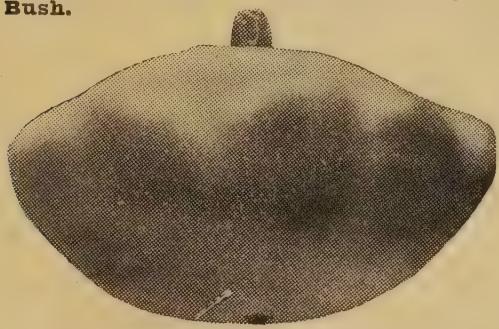
Winter Squash, 1 oz. to 10 hills;
4 lbs. to an acre.

CULTURE.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm well-pulverized, rich soil, mixing well-rotted manure in each hill. Plant about 1 inch deep, 8 or 10 seeds to the hill, the summer varieties 3 to 4 feet apart, the winter sorts 8 to 10 feet. When well grown, thin out, leaving 3 of the strongest plants in each hill. Do not bruise or break the stems of the winter squashes when gathering.

PRICES All varieties, unless otherwise priced: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.

No. 407. Wood's Earliest Prolific

The earliest, the meatiest and best summer squash. 10 days earlier than Early White Bush.



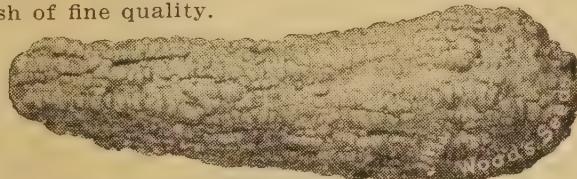
407. Wood's Earliest Prolific Squash

loped squashes that everyone should give it preference. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.25 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb., postpaid.

408. Early White Bush or PATTY-PAN CYMLING. (60 Days) — Creamy white, about 8 inches across, scalloped around the edges and quite meaty.

409. Mammoth White Bush (60 Days). It differs from Early White Bush in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white; the fruits are thick, the flesh tender and of the best quality.

410. Mammoth Yellow Bush Golden Custard. (60 Days). Except in color this is similar to Mammoth White Bush. Rich, deep orange skin; creamy yellow flesh of fine quality.



418. Early Prolific Straightneck Squash

418. Early Prolific Straightneck Squashes are straight, smooth and of delicate creamy color; usable when only 4 to 5 inches long and until 12 to 14 inches long. Quality unsurpassed.



411. Cocozelle Squash

411. Cocozelle or Italian Marrow (65 Days). A bush variety that produces squashes a foot long that are prepared like eggplant. Use when about 8 long green type.

SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT

CULTURE.—Plant in March or April in rich, light, deeply worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and then out to 4 to 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it makes the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often. Perfectly hardy and may remain out all winter. Can also be planted in May and June if the season is favorable or boards be used to get the seeds up and shade the young sprouts until they get established.

409. Mammoth Sandwich Island — The most popular salsify in cultivation, and far superior in size, weight and productiveness. A strong grower, with large, long, white tapering roots, without tendency to branch. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.20; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb., postpaid.

No. 412. Golden Summer Crookneck (60 Days). Of dwarf, bushy habit; very

productive; bears early and continues through the summer; of rich golden yellow color, thickly warted and of excellent quality. Meaty and nearly the equal of the winter squashes in flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; 2-lb. lots \$1.15 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.05 per lb.; 10-lb. lots 95c per lb., postpaid.



412. Golden Summer Crookneck

417. Black Zucchini Long cylindrical dark green fruits weighing 5 to 6 lbs. Use when young, slicing with skin on and cook like egg plant.

415. Table Queen or Acorn Summer and winter squash. (80 Days). About the size of a cocoanut, just right for cutting in half and baking; the flesh is rich orange, cooks dry, sweet as a sweet potato. Keeps well; enormously productive.

413. Hubbard (100 Days). Winter squash. Large and heavy, with bright orange flesh; fine grained, very dry, sweet and richly flavored; fine keeper; none better for squash pies. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

414. Golden Hubbard Winter squash. (95 Days). Similar to Green Hubbard but earlier and orange-red color. Flesh deep orange; a fine keeper. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00; 2-lb. lots \$1.90 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.70 per lb., postpaid.

SPINACH

Plant February to April, September to December 15

CULTURE.—For early summer use, plant early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills 1 inch deep, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. between the rows. Requires but little cultivation. Two ounces will plant 100 feet of drill; 12 to 15 pounds one acre. The above applies to all varieties except New Zealand, which should not be planted until the ground is thoroughly warm and will yield an abundant supply of delightful succulent greens right up to cold weather.

No. 405. Long Standing Bloomsdale (50 Days).—Spring plantings stand about ten days longer before going to seed than the re-selected Bloomsdale strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00; 2-lb. lots 90c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 80c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 70c per lb., postpaid.

No. 403. Virginia Blight Resistant (45 Days).—Developed by the Virginia Experiment Station to resist blight or yellows. The leaves are dark green, curled and wrinkled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

No. 402. Norfolk Savoy or Bloomsdale (Re-selected) (45 Days).—Very early, hardy and grows rapidly; leaves curly like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 2-lb. lots 75c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 70c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 65c per lb., postpaid.

No. 404. New Zealand (55 Days).—Thrives during the hottest weather in any soil, rich or poor. The tender tips may be cut every few days, and continues till frost. When the ground is thoroughly warm, soak for 24 hours and plant 4 seeds in hills 2 feet apart each way. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c; lb. \$3.00; 2-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.50 per lb., postpaid.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE TOMATOES

CULTURE.—Six or eight weeks before frost is over plant one-quarter inch deep in hot-beds or shallow boxes, and when they have made four leaves transplant to promote root growth. Expose as much as possible to harden them, so that they will become strong and stocky, but do not allow the growth to be checked. Transplant 3 to 4 feet apart in a light, warm soil, and shade them a few days until well rooted. Spray with bordeaux mixture to prevent disease, and in it put arsenate of lead to kill insects. A 5-8-5 fertilizer gives the biggest yield. Do not plant in an old seed bed.

1 ounce makes about 1,500 plants; 4 ounces will make plants for an acre.

Wilt Resistant Tomatoes

Don't Risk Failure. If Your Land is Wilt Infested, Plant a Wilt-Resistant Variety

Marglobe Wilt-Resistant

Deep Scarlet. (100 Days)

No tomato has created such intense interest since the introduction of our Wood's Famous Brimmer. It was bred primarily to produce a red wilt-resistant tomato of the Globe type and exceeded all expectations. It is a splendid bearer, firm, thick and mildly acid. Ripens perfectly, does not crack easily and is of very superior quality. The fruits are of good size, smooth, solid, deep from stem to blossom, and are borne in clusters of 5 to 7 fruits. Marglobe has proved its ability to withstand long periods of wet weather.

428. CERTIFIED STRAIN—Our Certified Marglobe was inspected in the field by the State certifying authority by whom it was certified as true to type and free of disease. We believe it is as fine a strain as can be had and will yield the large, smooth, beautifully shaped fruits in demand in all markets and especially required by canners. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; 1b. \$4.50; 2-lb. lots \$4.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.90 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$3.65 per lb., postpaid.**

426. STANDARD STRAIN—Grown from selected planting stock originally supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; 1/4 lb. 95c; 1b. \$3.50; 2-lb. lots \$3.20 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.75 per lb.**

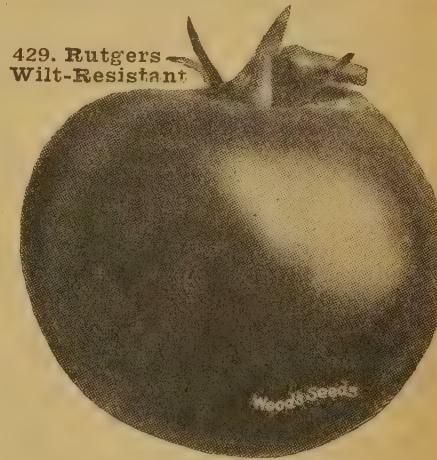


Certified Marglobe Wilt-Resistant Tomato



427. Break-o'-Day

427. Break o' Day Scarlet. (95 Days)—Its outstanding features are earliness and productiveness. It is really a very early Marglobe, has much the same shape, color and size, thickness of walls, but almost as early as Earliana, yet deep, solid smooth; of good size and almost seedless. The foliage is sparse. Break-o'-Day is another of the wilt-resistant tomatoes bred by Dr. Pritchard of the United States Department of Agriculture, from whose planting stock our supply was grown. It is resistant to both, wilt and nailhead rust. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40; 1b. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.45 per lb., postpaid.**



429. Rutgers Wilt-Resistant—Certified

Deep Scarlet. (100 Days)—When a Rutgers is red on the outside, you can be assured it is ripe all over for it begins to ripen at the center. It is very much like Marglobe in shape, except somewhat flatter at the stem end; is equally as wilt-resistant; intense red in color; the outer and inner walls are solid meat; has small seed cavity and very few seeds. A consistent cropper, an excellent tomato for the home garden, for market, canning and for tomato juice. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40; 1b. \$5; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.45 per lb., postpaid.**



420. Certified Pritchard or Scarlet Topper Tomato

420. Certified Pritchard (SCARLET TOPPER) Scarlet. (95 Days)—Uniform, smooth, globe-shaped fruits, large, solid and heavy; have thick walls; skin and flesh are intense scarlet; no core and small seed pockets. The sturdy vines are heavy producers, have abundant foliage to protect the fruits and bear for a long season. Pritchard promises to become an outstanding leader among home gardeners, market gardeners and canners. It succeeds best on heavy soils. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.40; 1b. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.60 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.45 per lb., postpaid.**

YELLOW TOMATOES

441. Golden Ponderosa (110 Days)—Like the well-known Ponderosa in size, shape and fine quality, but golden yellow in color. It is a wonderful bearer and the flavor is excellent. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$2.15; 1b. \$8.00; 2-lb. lots \$7.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$7.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$7.10 per lb., postpaid.**

440. Yellow Plum (100 Days)—Makes small fruits of delicate flavor for preserves. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

442. Yellow Pear —For preserves; pear-shaped. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$2.00, postpaid.**

TOMATO PLANTS—See page 29.

Wood's Pedigree Tomatoes—Continued

437 Wood's Famous Brimmer Tomato (110 Days)

**1st IN QUALITY
IN SIZE
IN PRODUCTIVENESS**

—There is no tomato that can compare with Brimmer. Although it is the largest and most productive of all tomatoes, this statement refers particularly to the quality, flavor and meatiness of the fruits that are without the acidity so objectionable in some varieties.

Quality

—In the breeding of our Brimmer, quality is our first consideration. The flavor is delicious and they are so free of acid that they may be eaten with impunity by those to whom acid

tomatoes bring distress. For slicing, no tomato can compare with Brimmer. The slices are usually large enough to fill an ordinary salad dish.

Size and Weight —Bimmers measuring 15 to 16 inches in circumference, and weighing 2½ pounds or more, are not at all unusual. They are all meat, have very few seeds and no core.

Productiveness —Although a few days later than the very early varieties, the enormous size and remarkable yield more than make up for the few days difference in earliness. The vines bear a tremendous load of fruits right up to frost, and the fruits are large till the end of the season. Brimmer not only makes big tomatoes, but a lot of them.

How to Grow Brimmers —To make the biggest tomatoes and the largest yield, train to a single stem, tie the vines up to strong five-foot stakes; this gives ample room for development, plenty of sunlight, holds them off the ground and enables the vines to continue to yield a constant supply right up to frost.

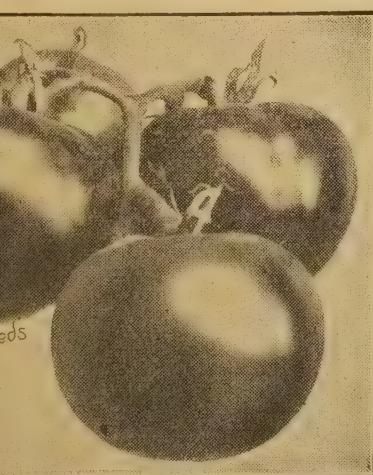
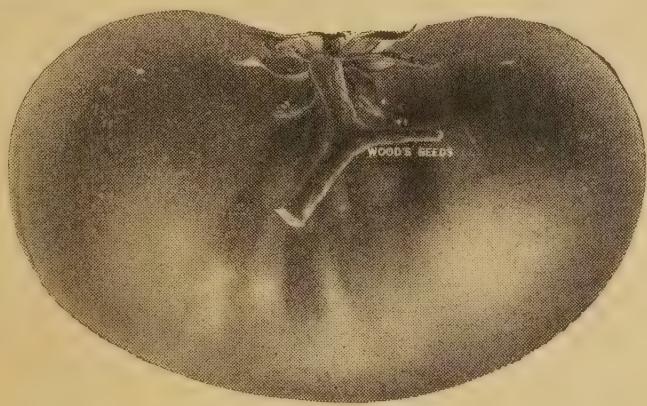
PRICE —Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$3.00; ½ lb. \$5.50, postpaid.

Brimmer Tomato Plants —Ready April, May, June and July. See page 29 for prices.

438. Stone (Bright Scarlet). (110 Days) —One of the heaviest and most solid of the large tomatoes of good quality.

Fine for main crop and deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes for home use, canning and the market. Is of large size, smooth, solid and meaty; stands up well under summer heat, ripens evenly to the stem without cracking. Ours is an extra fine strain. Beware of cheap cannery stocks of Stone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.

435. Greater Baltimore (Bright Scarlet). (110 Days). —Even in unfavorable seasons a big yielder of good-sized fruits; deep from stem to blossom ends, firm and solid. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25; 2-lb. lots \$3.00 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$2.80 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$2.65 per lb., postpaid.



438. Stone Tomato

422. Spark's Earliana (Bright Red). (90 Days) —A real extra-early tomato, one that will make fruits of good size, solid and of good quality. Unfortunately, many Earliana stocks produce rough and irregular fruits. Every year our planting stock is saved from plants that bear only perfect, smooth, extra early tomatoes, and is as near perfect, will bear as early and as many fruits as any that can be had. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.

424. Bonnie Best (Scarlet). (100 Days) —A few days later than Earliana, but more satisfactory. A vigorous grower and enormously prolific, with splendid foliage which protects the fruits. The color is an intense scarlet; ripens evenly to the stem. Its greatest characteristic is its remarkable uniformity in size and smoothness; no rough fruits. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.

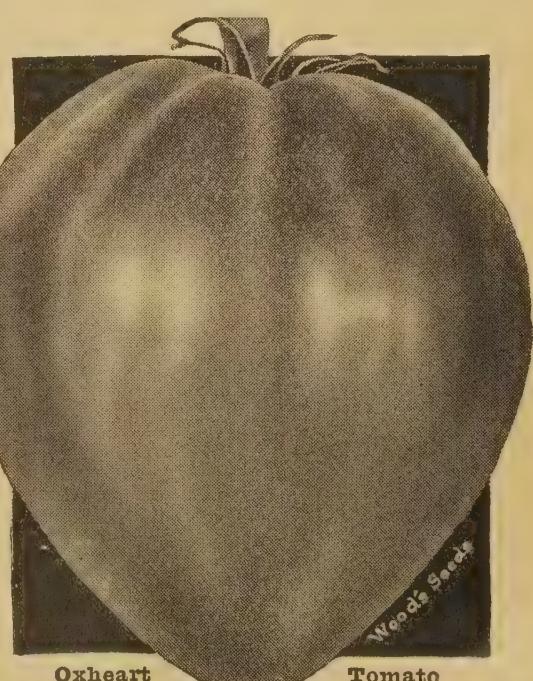
423. Chalk's Early Jewel (Bright Scarlet). (100 Days) —Extra early, coming in very shortly after Spark's Earliana, but a heavier cropper, with fruits of large size and sweeter flavor; in quality and handsome appearance like the Stone, but distinctly earlier. A particular advantage is its hardy robust growth, admitting of earlier setting in the field; withstands cool weather where more tender sorts would be injured. It continues bearing through a long season. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.00; 2-lb. lots \$4.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$4.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$4.25 per lb., postpaid.

425. June Pink Tomato (95 Days). —Sometimes called Pink Earliana. The earliest pink tomato. Except in color, it is very much like Spark's Earliana, almost as early, rather smoother, but has the further advantage of having a longer fruiting season, the vines continuing to bear and ripen its fruit until frost. The fruit is medium in size, uniform, smooth and attractive, without cracks and green core. A first-class tomato for the earliest crop in the home garden, and a fine shipper, as it does not readily bruise and crack. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.65; lb. \$6.00; 2-lb. lots \$5.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$5.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$5.25 per lb., postpaid.

436. Wood's Improved Ponderosa Beefsteak Tomato. (110 Days) —Before our Brimmer was introduced, Ponderosa was the outstanding tomato in size and quality. Unfortunately, the old Ponderosa was rough and uneven. In our improved strain the tendency to produce rough fruits has been overcome without in any way sacrificing the many fine qualities that made this fine tomato famous. The plants are healthy and luxuriant, quite blight-resistant and continuous and abundant bearers. They are so vigorous that even in dry seasons we have grown tomatoes of unusual size. The fruits are practically all meat, with exceptionally few seeds. If trained to a single stem, tomatoes weighing a pound or more are not unusual. Color, purplish pink. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.15; lb. \$8.00; 2-lb. lots \$7.70 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$7.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$7.10 per lb., postpaid.

432. Oxheart

(110 Days) —Not only shaped like a beef heart, but when well grown is almost as large. The color is deep pink, about like Improved Ponderosa; they have the same mild flavor and texture, but even fewer seeds; in fact, it is almost seedless, frequently two inches of meat without a seed cavity. A fine tomato for the home gardener. Pkt. 10c; oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$3.00; lb. \$10; 2-lb. lots \$9.75 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$9.50 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$9.25 per lb., postpaid.



Oxheart Tomato

TURNIP AND RUTABAGA

CULTURE.—Spring plantings should be made as early as possible, so that the turnips may make their size before hot weather, otherwise they will become tough and bitter. For spring there is nothing better than the **MILANS**, Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe, Purple Top Strap-leaved and White Flat Dutch. For the regular crop, plant in July and August, the salad varieties in August or September. Plant either broadcast or in drills 2 feet apart, cover $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, and thin out. One ounce plants 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. plants one acre in drills; 2 lbs. one acre broadcast; salad varieties 3 lbs. to the acre.

PRICE. All varieties, unless otherwise quoted.
Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40; 2-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.10 per lb., postpaid.

No. 445. **EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN.** Pure white. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

No. 446. **EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN.**—White with purple top. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75; 2-lb. lots \$1.65 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.55 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb., postpaid.

No. 450. Wood's Improved Purple Top White Globe

Handsome appearance and extra fine quality easily account for the universal popularity of our splendidly bred strain. Globe-shaped, of good size; the upper part purple, the lower part pure white, with fine-grained, tender, pure white flesh. For table use, it is at its best when about three inches across; but for stock feeding it should be grown to full size. For the private garden and for market it has no superior. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

No. 449. MAMMOTH PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Makes large, globe-shaped roots, white with purple top; a big yielder; fine for the table, market and stock feeding.



Wood's Improved
Purple Top White Globe

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

TO PRESERVE HERBS, the plants should be cut when in bloom and wilted in the sun and thoroughly dried in the shade, and then kept in jars or bottles.

No. 475. ANISE—An annual, cultivated principally for its seeds, which have a pleasant aromatic flavor. The leaves are used for seasoning and garnishing. Does not transplant. Pkt. 15c.

No. 476. BALM—A perennial easily propagated by division of the roots or from seed. The leaf has a fragrant odor and is used for making balm tea for use in fevers, and a pleasant beverage called "balm wine." Pkt. 25c.

No. 477. SWEET BASIL—The stems have a flavor somewhat similar to that of cloves. Used for flavoring soups, stews, sauces and dressings. Hardy annual. Pkt. 15c.

No. 479. BORAGE—A hardy annual. The leaves are used in salads, the flowers for bee pasturage. The bruised leaves immersed in water give an agreeable flavor. Pkt. 15c.

No. 480. CARAWAY—Cultivated for its seeds, which are used in confectionery, cakes, etc. The leaves are sometimes used in soups. Plant either in the spring or fall. Pkt. 10c.

No. 481. CATNIP—A hardy perennial, well known as a valuable mild nervine for infants and for seasoning. Can be planted either in fall or spring. Pkt. 15c.

No. 482. CORIANDER—A hardy annual, cultivated for its seed, which is used in confectionery. Gather on a dry day, bruising the stems and leaves as little as possible. Pkt. 10c.

No. 483. MAMMOTH DILL—An annual, cultivated for its seeds. Used for flavoring soups, stews and pickles. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

No. 484. SWEET FENNEL—A hardy perennial. Leaves are used in soups, fish sauces, garnishes and salads. Pkt. 10c.

No. 485. HOREHOUND—A perennial herb used in making cough syrups and lozenges and for flavoring candy. Pkt. 25c.

No. 486. LAVENDER—A hardy perennial, used to make lavender water or dried and used as a perfume for linen, etc. Should be picked before it becomes dry, and dried quickly; germinates slowly. Pkt. 15c.

- 447. **EARLY RED OR PURPLE TOP**—A fine-grained, sweet, tender white turnip with purple top; a quick grower.
- 452. **WHITE EGG**—Quick growing; pure white; sweet flesh.
- 453. **LARGE WHITE NORFOLK GLOBE**—Large, round, white roots; for table and stock.
- 454. **POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE**—Extra large round, pure white; fine stock turnip.
- 448. **EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH**—Like No. 447 except that it is pure white.
- 457. **LARGE AMBER or YELLOW GLOBE**—Fine grained, solid, sweet and tender.
- 456. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN**—Hardy; a good yielder, a splendid keeper.
- 458. **GOLDEN BALL**—One of the best and sweetest yellow turnips.
- 451. **LONG WHITE COWHORN**—Often grows 12 to 15 inches long; fine for stock.
- 461. **MIXED TURNIP SEEDS**—A fine home garden mixture of all varieties.

SALAD TURNIPS

PRICE SALAD TURNIPS—Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1lb. 75c; 2-lb. lots 65c per lb.; 5-lb. lots 60c per lb.; 10-lb. lots 55c per lb., postpaid.

- 459. **SOUTHERN PRIZE**—The most popular turnip grown for greens; hardy.
- 460. **SEVEN TOP**—The standard salad turnip of the South; cold resistant.
- 462. **SHOGOIN (Japanese Salad)**—The insect resistant variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50; 2-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.30 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.20 per lb., postpaid.

RUTABAGA

- 465. **WOOD'S IMPROVED PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—Long Island strain; uniformly large and of the best quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.60; 2-lb. lots \$1.50 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb., postpaid.
- 466. **PURPLE TOP YELLOW**—The standard strain; good keeper and large yielder. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.55; 2-lb. lots \$1.45 per lb.; 5-lb. lots \$1.40 per lb.; 10-lb. lots \$1.35 per lb., postpaid.

GARDEN HERBS

CULTURE.—Soil for herbs should be carefully prepared and well cultivated, as the plants are, for the most part, delicate and easily choked out by weeds. Plant in drills 16 to 18 inches apart and thin out as soon as the plants are large enough.

No. 487. SWEET MARJORAM—A perennial; the tender tops and leaves are used green for flavoring, but they may be cut and dried for winter use. Pkt. 20c.

No. 488. ROSEMARY—A hardy perennial for flavoring meats and soups and for medicinal purposes. Pkt. 25c.

No. 489. RUE—A hardy perennial, thriving on poor soil. Used medicinally and for roup in fowls. Pkt. 25c.

No. 490. SAGE—Perennial herb, used principally for flavoring and seasoning. Cut the leaves and tender shoots just before the plant is coming into flower, and dry quickly in the shade. Pkt. 15c.

No. 491. SUMMER SAVORY—A hardy annual. The dried stems, leaves and flowers are fine for flavoring dressings, stews and soups. Pkt. 15c.

No. 493. THYME—A perennial, used both medicinally and for seasoning. The young leaves and tips are used for soups, stuffing and sauce, and a tea for nervous headache is made from the leaves. The leaves should be dried for winter use. Plant early in the spring. Pkt. 25c.

No. 494. WORMWOOD—Tops and leaves, dried when the plant is in flower, are used for aromatic and tonic purposes, and as a worm medicine; a fine poultry tonic. Pkt. 25c.

Bird Seed MIXED BIRD SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35. Not postpaid, lb. 35c;

CANARY SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

HEMP SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.85; 10 lbs. \$3.35. Not postpaid, lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BIRD MILLET—By mail postpaid, lb. 22c; 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, lb. 12c; 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 80c.

LOVE BIRD OR PARAKEET SEED—By mail postpaid, lb. 40c; 5 lbs. \$1.60; 10 lbs. \$2.85. Not postpaid, lb. 30c; 5 lbs. \$1.35; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

WOOD'S TREATED TOBACCO SEEDS

Wood's Tobacco Seeds are treated. This treatment is to prevent wildfire, black fire, angular leaf spot, etc.

CULTURE—It is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for plant beds. This destroys grass, weeds and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes and leaves the ground in good order. The seeds are sown about February and protected by plant-bed cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When large enough and weather is settled (about June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in $3\frac{1}{2}$ -foot rows, 3 feet between the plants. Constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, worming, etc. An ounce will produce plants for 3 acres.

PRICE ALL VARIETIES Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; 1 lb. \$6.00, postpaid.

Varieties marked with a star (*) are certified

499. Bonanza* —A broad-leaved bright tobacco that is easy to cure and makes a rich leaf of good weight and bright color.

500. Jamaica Wrapper* —Makes a long, broad leaf set well apart on the stalk; cures bright yellow and is of fine quality.

502. Improved Gold Leaf* —Long, broad tapering leaves well spaced. Cures easily to a high-grade bright leaf.

503. Mammoth Gold* —The large broad leaf cures easily to a dark lemon or rich orange. Our supply was grown from the originator's planting stock.

504. Improved Yellow Oronoko* —Cures bright, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length.

505. Improved White Stem Oronoko* —On light sandy soils it makes high-class bright leaf; on heavy soils it makes mahogany or medium bright. Has good length and width, cures easily and is of very fine quality.

506. Gold Dollar —A fine quality leaf of good size for flue curing. The texture is silky; bright yellow.

508. White Burley Judy's Pride Strain —A heavy yielder of rich, bright leaf, large, long and broad. Should be grown only on limestone soil.

510. Virginia Bright* —On sandy soils it makes a wide leaf of good length that cures easily.

511. Big Oronoko* —A dark tobacco that adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; cures easily, a heavy producer and of fine texture. The leaf is long and broad; may be cured red or black.

512. Sweet, or Little Oronoko* —Makes a fine chewing tobacco, wrappers and fillers; long, narrow and very waxy. It may also be flue cured, making a rich, heavy mahogany.

513. Blue Pryor —A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips and fillers, and a rich export tobacco.

514. Yellow Pryor* —Makes a fairly long leaf, quite broad, of good weight, fine quality, and cures easily.

515. Medley Pryor —Makes good black wrappers, strips and fillers. Large and broad, heavy and of fine, silky quality.

521. Virginia Sun Cured* —A fine chewing tobacco, also for fillers and wrappers; makes a rich mahogany when flue cured.

523. Lizard Tail* —A long narrow silky leaf of unusual body and weight; cures rich red.

526. Deer Tongue* —Makes the finest chewing tobacco; the leaf is long and narrow; may be either flue or sun cured.

529. Hickory Pryor —On the sandy soils of the eastern bright belt it makes the highest class bright leaf.



FOR BLUE MOLD—Paradichlorobenzine is recommended; also yellow cuprocide in combination with Lethane Spreader and cottonseed oil. All are quoted on page 73.

VEGETABLE PLANTS AND ROOTS

In their proper seasons, we shall have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky. They will be carefully packed and will carry long distances. Plants by mail at purchaser's risk. No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express or post office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped later in the week than Thursday unless so ordered. Should we be sold out of the variety ordered, we will send a nearly similar kind instead. Special prices on 5,000 or more plants. **WE DO NOT SHIP PLANTS C. O. D.**

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—See page 3.

EARLY CABBAGE PLANTS—Wakefield and Early Flat Dutch. Ready about February 15th until June. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; 5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

LATE CABBAGE PLANTS—Late Flat Dutch. Ready about June 15th until September 1st. Same prices as Early Cabbage plants.

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready about March 15th. 50 for 80c; \$1.40 per 100; 500 for \$5.75; \$10.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50 for 70c; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$10.00 per 1,000.

CELERY PLANTS—Giant Pascal and White Plume. Ready June and July. \$1.00 per 100; 500 for \$3.75; \$6.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 80c per 100; 500 for \$3.50; \$6.00 per 1,000.

COLLARD PLANTS—Ready June, July and August. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.50; \$4.50 per 1,000 postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.25; \$4.00 per 1,000.

EGG PLANTS—Ready May and June. 45c per dozen; 50 for \$1.00; \$1.70 per 100; 500 for \$6.75; \$12.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 35c per dozen; 50 for 85c; \$1.50 per 100; 500 for \$6.50; \$12.00 per 1,000.

ONION PLANTS—Ready March 1st. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 per 1,000.

LETTUCE PLANTS—Big Boston and Iceberg. Ready February, March, April and after September 15th, October, and November. 65c per 100; 500 for \$2.75; \$5.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 50c per 100; 500 for \$2.40; \$4.50 for 1,000.

PEPPER PLANTS—Ruby King, California Wonder and Cayenne. Ready May and June. 40c per dozen; 50 for 90c; \$1.50 per 100; 500 for \$5.25; \$10.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 75c; \$1.35 per 100; 500 for \$5.50; \$9.50 per 1,000.

RHUBARB ROOTS—Ready November 15 till May. 30c each; 3 for 75c; \$2.50 per doz., postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c each; 3 for 60c; \$2.25 per dozen; 50 for \$7.00.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS—Porto Rico, White Yam and Nancy Hall. Ready May and June. Write for prices.

TOMATO PLANTS—Marglobe, Rutgers. Ready May, June and July. 35c per dozen; 50 for 60c; 90c per 100; 500 for \$3.50; \$6.50 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c per dozen; 50 for 50c; 75c per 100; 500 for \$3.25; \$6.00 per 1,000.

BRIMMER TOMATO PLANTS—40c per dozen; 50 for 75c; \$1.25 per 100; 500 for \$5.00; \$9.00 per 1,000, postpaid. Not postpaid, 30c per dozen; 50 for 65c; \$1.10 per 100; 500 for \$4.75; \$8.50 per 1,000.

SAGE ROOTS { 40c each, postpaid. Not prepaid, 35c each; **THYME ROOTS** { \$3.50 per dozen.

Wood's High-Grade Flower Seeds

Sow the Seeds either broadcast or in rows, and cover lightly—a good general rule is to cover four to six times the size of the seeds—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Very fine seeds should be sown on the surface and pressed into the soil. To have the earliest blooms, flowers that stand transplanting should be sown early in boxes indoors. Water with a fine spray, do not let the soil dry out, do not keep the plants saturated, as they may damp off. When three or four leaves have formed transplant one inch apart in boxes, or in the open ground if warm enough.

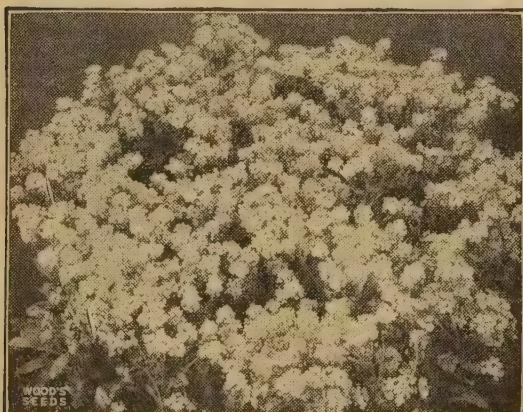
The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, made as fine and smooth as possible. If heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable. Many seeds are very small and require a fine seed-bed.

HALF HARDY and TENDER FLOWERS should not be sown or transplanted outside until the weather is settled and warm.

HARD SHELLLED SEEDS like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glory should have a hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water 36 hours before planting.



Ageratum



Alyssum



Balsam or Touch-Me-Not

No. 556. Achillea (The Pearl).—A fine hardy perennial; bears double pure white blooms from June till frost; blooms the first season if sown early. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 20c.

No. 559. Acroclinium —Everlasting, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for borders and for winter bouquets. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Ageratum (Floss Flower)—Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for large beds and window-boxes in summer and as pot-plants in winter. Hardy annual. Height, 9 inches.

No. 565. Dwarf Perfection Blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 70c.

No. 564. Dwarf Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 566. Midget Blue. "All-American" prize winner. A really dwarf ageratum and true to color. The fine delicate foliage is practically covered with true ageratum-blue flowers. About 4 inches high, spreading more than a foot. Wonderfully beautiful in beds, borders and rock gardens. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

ALYSSUM

For beds, borders, baskets, pots and for cutting. Plant early for a continuous bloom; cut the faded blooms and others will come.

No. 568. Lilac Queen. Bears a wealth of beautiful deep lilac lavender blooms. A splendid bedding and border plant. Very dwarf. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 569. Little Dorrit. A gem for beds, borders, porch and window boxes, baskets and rockeries. Forms a perfect little bush, smothered with white blooms through summer till fall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 570. Little Gem. There is no better border plant. Very dwarf; covers a circle of about 5 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 571. Saxatile. Brilliant golden yellow; showy for perennial borders and beds; resists the most extreme weather. Height, 9 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c.

No. 572. Sweet Alyssum. Hardy annual; covered with pure white fragrant blooms. The most popular of all border plants. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 576. Amaranthus (Love-lies-bleeding)—Rapid growing annual; long drooping crimson flower spikes. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 579. Ampelopsis (Boston Ivy)—A hardy climber that clings to stone, brick or wood. In the fall the foliage turns to gorgeous colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Anchusa —Useful perennials that bloom constantly if not allowed to seed. Ornamental in the garden and as cut flowers.

No. 582. Italica Dropmore. Bears an abundance of lovely gentian blue flowers during the entire season. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon)

Showy border plants, producing brilliant flowers. Very effective in beds. Blooms the first season. Hardy perennial, but usually grown as a hardy annual. Height, 2 to 3 feet.

Giant Flowered Snapdragons No. 585. Snow White. No. 587. Canary Yellow. No. 586. Deep Pink. No. 588. Defiance Scarlet.

Each of the above separate colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

No. 590. Wood's Brilliant Mixture. The individual blooms are extra large; closely set on long spikes, and are particularly fine. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 583. Rosalie. "All-American" prize winner, a deep rich rose with underlying tone of topaz with a suffusion of gold. Yields 6 to 8 long spikes with well arranged florets; rust resistant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 584. Rust-Proof Antirrhinum. The University of California has developed a strain that is 80% or more rust-proof. It produces big blooms on long stems in a wide range of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

No. 589. Tall Large Flowering Mixed Colors. A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

Hardy perennials, lasting for years and bearing numberless exquisite blooms. Easily grown; sow either in the fall or spring.

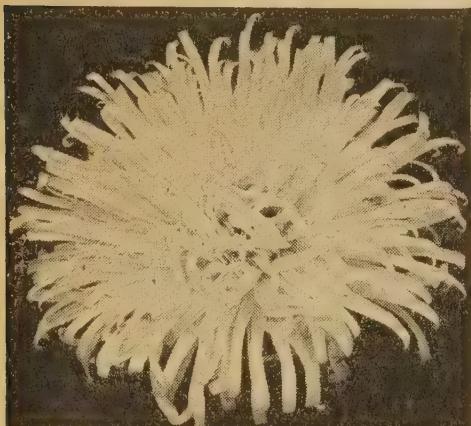
No. 593. Mrs. Scott Elliott's Long Spurred Hybrids. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

No. 594. Long Spurred Hybrids. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

No. 596. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 598. Arabis Alpina (Rock Cress)—One of the earliest spring perennials; fine for edging and rockeries; fragrant white flowers. Height, 6 inches. Pkt. 25c.

No. 599. Arctotis Grandis (Blue-Eyed African Daisy)—The long-stemmed 2-inch fine cut flower; the buds open after cutting; loves the sun. Hardy annual. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.



Giant Grego or Comet Aster



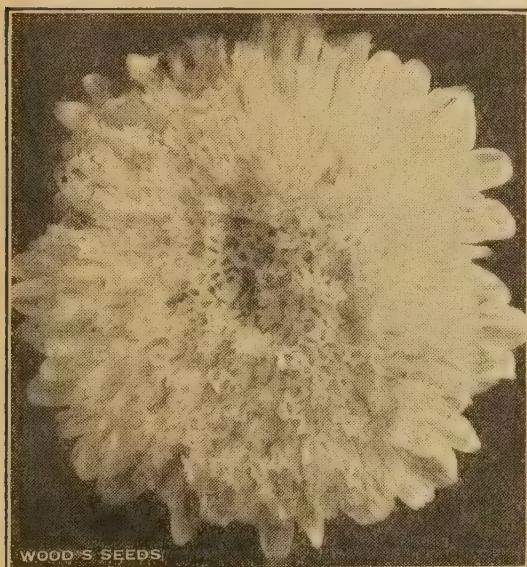
Peony Flowered Perfection Aster



Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters



American Beauty Aster



WOOD'S SEEDS

Golden Sheaf Aster

FULTON'S
PLANTABBS
Odorless Plant Food Tablets
Containing Vitamin B₁

Just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. 30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.

Wood's Superb Wilt-Resistant Asters

607. Wood's Superb Wilt Resistant Aster Mixture — Only the finest types of asters are included in our Superb Mixture; there is a wide variety of brilliant colors; there are early flowering, mid-season and late bloomers that will yield a succession of elegant blooms from early summer till late fall. No aster mixture can surpass it. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1/2 oz. 85c; oz. \$1.50.**

No. 626. GOLDEN SHEAF — The deepest yellow aster yet developed and the only one that is fully wilt resistant, and 100 per cent true to type and color. Fully double, with a full-cushioned crest-like center supported by several rows of short ray petals. Blooms are of good size, heavy substance and fine depth of petals. Borne on long, strong stems. Last well when cut. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A grand cut flower. The large double blooms, about 4 inches across, are borne from early September till frost. 2 1/2 feet high; stems 18 to 20 inches long.

No. 608. Shell Pink.	Each pkt. 10c
No. 609. White.	1/8 oz. 30c
No. 610. Crimson.	1/4 oz. 50c
No. 611. Lavender.	
No. 613. Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

GIANT BRANCHING. Beauty of form, vivid colors, large full-petaled blooms on long stems make Giant Branching universally popular. Often 4 inches in diameter and last long after cutting; 2 feet high.

No. 616. White.	Each pkt. 10c;
No. 617. Peach Blossom.	1/8 oz. 30;
No. 618. Purple.	1/4 oz. 50c.
No. 619. Scarlet.	
No. 621. Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff) — Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper) — Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

No. 642. Double Camelia Flowered, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 35c.**

No. 646. Balsam Apple — Rapid growing ornamental climber. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 647. Balsam Pear — A graceful climber bearing golden yellow fruits. Height, 15 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 650. Begonia (Vernon) — Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. **Pkt. 25c.**

604. EARLY GIANT LIGHT BLUE. The finest large flowered, heavy stemmed wilt-resistant aster yet developed. The blooms are extra large, fully petalled, fluffy, with graceful petals daintily intertwined. The color is a clear shade of azure blue. It is an early bloomer, usually coming into flower by the middle of August. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

GIANT GREGO or COMET. — Of immense size, often 5 inches across. The long wavy twisted petals give it the appearance of the finest Japanese chrysanthemums.

630. Crimson — **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

631. Pink — **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

632. Dark Blue — **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

633. Pure White — **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

634. Mixed Colors — **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.**

627. QUEEN OF THE MARKET. The first to bloom. Very double, of good size and borne on 12-inch stems. Fine for cutting; 1 1/2 feet high. **Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.**

No. 605. OSTRICH FEATHER — Each plant bears 25 to 40 magnificent, double flowers, with long curled, feathery petals suggestive of an ostrich feather. **All colors mixed.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c.**

CORNFLOWER ASTER. — See Stokesia.

Non-Wilt Resistant Asters

603. PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION. An exceptionally fine cut flower, for they keep splendidly. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, very double and brilliantly colored; 4 inches across; 15 inch stems; height 2 feet. **Mixed Colors.** **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 45c; 1/4 oz. 75c.**

No. 606. PERENNIAL ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy). — An exceedingly showy perennial with single daisy-like flowers; early sowing bloom the first season. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 640. Balloon Vine (Love-in-a-Puff) — Rapid climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped pods. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

Balsam (Touch-Me-Not or Lady's Slipper) — Our strain produces the finest double blooms; colors from pure white to dark purple. Half hardy annual.

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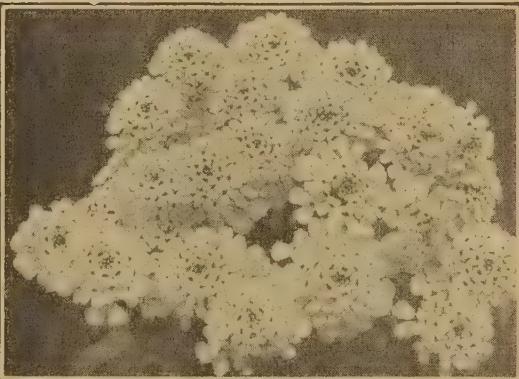
No. 650. Begonia (Vernon) — Fine for bedding and window boxes, bearing immense quantities of brilliant scarlet blooms; foliage ornamental first green, changing to red. Tender perennial. **Pkt. 25c.**



Orange Shaggy Calendula



Calliopsis



Candytuft



Canterbury Bells

CALENDULA

Showy, free-flowering hardy annual of the marigold family. Succeeds in any good soil, producing a fine effect in beds and borders, and blooms until frost. A fine cut flower. Height, 1 to 1½ feet.

No. 658. Sunshine or Chrysanthemum—The large double flowers are an exquisite clear buttercup yellow, with long, loosely arranged drooping petals. A fine cut flower on long, stiff stems. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 657. Campfire or Sensation—The largest of all calendulas; brilliant orange with a scarlet sheen and full yellow center; stems are long and stout. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 656. Orange Shaggy—A distinct type with long deeply fringed petals. Row after row of the long fringed petals overlap each other in a rather irregular fashion and build up a bloom with a shaggy appearance, exceedingly graceful and informal. The color is an intense burning orange, shading to lighter orange at the center. Splendid long stems; grows 18 inches high; an excellent cut flower. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 659. Pastel Shades—Many shades of apricot, salmon, cream and white, also orange and lemon. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 660. Double—Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of all the best varieties; all colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

Calliopsis—Beautiful annuals. Excellent for cutting and decoration.

No. 667. All Colors Mixed. Very rich and showy. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 35c.**

No. 668. Coreopsis Grandiflora Lanceolata. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unexcelled for borders; excellent for cutting. Hardy perennial. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 673. Canary Flower—A rapid climber; yellow fringed flowers. Hardy annual. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**

CANDYTUFT

Indispensable for cutting, for beds, masses and borders, being fairly covered with blooms throughout the summer. Height, 1 foot.

No. 678. All Colors Mixed. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 679. Giant Empress Hyacinth Flowered. Makes fine cut flowers, and does exceedingly well in beds and borders; each plant bears several large flower spikes. Height, 18 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 682. Iberis Semperflorens. White Perennial Candytuft. An early and profuse bloomer; hardy. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**

Canna (Indian Shot)—Stately, ornamental plants, producing large, varied and brilliant flowers. Soak for 36 hours and plant in pots or hot-beds, transplanting outside in May. They may be grown singly, massed in beds or as a background for smaller plants.

No. 685. Crozy's Large Flowering. The dwarf French varieties. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 30c.**
Canna Roots. See Bulbs, page 43.

CANTERBURY BELLS

(*Campanula*)

Beautiful hardy biennials bearing a profusion of bell-shaped flowers of exquisite colors. Does best in a rich, light soil. Height, 2½ feet.

No. 687. Annual. February plantings produce blooms in July. Grows 2 to 2½ feet high and bears 6 to 8 spikes of blooms. Our splendid mixture contains pink, rose, white, dark blue and light blue. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 688. Single. Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 689. Double. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

No. 693. Cardinal Climber—No annual climber can compare with it for beauty, brilliance and rapid growth. Grows 30 feet, has beautiful fern-like foliage; literally covered with round fiery red flowers, 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters. Plant in a warm sunny place; cut a notch in each seed to insure germination. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

CARNATION

General favorites for their delicious fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers and indispensable for winter-flowering. Half hardy perennial.

No. 696. Marguerite. Blooms in four months. Fine for bedding or pots. Dwarf; flowers very profusely; blooms double. All colors. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

No. 697. Chabaud's Perpetual. Blooms in five months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. Early and hardy. Many colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c.**

No. 698. Finest German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

No. 699. Double Carnations Mixed. A splendid mixture. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c.**

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS

(*Ragged Robin or Cornflower*)

Universal favorites for cut flowers; deliciously scented; long stemmed, will last for days. Sometimes called Bachelor's Button. Hardy annual.

710. Cyanus Double Rose Pink. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.**

711. Cyanus Double Blue. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.**

No. 712. Cyanus Double Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

Dusty Miller Centaurea—Half hardy perennial for bedding, borders and hanging baskets.

No. 706. Gymnocarpa. Delicately cut, gracefully drooping, silver foliage. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. See Globe Amaranth.

BELLIS. See Daisy.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See Thunbergia.

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BLUE BOTTLE. See Centaurea cyanus.

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis.

BURNING BUSH. See Kochia.

No. 714. Chinese Lantern (*Physalis*)

A hardy perennial 18 inches high, bearing large scarlet pods, resembling paper lanterns. Easily grown in any soil and easily dried for winter house decoration. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Chinese Forget-Me-Not (See *Cynoglossum*)**Chrysanthemum** — Showy and effective summer blooming annuals for borders and cut flowers; thrifty and free blooming. Height, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

No. 717. Eastern Star. Canary yellow shading deeper toward the base of petals; dark brown center; bears profusely for months. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 718. Morning Star. — 3 to 4 inches across; deep yellow, shading to a pale sulphur; blooms from early summer till late fall. Splendid for cutting. Hardy annual. Height 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 719. Mixed Varieties. — Annual; all kinds and colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 723. Clarkia — An easily grown free blooming hardy annual that blooms for months. The flowers are double, quite large and most showy. Fine for table decoration. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Double mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c;

No. 726. Clematis Paniculata

— Splendid hardy perennial climber growing 12 to 15 feet and covered with a dense mass of pure white star-like fragrant flowers that bloom for several weeks. A fine climber for porches, etc., and very easily grown; lasts for years. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CLEOME — See Spider Plant.

No. 731. Cobaea Scandens (Cathedral Bells)

— One of the best climbers, with fine foliage and large bell-shaped purple flowers. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Plant edgewise, cover lightly, and transplant outside in May. Half hardy perennial. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Cockscomb — Easily grown annuals, fine for summer flower beds, pot plants and for drying for winter bouquets. Plant in light soil, not too rich.

No. 735. Plumed Cockscomb or Celosia. — Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

COMB VARIETIES.

No. 736. Tall Mixed Colors. — Height, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

No. 737. Dwarf Scarlet. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

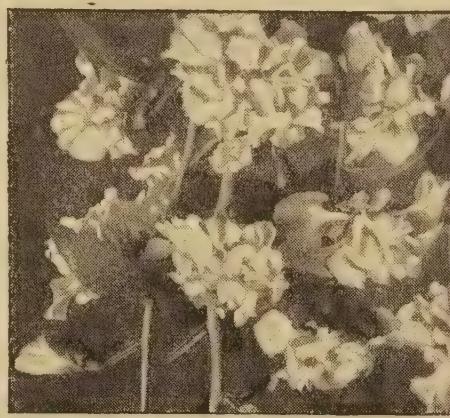
No. 738. Dwarf Mixed Colors. — Fine for beds. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

Coleus — Brilliant plants with richly colored foliage especially when grown in a sunny location. Valuable for beds, borders and house plants. Tender perennial, but attains perfection the first season if planted early indoors.

No. 743. Radiant Mixture. — Brilliant and beautifully marked and variegated. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75.

PLEASE NOTE

Please disregard the prices printed on our seed bags. The prices on some varieties in this catalog differ from the prices printed on our seed bags. These bags were printed months ago, before the seed crops were harvested, when it was impossible to foretell how the seed crops would yield. In many cases the crops yielded less than in years.

**Chrysanthemum****Clarkia****Sensation Dazzler Cosmos****Cynoglossum**

Cosmos — A grand fall flowering, hardy annual, producing thousands of beautiful blooms when other flowers are scarce. To have earliest blooms, start indoors and transplant after frost. Pinching them back several times when a foot high induces earlier bloomings and a more bushy growth. They prefer a sandy soil, not too rich.

No. 750. Wood's Superb Mixture. — A truly superb mixture characterized by the grace, daintiness and brilliance of the flower, which often measures 3 to 4 inches across. Keeps fresh for days. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

754. Sensation Dazzler. — A luscious shade of rich deep velvet, maroon. The 4 to 5-inch flowers have broad, heavy slightly overlapping petals. Splendid for flower arrangement. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 760. Sensation. — Mammoth flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with broad, heavily fluted petals, and carried on long, strong stems. Blooms in ten weeks from planting; colors white and shades of rose and pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c.

No. 753. Orange Flare. — A gold medal winner. A rich glowing cut-and-come-again cosmos that blooms from midsummer till frost. The strong plants, 4 feet high, are covered with brilliant blooms and present a gorgeous sight. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

751. Lady Lenox Giant Cosmos. — The beautiful shell-pink blooms are 4 to 5 inches across; the petals are oval, forming a perfectly circular flower; 6 to 7 feet high, vigorous, and yields a wealth of magnificent blooms. Keep a week without wilting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

752. Mammoth Early Flowering. — Begins blooming in August and continues a mass of flower till frost. Colors range from pure white to deepest red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 755. Mammoth Pure White Cosmos. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 756. Mammoth Pink Cosmos. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 757. Mammoth Deep Crimson. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 758. Mixed Cosmos. — A fine mixture of all colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

Double Crested Cosmos — The blooms are distinct in having double crowns, giving them a very dainty and exquisite appearance. A large percentage come true both as to doubleness and color. Aside from their beauty, the blooms are lasting both on the plant and as cut flowers.

Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ Oz.

No. 762. Shell Pink 10c. 60c

No. 763. White Queen 10c. 60c

No. 764. Crimson King 10c. 60c

No. 765. Mixed Colors 10c. 50c

No. 768. Cowslip (*Primula Veris*) — Sometimes called Polyanthus. Beautiful hardy perennial bearing clusters of fragrant blooms, pink, white, yellow, lilac, crimson and purple; 6 inches high. Pkt. 25c.

No. 770. Cyclamen Persicum. — foliage highly ornamental, flowers of striking beauty; blooms for months. Plant in boxes in February or March, transplant to pots to flower next winter or spring. Tender perennial. Height, 9 inches. Mixed colors. Pkt. 25c.

No. 771. Cynoglossum Amabile (Chinese Forget-Me-Not) — Bears sprays of lovely brilliant blue Forget-me-not blooms all summer; easily grown. Hardy annual. Height $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

Cypress Vine — A splendid climber, with dark green, feathery foliage and an abundance of bright, star-shaped blossoms. Blooms from July till late fall. Height, 15 feet.

No. 775. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

No. 849. Feverfew —Free flowering hardy annuals, succeeding in any soil, blooming till frost. Splendid for bedding and cut flowers. Double white; height, 10 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

Forget-Me-Not (*Myosotis*). — Effective grown in masses. If sown early will bloom the first season. Height, 6 to 9 inches. Hardy perennial. 855. Royal Blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

FIRE PLANT. — See Kochia.

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT. — See *Cynoglossum*.

FLOSS FLOWER. — See Ageratum.

FOUR O'CLOCK. — See Marvel of Peru.

FOXGLOVE. — See Digitalis.

Gaillardia (**Blanket Flower**) — Showy and free blooming; remarkable for the brilliancy, profusion and size of flowers, continuing in bloom all summer. Fine for bedding, borders and cutting.

No. 860. Grandiflora. — Hardy perennial; gorgeous flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across. Splendid for permanent beds and cutting. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 861. Mixed Colors. — The most varied colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 865. Geranium — There is no pot and bedding plant more popular. They yield a succession of bloom till frost, and then make a splendid house plant. The flowers are of brilliant colors.

Zonale. — A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

No. 866. Geum *Mrs. Bradshaw* — Perennial; bears double brilliant orange scarlet flowers all summer. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

No. 868. Gilia — An annual easily grown in any soil for flower beds, edgings and rockeries. Mixed colors. 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

No. 872. Globe Amaranth (**Bachelor's Button**) — Fine everlastings, bearing clover-shaped flowers, which if cut when ripe and hung heads downward to dry, will retain their beauty throughout the winter. Mixed colors. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 875. Godetia — Showy and attractive hardy annuals bearing an abundance of satiny cup-shaped blooms, especially if grown in poor dry soil; blooms continuously if the seed pods are removed. Plant early in a sunny place and cover one-fourth inch deep. One foot high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Gypsophila (**Baby's Breath**). — Yields graceful sprays of pure white star-shaped flowers; a fine cut flower and useful for mixing with other cut flowers.

No. 878. Perennial. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 879. Annual. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

GILLIFLOWER. — See Stocks.

GOMPHRENA. — See Globe Amaranth.

GOURDS. — See page 14.

Helichrysum (**Strawflower or Eternal Flower**) — Everlasting; cut when about to open and dry for winter bouquets; double flowers of many colors. Hardy annual. 2 feet high.

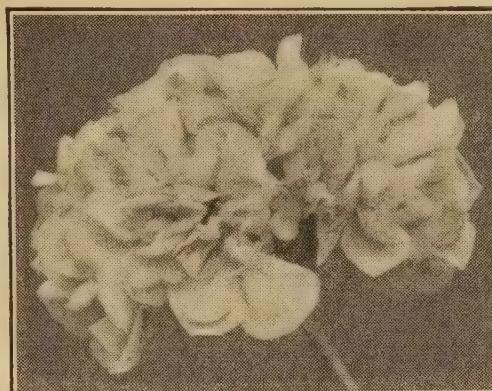
No. 886. Mixed Colors. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Heliotrope — Easily grown from seed, flowering the first season if planted early indoors. Half hardy perennial; height, 2 feet.

No. 893. Mixed Colors. — Many varieties and colors. Pkt. 15c.

Hibiscus (**Mallow Marvel or Marshmallow**) — From June till frost, these hardy plants bear big, bowl-shaped blooms, often 6 inches across, the colors ranging from white and shades of pink to deep red. Lasts for years. 4 to 5 feet high.

No. 897. Mallow Marvels Mixed. — Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



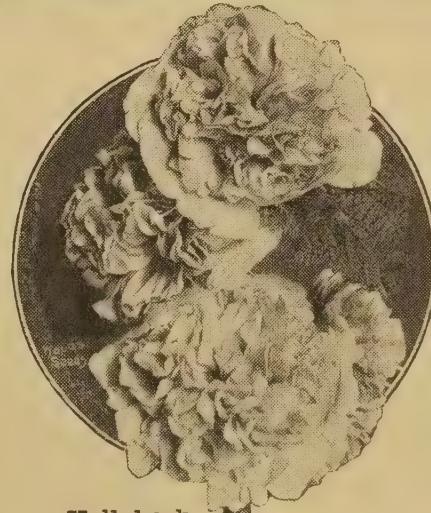
Geranium



Godetia



Helichrysum or Strawflower



Hollyhock

Hollyhock — In rows against shrubbery, as a background for smaller plants and in clumps, hollyhocks give a striking effect. Hardy, blooming for years. Plant in April or May.

CHATER'S PERENNIAL HOLLYHOCKS

902. Double White. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

903. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

904. Double Yellow. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

905. Double Scarlet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 908. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 909. Allegheny Hollyhocks. — The nearly transparent, fringed flowers resemble crushed satin; seldom less than 5 inches across. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

ANNUAL HOLLYHOCKS

If sown outside in March or April, will bloom in August. If sown early indoors and transplanted in May, will bloom from June till frost in wonderful variety of colors.

No. 910. Double Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 911. Single Everblooming. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

No. 914. Honesty *Lunaria*. — The sweet-scented flowers are followed by silvery transparent seed pods that are much admired for house decoration; prefers shade. Hardy biennial; height, 3½ feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 916. *Humulus Japonicus* (**Japanese Hop**) — An easily grown hardy annual climber, growing 15 to 20 feet. Fine for covering porches, trellises and unsightly places. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

No. 919. Ice Plant — A curious plant, the leaves apparently covered with ice crystals. Especially fine for hanging-baskets and rockeries. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

HELIANTHUS. — See Sunflower.

HESPERIS. — See Sweet Rocket.

HUNNEMANIA. — See Bush Escholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN. — See Dolichos.

INDIAN SHOT. — See Canna.

IPOMEA GRANDIFLORA. — See Moon-flower.

IPOMEA QUAMOCЛИT. — See Cypress Vine.

IPOMEA SETOSA. — See Brazilian Morning Glory.

IVY, JAPANESE or BOSTON. — See Ampelopsis.

IVY, KENILWORTH. — See below.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK. — See Kudzu Vine.

JACK BEAN. — See Dolichos.

JAPANESE HOP. — See Humulus.

No. 923. Job's Tears *Ornamental grass with broad, corn-like leaves. A fine everlasting for winter bouquets. Plant early in hills, 3 feet apart, 4 or 5 seeds to the hill. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.*

No. 926. Kenilworth Ivy *A neat and charming hardy perennial trailing plant for boxes, baskets and rockeries. Lavender and purple flower. Pkt. 15c.*

No. 929. Kochia or Burning Bush (**Mexican Fire Plant**) — A rapid growing, highly ornamental annual forming perfect pyramids 2 to 2½ feet high, covered with feathery green branches, which in the fall turn to a deep red. Makes a fine summer hedge. Thin out to 18 inches apart. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

No. 930. Kudzu Vine *Jack and the Bean Stalk. A fine shade vine of wonderful growth; attains 10 feet the first season. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.*

Larkspur

For bedding, for growing among shrubbery and as cut flowers, larkspurs are strikingly beautiful. Early plantings bloom from July till frost, but several plantings are recommended. Transplant 12 inches apart. Height, 3 feet. The germination is improved if chilled for several days in refrigerator.

GIANT IMPERIAL LARKSPURS

This strain represents the most marked advance in improving larkspurs, both in the fullness of the flower spikes, the size of the flower and in the shades of color. The branching habit has been intensified, giving a greater number of branches to each plant, each branch producing a solid mass of color. The 3 to 4 foot flower spikes render them ideal for cut flowers that keep for a long time.

No. 931. Rose King	
No. 932. White King	
No. 933. Carmine King	
No. 934. Dark Blue Spire	Each pkt. 10c;
No. 935. Exquisite Rose	1/4 oz. 50c;
No. 941. Lilac or Lavender	1/2 oz. 90c;
Spire	oz. \$1.50.
No. 942. Mixed Colors	

STOCK FLOWERED LARKSPURS

No. 940. Rosamond.—The only pure pink; yields a fine cut flower two weeks before others are available. The numerous flower spikes are heavily covered with fully double blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.
 No. 936. Double Dark Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
 No. 938. Double Light Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
 No. 937. Double Pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1/2 oz. 50c.
 No. 939. Double Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 70c.

PERENNIAL LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

Linum No. 943. *Grandiflorum Rubrum* (Scarlet Flax).—A very pretty, hardy annual bedding plant, two feet high, covered with bright red flowers. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c.

No. 945. **Perennial Blue.**—A hardy perennial; bears graceful bright blue flowers from June till frost. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 948. **Lobelia**.—Nothing better for bedding, edgings, pots and rockeries; effective in masses, covered with lovely blue blooms for a long season. Start in boxes and transplant. Easy to grow; 6 inches high. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

Lupins—Easily grown, free flowering annuals and perennials, with graceful spikes of fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A fine bedding and cut flower; prefers shade. Height 2 to 3 feet.

ANNUAL LUPINS

No. 952. Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.
 No. 955. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL LUPINS

No. 956. Blue. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.
 No. 957. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

LACE FLOWER.—See Didiscus.

LADY'S SLIPPER.—See Balsam.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS.—See Perennial Sweet Peas.

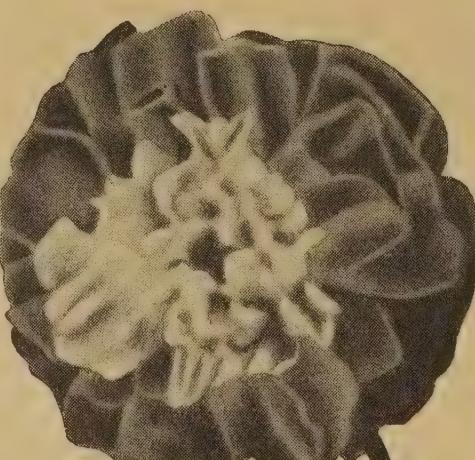
LOVE GROVE.—See Nemophila.

LOVE IN A MIST.—See Nigella.

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF.—See Balloon Vine.

No. 973. **Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock)**

—Opens in the afternoon and on cloudy days. Flowers showy and in great profusion. Hardy annual. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.



Dwarf Double Harmony Marigold



Giant Imperial Larkspur



Sunset Giant Marigold



Wood's Superb Mignonette

Marigold

—Easily grown, free-flowering annuals, bearing brilliant flowers till frost.

972. **Goldsmith**.—Golden orange with good stems for cutting. The large fully double flowers bloom freely on strong bushy plants. The beautifully twisted petals give it a chrysanthemum-like appearance. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

959. **Sunset Giants**.—Immense blooms, sometimes 7 inches across; a plant in bloom is a show spot in the garden. The sweet scented flowers are full centered with broad wavy petals gracefully overlapping. Colors from deep orange to lemon yellow. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

970. **Scarlet Glow**.—Flowers open deep scarlet, later turning to rich tangerine. Fully double, 1 1/4 to 2 inches across and borne profusely on 10-inch plants. Blooms in 10 weeks; stems long enough for cutting. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

958. **Spry**.—Flowers 1 1/2 inches across; bright clear crested centers surrounded by rows of mahogany-red guard petals, 9 inches high, spreading 15 inches, just right for borders and edgings. Blooms in 9 weeks. Pkt. 15c.

No. 971. **Dwarf Double Harmony**.—Charming and distinct, with tubular deep orange center, flanked by broad velvety dark maroon guard petals; attractive and unique; one foot high. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 963. **Crown of Gold**.—The crown is of curled and interlaced petals surrounded by a collar of gracefully recurved petals; bright golden orange. Odorless foliage; sweet scented. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

962. **Yellow Supreme**.—Large fluffy, rounded fragrant blooms with broad, loose frilled rich creamy yellow petals. A wonderful cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

965. **Guinea Gold**.—The plants bear 30 to 40 flowers, 2 to 2 1/2 inches across with long loosely placed wavy petals; brilliant shade of orange flushed with gold. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

960. **African Double Orange**.—Rich orange double blooms. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 961. **African Double Lemon Queen**.—Pure canary yellow. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

No. 964. **African Double Mixed**.—All the best varieties. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 968. **French Double Mixed**.—A mixture of the finest sorts. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 30c.

No. 967. **Legion of Honor (Little Brownie)**.—Golden yellow with velvety brown center; single. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

Mignonette

—In February and March plant in boxes and thin out. Beginning in

March, plant at intervals outside for a succession; in late summer plant in pots or boxes for winter blooming. Thin to 6 inches apart. Hardy annual. One foot high.

No. 976. **Wood's Superb Mixture**

—All shades of color and varieties which produce the largest flower-spikes, some 12 to 15 inches long. Deliciously fragrant. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c; 1/2 oz. 35c.

No. 982. **Sweet Mignonette**.—Fragrant; large flowering. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 20c; oz. 30c.

No. 988. **Moonflower (Evening Glory)**.

Rapid climber with luxuriant foliage; the pure white fragrant blooms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, open in the evening and on cloudy days. Grows 30 feet or more. File a hole in the seeds or soak for a day to hasten germination. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

MALLOW MARVEL.—See Hibiscus.

FLOWERING MAPLE.—See Abutilon.

MARGUERITES.—See Carnation.

POT MARIGOLD.—See Calendula.

MARSHMALLOW.—See Hibiscus.

MEXICAN FIRE PLANT.—See Kochia.

MIMOSA.—See Sensitive Plant.

MOMORDICA.—See Balsam Apple and Pear.

MOSS FLOWER.—See Portulaca.

MOURNING BRIDE.—See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS.—See Forget-Me-Not.

Morning Glories

991. Pearly Gates—A pure white sport of Heavenly Blue; flowers about 4 inches across. Plant it with Heavenly Blue and Scarlet O'Hara for red, white and blue effect. **Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.**

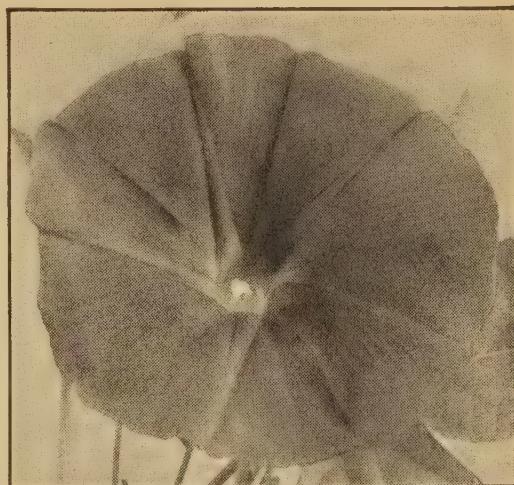
No. 990. Scarlett O'Hara. A new color—rich wine-red. The 3½-inch blooms come early, continue till frost, and stay open longer, often in the afternoon. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.**

No. 989. Heavenly Blue. A luxuriant vine bearing beautiful sky blue flowers about 4 inches across. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.**

No. 993. Brazilian (Ipomea setosa)—A luxuriant annual, growing 30 to 40 feet, and makes a thick shade. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, and of a beautiful rose color. Excellent for porches or arbors, covering an enormous space in a short time. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.**

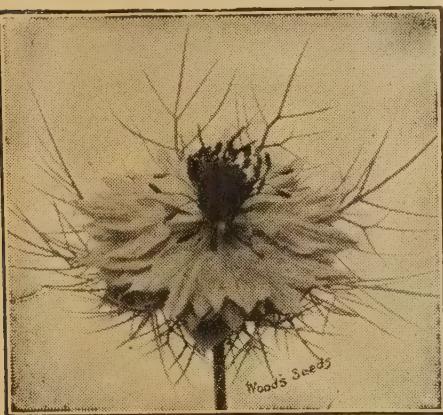
No. 994. Morning Glory (Convolvulus)—All colors mixed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c.**

No. 995. Bush Morning Glory. Twelve inches high; adapted for bedding, pot and window culture; blooms profusely. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.**



990. Scarlett O'Hara Morning Glory

Japanese Morning Glories—Grand climbers, the flowers measuring 4 to 6 inches across in limitless variety of colors. The foliage is ornamental—some mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Soak 24 hours before planting.



Miss Jekyll Nigella

No. 999. Fancy Fringed Japanese—The flowers are as big as saucers, ruffled from stem to margin like crumpled velvet. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.**

No. 1000. Single Imperial Japanese—The original variety. The wonderful colorings of both flowers and foliage are beyond description. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c; oz. 30c.**

No. 1050. Nemophila (Love Grove)—Attractive hardy annual, 6 inches high, bearing its bright flowers in great profusion. Easily grown. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.**

No. 1054. Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco)—Covered with bloom all summer and fall, flowering a few weeks after sowing. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.**

No. 1058. Nigella Miss Jekyll (Love-in-a-Mist)—Lovely cornflower blue, semi-double, blooms on long stems. Splendid cut flower; requires little care. Hardy annual. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.**

No. 1085. Passion Flower—Splendid hardy annual climber, bearing attractive fringed flowers; derives its name from its resemblance to a cross. Height, 10 feet. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.**

CENOOTHERA.—See Primrose (Evening).

PALMA CHRISTI.—See Ricinus.

PELARGONIUM.—See Geranium.

PERIWINKLE.—See Vinca.

Wood's Peerless Nasturtiums

No annual will produce a more lavish profusion of blooms for so long a time, nor more variety of color than nasturtiums. They begin blooming early and yield a continuous display of brilliant color till frost. The more you cut the flowers the more profusely will the plants produce blooms. You can grow them in any soil; in fact, they do well in soils too poor to support other plants. Rich soil produces foliage at the expense of the blooms. Plant an inch deep after the ground becomes warm, dropping 2 seeds every 3 inches. They should not be transplanted. Do not water too freely.

Wood's Peerless Mixtures—Our Peerless Nasturtium Mixtures are made up exclusively of the most elegant large flowered single varieties, and cover a wide range of the most brilliant colors that give a profusion of gorgeous blooms. You will be delighted with our Peerless Mixtures.

1010. Dwarf Peerless Mixture—**Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

1030. Tall Peerless Mixture—**Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

DWARF DOUBLE SWEET-SCENTED GLOBE NASTURTIUMS

The globe type is the very newest thing in nasturtiums. The plants are dwarf, neat and compact, 10 to 12 inches in height, with a spread of 12 to 15 inches. As they maintain their dwarf rounded form throughout the life of the plant they are especially fine for rockeries, window boxes and pot plants, and superb in the garden for borders and edgings. The blooms are delightfully sweet scented, double and semi-double, and have stems of good length for cutting.

1014. Dwarf Double Scarlet Globe—Fiery scarlet blooms are borne in great profusion. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.**

1008. Dwarf Double Golden Globe—As many as 100 blooms have been found on a single plant. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.**

1012. Dwarf Double Gem—All the many colors of globe nasturtiums are in our splendid mixture. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

SWEET-SCENTED DOUBLE GLEAM NASTURTIUMS

The introduction of the gleam type of nasturtiums created a sensation, it being the first of the double and semi-double blooming strains. The plants are semi-dwarf, throwing out short runners from the well rounded free flowering bushes. The stems are long and bear flowers well above the lush green foliage, the effect being a solid mass of color. The blooms are large and exquisitely sweet scented. A fine cut flower.

1013. Double Scarlet Gleam—Comparable to the brilliance of scarlet sage. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

1011. Double Golden Gleam—In full bloom the plants are a blaze of glory. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

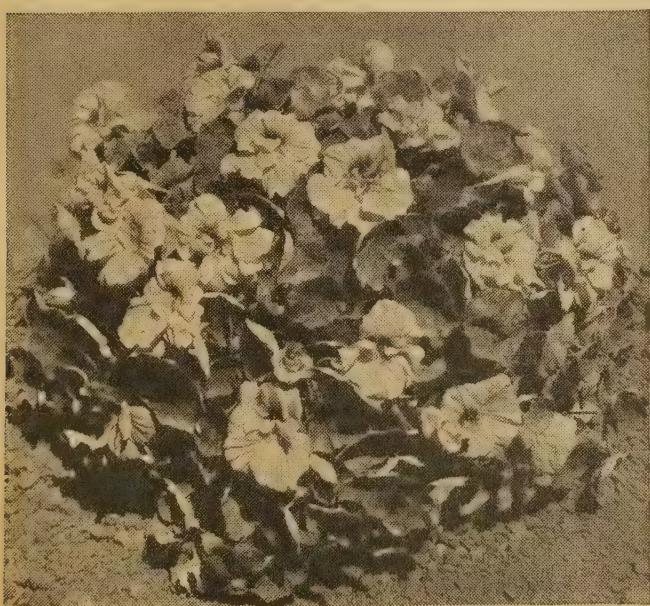
1009. Double Glorious Gleam Hybrids—Colors never dreamed of in nasturtiums are borne in profusion. **Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.**

SINGLE NASTURTIUMS

The old-fashioned single nasturtiums that have adorned our gardens for generations. The colors range from creamy white to deep maroon with all the intermediate colors.

1025. Dwarf, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.**

1043. Tall or Giant, Mixed Colors. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.**



Dwarf Double Gem Nasturtium



Wood's Royal Pansy

Wood's Royal Pansies

For the earliest blooms from spring plantings, plant in boxes indoors and when an inch high transplant to a shady location in rich moist soil. Late summer and fall plantings bloom early the following spring. Moisten the beds after planting, cover with unbleached muslin or newspaper to conserve the moisture, for drying out is fatal. Pansies will stand the severest winters without protection.

No. 1075. Wood's Royal Pansy Mixture—A magnificent mixture excelling in an endless variety of the richest colors—every conceivable color and color combination found in pansies. The blooms are large and of perfect form. In size of bloom and brilliancy of color it ranks second only to our Exhibition Mixture. **Pkt. 35c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/4 oz. \$2.00.**

No. 1076. Wood's Exhibition Pansy Mixture—The richest and handsomest pansy mixture, and is near perfect as it is possible to obtain. The blooms average 2 to 3 inches across, of every imaginable pansy color and combination of colors in endless variety. We cannot conceive of a more exquisite pansy mixture, for it is giant flowered and covers a wide variety of brilliant colors and markings. **Pkt. 50c; 3 pkts. \$1.25.**

No. 1074. Swiss Giant—Gigantic blooms, perfectly round, and colors heretofore unknown in pansies. **Pkt. 40c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25.**

No. 1077. Wood's Superb Frilled Pansy—Each petal is frilled or curled, giving the appearance of a double pansy. This unusual formation adds greatly to its keeping quality. The colors range from pure white to the rich and deeper shades. **Pkt. 35c.**

No. 1078. Giant Trimardeau Mixture—Remarkably large blooms, generally marked with large blotches: the colors are rich and varied. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

No. 1080. TUFTED PANSIES (Viola Coriaria)—Not as large as the regular pansy, but have longer stems and bloom throughout the summer. Early spring sowings bloom from June till frost. **Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**



Petunia

No annual will give a greater profusion of bloom with so little care than petunias. Plant in a sunny location and they will bloom till frost. Half hardy annual.

1102. All Double America—All America silver medal winner. The ink-mauve carnation flowered medium sized blooms are borne abundantly till frost. **Pkt. 50c.**

No. 1095. Wood's Superb Fringed Petunias—The blooms are often 4 to 5 inches across, and nearly all exquisitely fringed or ruffled at the edges. All colors, markings, blotches, stripings and veinings in the most unusual combinations. **Pkt. 30c; 3 pkts. for 75c.**

1101. Flaming Velvet—Rich and brilliant velvety blood red. Outstanding for color, type and uniformity. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

No. 1097. Royal Purple—Rich velvety purple or nearly blood red. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

No. 1103. Single Petunias—A choice mixture of all colors. **Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1/2 oz. 75c.**

BEDDING PETUNIAS

No. 1096. Wood's Bedding Petunias—A splendid strain bred especially for bedding. The dense, bushy plants grow only eight inches high, blooming so profusely as to fairly hide the plants. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.**

1091. Radiance—Cerise rose with golden yellow throat. Decidedly free blooming. The flowers are 2 1/2 to 3 inches across. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

1094. Blue Bird—Bears dark violet blooms in profusion. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

No. 1098. Rosy Morn—Bears hundreds of rich, lasting blooms; brilliant rose color, with white throats. Fine for beds and pots. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 85c.**

No. 1099. Snowball—A most attractive dwarf petunia for beds and borders; the satiny white blooms are borne profusely and continuously. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

1100. Rose of Heaven—Rich, brilliant rose; darker than Rosy Morn. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.**

BALCONY PETUNIAS—The dwarf plants are a mass of bloom throughout the summer. Splendid for beds and window and porch boxes. The blooms are about 3 inches across.

No. 1105. Balcony White.

No. 1106. Balcony Pink.

No. 1110. Balcony Mixed Colors.

No. 1107. Balcony Crimson.

Each of above: Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

No. 1108. Balcony Deep Blue.



Wood's Grandiflora Phlox

Phlox Drummondii

Nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals in the magnificent display of their many and brilliantly colored flowers. Sown in the open ground in the early spring or fall, they come into flower in June, and are literally covered with bloom till frost.

No. 1115. Large Flowering Dwarf—Fine for pots, bedding and borders. Brilliant in color and profuse in bloom. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. 75c.**

No. 1116. Star and Fringed—Extremely beautiful, and of the most varied colors, distinctly bordered with white. Flowers fringed. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c.**

Grandiflora Phlox **LARGE FLOWERING**—Remarkable not only for the brilliancy and variety of colors, but for the perfection and size of the flowers, which are nearly double as large as the ordinary phlox. Our large-flowering strain is extra fine, the flowers remarkably large, perfectly round, with overlapping petals, and will make a splendid display.

1118. Gigantea Red Glory—The most brilliant red yet found in phlox; a large creamy eye intensifies the red. Florets often are large as a half-dollar. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**

1117. Gigantea Rosy Morn—The individual florets usually are 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches across and borne in massive trusses on plants 10 inches high. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**

No. 1122. Salmon Glory—Each individual flower will cover a silver half-dollar. Pure salmon-pink with distinct creamy-white edge. 10 inches high. **Pkt. 25c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00.**

1123. Pure White. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.**

1124. Rose Pink. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.**

1125. Scarlet. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.**

1126. Yellow. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.**

1127. Dark Blue. **Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00.**

No. 1129. Wood's Grandiflora Phlox Mixture—A splendid mixture of all the best and most brilliant large-flowering varieties, the colors being well balanced. **Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 65c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; 1/2 oz. \$1.75.**

Poppies

Hardy annuals and perennials of quick growth and easy culture, yielding a wealth of gorgeous blooms. For beds and borders nothing is better. Plant annual varieties where they are to bloom, perennial sorts may be transplanted. Barely cover the seeds and press the soil firmly. Plant early in the spring, at intervals during the summer and in the fall for a succession. Cut the flowers regularly to insure a long blooming season.

ANNUAL POPPIES

No. 1140. Wood's Superb Poppy

Mixture —A grand mixture of all the newest and best double and single annual poppies, all varieties and every color. The wonderful variety and brilliant coloring make an effective display. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

No. 1141. Special Mixed Single Poppies.—Contains only select varieties that will give a dazzling display of colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 1142. Special Mixed Double Poppies.—An elegant collection of the largest blooms and most gorgeous colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 1143. Flanders Poppy.—Vivid scarlet; very showy grown in massed beds; persistent bloomers. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

No. 1144. Tulip.—Large single bright scarlet; as dazzling as scarlet tulips; brilliant in massed beds. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c.**

SHIRLEY POPPIES.—Remarkably brilliant and free-flowering; delicately fringed.

1137. Rose Pink—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

1139. Scarlet—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.**

No. 1145. Mixed Colors—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 1148. Double Shirley—Double and semi-double in an endless variety of color. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

California Poppy.—See Escholtzia.

NOTE—The federal authorities have prohibited the growing of poppies from which narcotics may be extracted. This includes the popular peony and carnation-flowered varieties.

PERENNIAL POPPIES

No. 1151. Iceland.—Resembles crushed satin; blooms continually from June to October, blooming the first season and for 3 to 4 years following. All colors mixed. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 75c.**

ORIENTAL POPPIES—In spectacular display they are only rivaled by the finest Darwin tulips. Prefers a sunny situation.

No. 1150. Oriental Scarlet—**Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.**

No. 1152. Princess Victoria Louise or Oriental Pink—Soft lilac rose. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00.**

Portulaca

Moss Flower—Succeeds in a sunny situation and produces flowers of almost every color in great profusion. The double is especially beautiful. Plant when weather is settled warm. Tender annual. Height, 6 inches.

1155. Single Mixed Colors—**Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 50c; ¼ oz. 85c.**

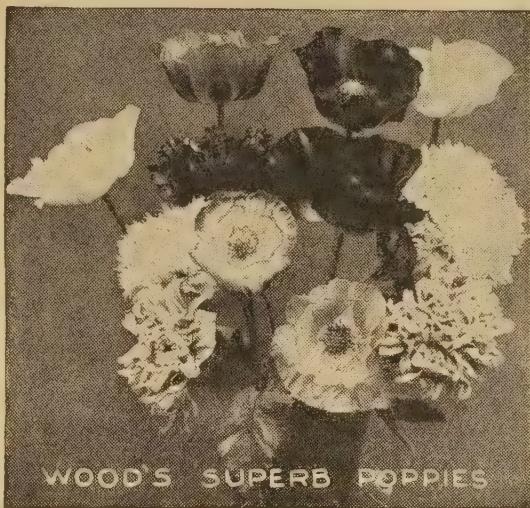
No. 1156. Double Mixed Colors—**Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.**

PINK.—See Dianthus.

PRIMULA VERIS.—See Cowslip.

RAGGED ROBIN.—See Centaurea Cyanus.

ROCK CRESS.—See Arabis.



WOOD'S SUPERB POPPIES



Salvia



Blue Moon Scabiosa



Snow on the Mountain

Primrose—Chinese Primroses are among the finest winter flowering window plants. The Evening Primrose is splendid for mixed borders.

No. 1161. Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose).—Large flower, beautifully fringed and borne in great profusion. Plant in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 30c.**

No. 1162. Evening Primrose.—The well-known English Primrose. Flowers large, showy and fragrant. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

Pyrethrum—Golden Feather is fine for edging beds. Roseum bears daisy-shaped blooms for cut flowers. Hardy perennial.

No. 1165. Golden Feather—Bright yellow foliage with white flowers; usually grown as an annual. 8 inches. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 1166. Roseum (Painted Daisy)—Bright rose pink. Ht. 2 feet. **Pkt. 25c.**

No. 1168. Ricinus (Castor Bean)—Tall majestic plants; fine for backgrounds and centers for beds. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.**

No. 1171. Rudbeckia (Coneflower). A rich, free-flowering annual bearing flowers of many forms. The dominant color is yellow surrounding a velvety brown cone-shaped center. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

No. 1174. Salpiglossis—A gorgeous bedding and border plant with its richly colored, funnel-shaped flowers—scarlet, crimson, yellow, buff, purple and blue-black. Plant indoors in February or March or outside later. Half hardy annual; height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 25c.**

Salvia or Scarlet Sage

A standard bedding and border plant, keeping the garden bright with dazzling scarlet flowers during the summer and fall. Start early indoors and transplant in May; or plant outdoors later in a light, rich soil. Soak the seeds before planting.

No. 1179. Fireball or Bonfire.—Large flowered and free blooming; 2 feet high and covered with flower spikes, each bearing 20 to 30 intense scarlet flowers. **Pkt. 25c; ½ oz. \$1.00; ¼ oz. \$1.50.**

No. 1180. Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Dazzling scarlet flowers on 12 inch stems. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 65c; ¼ oz. \$1.15; ½ oz. \$2.**

No. 1181. Salvia Patens.—Intense bright blue; extra large flowers. Height, 2 feet. **Pkt. 25c.**

Scabiosa (Mourning Bride or Pincushion Flower)—The long-stemmed double blooms make a fine cut flower, but they are equally fine for beds and borders, blooming till frost; fragrant; richly colored. Height, 2 feet.

1184. Blue Moon. Beehive-shaped with broad, wavy petals. Blooms 2 ½ inches across, 2 inches deep; rich deep lavender blue. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 30c.**

No. 1185. Annual Mixed Colors—**Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c; ½ oz. 40c.**

1186. Perennial Blue. **Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c.**

No. 1190. Sensitive Plant (Mimosa).—Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The branches and leaves when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Easily grown. Tender annual. Height, 1 foot. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.**

No. 1196. Snow on the Mountain—An exceedingly ornamental plant for mixed border or as a background for low growing plants. The foliage is light green with white margin. 2 feet high. Hardy annual. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

1198. Spider Plant (Cleome). Pink Queen—A very attractive border or background plant with large, delightful pink heads without trace of blue or magenta. As the flowers age they turn white, giving a pleasing apple blossom blend of colors. Grows in poorest soil and blooms from June till frost. **Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 60c.**

No. 1204. Stokesia Cyanea (Cornflower Aster)—A hardy perennial for permanent border or beds. Easy to grow; blooms the first season, producing lavender flowers from June till frost. Two feet high. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

Stocks (Gilliflower). Few flowers surpass stocks in brilliance and diversity of color, duration and profusion of bloom and fragrance, each plant a perfect bouquet. Plant early indoors, transplant when an inch high and set out the end of April in a cool location. Fine for beds borders and cut flowers. Half hardy annual.

No. 1199. Cut-and-Come-Again. Extra fine for cutting; 18 inches high, throwing out side branches, each bearing rosette-shaped flowers on fine stems. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1200. Large Flowering Ten Weeks—A splendid mixture of brilliant colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

Sunflower —Plant the tall kinds for centers of beds and backgrounds; the dwarf for cut flowers.

Plant in April. Hardy annual.

No. 1207. Red. Some are a rich chestnut red, others are of interesting color combinations. The long petals are often curled. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1208. Miniature. Bushy plants, 3 feet high, bearing all summer masses of 3-inch single yellow flowers with dark centers; fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1209. Double Chrysanthemum Flowered. Golden yellow with long fringed petals; beautiful. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1210. California.—The deep yellow double flowers are extra large; 3 to 5 feet high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1216. Sweet Rocket (Hesperis).—A deliciously sweet scented hardy perennial bearing showy blooms; fine for permanent borders and cut flowers. Plant outside in April or earlier indoors. Height, 3 feet. Pkt. 15c.

No. 1218. Sweet Sultan —Fairly covered with beautiful scented blooms that will keep for days. Plant at intervals for succession of blooms till fall. Height, 2½ feet. Easy to grow. Hardy annual. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c.

Sweet William —Splendid in beds, borders and rock gardens. Hardy perennial, but blooms the following fall if planted early. Colors range from white to nearly black. Height, 18 inches.

1223. Newport Pink. Pkt. 20c.

1224. Scarlet Beauty. Pkt. 20c.

No. 1227. Single Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1233. Double. All colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 75c.

SCARLET RUNNERS.—See page 5.

SNAPDRAGON.—See Antirrhinum.

SPEEDWELL.—See Veronica.

STRAWFLOWER.—See Helichrysum.

SWEET ALYSSUM.—See Alyssum.

TOUCH-ME-NOT.—See Balsam.

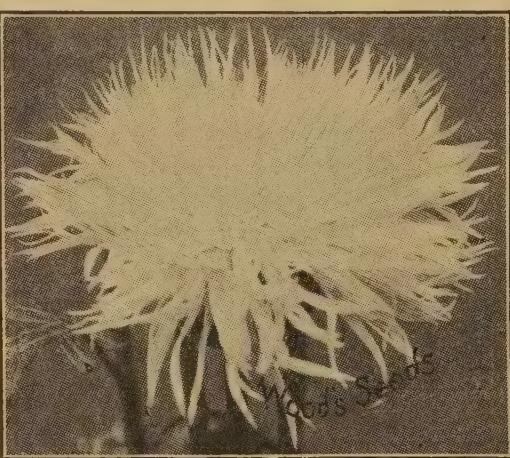
No. 1236. Thunbergia (Black Eyed Susan.)—A rapid climber 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for hanging baskets, trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers in profusion. Half hardy annual. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1238. Tithonia (Mexican Sunflower). Brilliant orange-scarlet flower on long stems. Particularly fine for cutting; superb background plants. Height, 6 feet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

No. 1241. Torenia —Snapdragon-like sky-blue flowers with yellow throats. Fine for rock gardens, beds and low borders. Annual. Ht., 10 inches. Pkt. 35c.



Miniature Sunflower



Sweet Sultan



Sweet William



Tithonia or Mexican Sunflower

Verbena

—Annual for beds, borders, massing, window gardens, covering mounds, etc. Bears flowers of brilliant colors from early summer till fall. Soak a few hours and plant in boxes indoors, transplanting when an inch high, or plant outside in April.

THE SENTINELS—The large well rounded flower heads are 2 inches across. Grows 10 inches high, 20 inches wide with upright stems. Bears 40 to 50 clusters when in full bloom.

1244. Red Sentinel—Intense red with no eye. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

1261. Blue Sentinel—Rich blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1250. Floradale Beauty—A giant hybrid with individual florets averaging 1½ inches across, making up into heads 4 to 5 inches across. Many colors mixed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

No. 1249. Beauty of Oxford Hybrids. The florets easily cover a silver half-dollar. The color shades from clear rose-pink to rose-red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1245. Defiance Scarlet. The most intense rich brilliant scarlet variety. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1246. Mammoth White. Extra large. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1247. Mammoth Pink Shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1248. Mammoth Purple Shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

1252. Mammoth Mixed. The richest and most varied colors; very fine. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1253. Venosa. The hardy variety for bedding, producing bright purple flowers all summer; 1 ft. high. Pkt. 15c.

No. 1260. Veronica (Speedwell)—Hardy perennial of easy culture. Bears long spikes of bright pink and white flowers. A fine cut flower. Height, 18 inches. Pkt. 20c.

No. 1267. Vinca (Periwinkle)—Splendid for bedding, window gardens, house plants and borders. If planted early indoors will bloom the same summer; germinates slowly. Tender perennial. Height, 15 inches. **Mixed colors.** Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

VIOLA—See Tufted Pansy, page 38.

No. 1272. Virginian Stock—Beautiful freeflowering annual for beds and edgings; succeeds well in any soil. Mixed colors. Hardy annual. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

Wallflower —Bears large spikes of deliciously fragrant blooms. Useful for beds, borders and winter house plants. Plant early and transplant. Height, 1½ feet.

No. 1276. Single. A fine mixture of all shades. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

No. 1277. Double. Very large and fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

No. 1278. Allioni (Siberian Wallflower).—Beautiful biennial for rock gardens and low borders; dazzling orange flower. Height, 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

No. 1279. Linifolius (Alpine Wallflower).—A profuse bloomer for rock gardens; an unusual lilac shade; biennial; 1 foot high. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

No. 1282. Chinese Woolflower —The large globe-shaped flowers resemble balls of silky scarlet wool. Grows 2½ feet high, and from midsummer till hard frost covered with blooms. A fine bedding plant, grown either singly or in groups; keeps for days, and when dried remains bright for weeks. Plant when the ground is warm and thin out to a foot apart. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

1284. Mixed Flower Seeds

—More than a hundred varieties for sowing amongst shrubbery, in fence corners or out-of-the-way places. It will give a constant succession of bloom until frost. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75, postpaid.

Wood's Giant Flowering Sweet Peas

An Ounce Will Plant 25 Feet of Row

CULTURE.—Early planting is advised so that they may bloom before very hot weather. Dig the soil deeply to allow deep rooting. Open a trench 4 to 6 inches deep, in which plant the seeds early in February and cover with an inch of soil and press it firmly. When up about 2 inches begin cultivating and gradually fill the trench until it is level. Do not allow the roots to become too dry; water at least twice a week.

Gather Sweet Pea Blooms Frequently; the More You Cut Them the Better and Longer They Bloom

Wood's Spencer or Orchid Flowering Sweet Peas

The Spencers offered here have all proved their merit and represent the cream of the best varieties and a wide range of colors. They are our selection from a long and confusing list of many hundreds of varieties.

ALL VARIETIES: Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.25, postpaid.

1329. Avalanche—No pure white sweet pea makes as large a flower, nor blooms that will last as long; a strong grower and a profuse bloomer.

1332. Black Diamond—Dark maroon. The largest and best of its color.

1335. Chieftain—A showy and attractive pure satiny mauve. Free from purple shading.

1330. Flora—An outstandingly beautiful clear lilac lavender; a fine large flower on long stem.

1337. Fortune—A beautifully waved flower with violet standard and dark blue wings; a lovely combination.

1342. Gigantic—A beautifully frilled, long stemmed pure white; an extra large and exquisite flower.

1331. Glen Eagles—An exquisite lavender blue; the flowers are unusually large and daintily frilled.

1333. Grand National—The large frilled flowers are a rich deep cream; an Award of Merit winner.

1345. Highlander—A perfectly formed lovely pure clear lavender. An extra fine large flower.

1341. Loveliness—A lovely and charming rich pink on a deep cream ground; exquisitely beautiful.



Spencer Sweet Peas.

Early Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas

These bloom weeks earlier and remain in bloom longer than other Spencers. The blooms are equally as large, are beautifully waved and are borne on long stems. They are especially well adapted for outdoor planting in the South as well as for greenhouse culture. We have had spring plantings bloom earlier than fall plantings of other kinds, yielding plenty of blooms before hot weather arrives.

All Varieties: Pkt. 15c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

1361. American Beauty—So named because the color is the same as the American Beauty rose, glowing crimson-rose.

1360. Cascade—A beautiful pure white flower; borne on long stems.

1363. Giant Rose—An unusually large flower; a beautiful rose pink; a robust grower.

1362. Memory—The large waved blooms are clear rosy lavender.

1364. Mrs. Herbert Hoover—"The California Blue." Clear deep blue.

Sweet Peas in Mixtures

1374. Wood's Early Flowering Spencer Mixture

—They bloom 3 to 4 weeks earlier than the summer flowering sweet peas and are specially recommended for growing in the warmer parts of the South. In cold climates they do splendidly in the greenhouse. We offer a well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to deep maroon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00, postpaid.

No. 1376. Wood's Superb Spencer Mixture

—The Spencers are the finest type of sweet peas in cultivation. Our mixture is a well-balanced blend of colors from the purest white to the deepest maroon, one that will please the most exacting lover of sweet peas. It will give a lavish display in an almost endless range of colors. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

No. 1378. Perennial or EVERLASTING SWEET PEAS.

Once planted, these live year after year, bearing magnificent clusters of flowers early in the spring before the annual kinds begin to flower. Perfectly hardy; 8 to 10 feet high. Mixed colors. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Wood's Giant Zinnias

FEW garden annuals are more thoroughly satisfactory than zinnias, particularly since in recent years greatly improved larger flowering and more brilliantly colored strains have been developed. For bedding, for borders and for cut flowers, they furnish a wealth of blooms from early summer till late in the fall. Plant early in rows 1½ to 2 feet apart and cover about ¼ inch deep; or start indoors and transplant outside when the ground is warm. Hardy annual.

1299. Giant Crested Zinnia — The blooms average 4 inches across, 2 to 2½ inches deep with a full rounded cushiony center surrounded by broad guard petals. The charmingly bright and fresh colors range through all colors and shades of zinnias. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 60c.

1305. Tom Thumb or Cupid — Very dwarf, about 4 to 6 inches high; excellent for beds and borders; very bright colors, ranging through red, orange, yellow, pink, rose and other pastel shades. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1287. Navajo (Gaillardia Flowered) — Each petal is heavily tipped white, cream white or yellow. The colors run through lilac, lavender, russet, crimson, orange, yellow and pink, and combinations of these colors. Bears quantities of medium sized double and semi-double blooms; 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1307. Scabiosa Flowered — Entirely distinct from any zinnia you have ever grown, having a strong resemblance to the double annual scabiosa. The outer petals are long and large; the center is a semi-globular crown or cushion, producing a distinct and interesting effect. Grows 2½ feet high and crowded with flowers. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1286. Super Crown o' Gold — The most outstanding large flowered zinnia since Dahlia Flowered was introduced. Exceedingly showy, 5 or more inches across. Our strain contains a wide range of pastel shades, including soft yellow, old gold, light pink, apricot pink, various shades of salmon, peach, buff, cream and pure white. Each petal is overlaid at the base with a deep golden yellow while carrying out the individual flower color at the tip. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

1319. Zinnia Linearis — Unusual and interesting. The flowers are a lovely shade of golden orange, with a delicate lemon yellow stripe through each petal, while the center is dark brown in the young blooms, turning to golden orange as the flower ages. 8 to 10 inches tall and spread as much as 2 feet. The flowers are profusely borne, hundreds being open at a time. A grand and brilliantly colored bedding and border plant. Blooms in about six weeks. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c.

Fantasy Zinnias — Distinctly different, the good sized, rounded flowers being a mass of shaggy ray-like petals that give a delicate and refined appearance to the medium sized double flowers—large enough to satisfy the desire for mass of color, and just the right size for flower arrangement.

1302. White Light. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.
1304. Star Dust — Deep golden yellow. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c.

1303. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c.

1308. Haageana Double — The small Mexican zinnias have a charm all their own. They lend themselves to bedding and make a brilliant display, and yet have stems long enough to make a fine display in vases and bowls. A gem for bedding and edging. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

1306. Picotee Giant Double — A distinct type, for nearly all the blooms are attractively tipped with a contrasting color at the end of each petal. The dark shades usually have a light marking, the light shades a dark marking. About 3 inches across and come in a wide variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

California Giant Zinnias

Giant in size and perfectly double; round and full flowered; often measure 4 to 5 inches across. They usually remain in bloom from early summer till late fall. Exceedingly attractive in the garden and the long stems adapt it splendidly as a cut flower.

- 1309. California Giant White.
- 1310. California Giant Scarlet.
- 1311. California Giant Pink.
- 1312. California Giant Deep Yellow.
- 1313. California Giant Purple.

Each of above colors: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

1318. California Giant Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

Pompon or Lilliput Zinnias

Grows only about 1½ feet high, bearing in the greatest profusion densely double flowers with good stems. Fine for bedding and very satisfactory cut-flowers.

- 1321. White Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
- 1322. Golden Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
- 1323. Pink Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
- 1324. Scarlet Gem. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
- 1325. Black Ruby. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.
- 1327. Mixed Colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

Dahlia Flowered Zinnias

A close rival of the dahlia. The blooms are often more than 5 inches across, 3 to 4 inches deep, the broad petals piled one upon the other, giving the flower the appearance of a fine decorative dahlia.

- 1288. Exquisite. Rich rose, shading to deep rose at the center.
- 1289. Canary Bird. Rich deep yellow; holds its pure color to the last.
- 1290. Polar Bear. The finest white; extra large.
- 1291. Crimson Monarch. By far the largest and best red; holds its color splendidly.
- 1292. Scarlet Flame. Bright scarlet blended with orange.
- 1293. Dream. Deep lavender turning to purple.
- 1294. Royal Purple.

Each of above colors: Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; ½ oz. 60c.

1298. Dahlia Flowered Mixed Colors. An elegant mixture; all colors. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c; ½ oz. 50c; oz. 85c.

WOOD'S CALIFORNIA ZINNIA COLLECTION

This collection contains:

1 pkt. Scabiosa Flowered.....	10c
1 pkt. Linearis	10c
1 pkt. Crown of Gold.....	10c
1 pkt. Pompon, Mixed Colors.....	10c
1 pkt. Haageana Double.....	10c
1 pkt. California Giant Mixed Colors.....	10c

All of the above for 50c
Order as Zinnia Collection No. 1320



Pompon or Lilliput Zinnia



Tom Thumb Zinnia



California Giant Zinnia



Scabiosa Flowered Zinnia

Bulbs for Spring Planting

Cannas



Canna

Gorgeous and effective bedding plants. They grow well in any soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment. In groups or as backgrounds for smaller plants they present a brilliant and continuous display till frost.

Apricot 4 feet. Buff yellow base, overspread with salmon-pink. Large heads and broad rounded petals. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Firebird —3½ feet. A pure glistening scarlet with big broad petals of fine substance. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Golden Gate —4 feet. The flowers open almost pure gold but soon become richly rayed with orange-crimson and apricot centering to the throat. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid...

Hungaria —3½ feet. A grand canna with large pure La France pink flowers with a satiny sheen. The most popular pink. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

King Humbert 4 feet. Bronze leaved. Immense orchid-like orange-scarlet, rose tinted and margined at the base; majestic and striking. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

The President —4 feet. The immense blooms are a rich glowing scarlet; no other scarlet canna is superior in the quality and quantity of blooms which are borne on strong, erect stalks. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Pennsylvania —6 feet. Large orchid flowered scarlet overlaid with orange. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Yellow King Humbert —4 feet. Bears masses of rich yellow flowers spotted with bright red; often 5 to 7 inches across, single petals 3 inches. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Wintzer's Colossal —5 feet. The largest flowered of all cannas, sometimes 8 inches across; a striking vivid scarlet. 20c each; 3 for 45c; 6 for 75c; \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Mammoth Bulbs.—Over 11 inches in circumference. By mail, postpaid, 60c each; 3 for \$1.50. Not postpaid, 50c each; 3 for \$1.35.

Fancy Leaved Caladiums

Superb foliage plants for window and porch boxes and shaded places outdoors. Beautiful designs and gorgeous colorings. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25; 6 for \$2.25, postpaid.

Caladiums

(ELEPHANT'S EAR).—A very effective plant for beds or groups, especially in lawns. To have the best results they must have an abundance of water and plenty of rich manure. When full grown, they stand 6 to 8 feet high, and bear immense light-green leaves 3 to 4 feet long by 2 to 2½ feet wide.

DAHLIAS

Plant in a sunny location when the ground is warm, covering the bulbs with 4 or 5 inches of earth.

Book your order for delivery after March 15.

Avalon —The finest of all clear yellow dahlias. 7 to 9 inches across, 4 to 5 inches deep. Strong and vigorous plant 3 to 4 feet tall. 30c each; 3 for 75c, postpaid.

Edna Ferber —Glistening coral, shading to old gold at base of petals. The petals are curled and twisted; a fine full flower head erect on long stems. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Jane Cowl —A superb informal decorative dahlia that holds its giant blooms high on rigid stems. Bronze, buff and old gold, blending to apricot at center. 30c each; 3 for 75c, postpaid.

Jersey Beauty —The large, full deep flowers are an exquisite pink; a perfect bloom borne above the foliage on long, wiry stems. 30c each; 3 for 75c, postpaid.

J. K. Alexander —The best of all large crimson dahlias. A free bloomer and a good keeper; stems 12 to 18 inches long. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Le Grand Manitou —Ground color white, prettily spotted, striped and blotched with deep reddish-violet. Flowers borne above the foliage on stout stems. 35c each; 3 for 85c, postpaid.

Margaret Woodrow Wilson —Lovely cameo-pink; reverse of petals rich orchid which shows as they twist at tips. A giant among giants. 8 to 10 inches across. 30c each; 3 for 75c, postpaid.

Monmouth Champion —Brilliant flame red with long twisted petals that curl at the end. Blooms often 9 inches across; strong, stiff stems. 50c each; 3 for \$1.25, postpaid.

Omar Khayyow —Chinese red at base of petals, shading to bright orange and tipped lighter; a wonderful soft color effect. 35c each; 3 for 85c, postpaid.

White King —Pure white; a large, finely formed flower with full center on long stems; an early and continuous bloomer. 40c each; 3 for \$1.00, postpaid.

Mixed Dahlias —Our mixture is made up of a wide variety of types and colors. By mail postpaid, 35c each; 4 for \$1.25; \$3.50 per dozen. Not postpaid, 30c each; 4 for \$1.10; \$3.25 per dozen.

Gladiolas

For a succession plant at intervals from April till June. Plant 6 inches apart and 4 inches deep.

Dr. F. E. Bennett

—Vivid, fiery scarlet with a suggestion of flame scarlet; an exquisite large flower on sturdy stem. 3 for 35c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Flaming Sword

—Bright red or flame color; the large blooms are carried on long stems and are well placed. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.00, postpaid.

All our gladiolas are No. 1 first size bulbs

Gold Eagle —A beautiful deep yellow. One of the earliest to bloom. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Margaret Fulton —Rich deep salmon pink, shading to apricot in the throat; an early bloomer. 3 for 30c; 6 for 45c; 75c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75, postpaid.

Minuet —The most exquisite of the lavender varieties; 5 or more blooms open at a time; a beautiful flower. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$4.00, postpaid.

Nola —Deep pink with white throat on tall straight spike; blooms in 70 to 75 days; vigorous grower; good keeper. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.00, postpaid.

Snow Princess —Clear white with milky throat; giant flower stalks, about 5 feet high, elegantly display the large blooms. 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.00 per dozen; 50 for \$4.00, postpaid.

Picardy —The best of its color; a beautiful apricot pink. The individual blooms are extremely large and slightly ruffled. Quite a sensational flower. 3 for 35c; 6 for 50c; 80c per dozen; 50 for \$3.25, postpaid.

Vagabond Prince —Garnet-brown with glowing scarlet spot on lower petals. A gorgeously beautiful flower. 3 for 30c; 6 for 50c; 90c per dozen; 50 for \$3.50, postpaid.

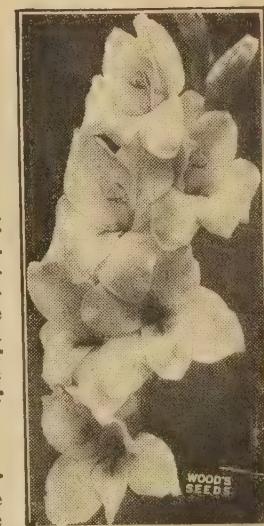
Mixed Gladiolas —A well-balanced mixture of all colors from pure white to dark red; first size bulbs. By mail postpaid, 6 for 40c; dozen 80c; 50 for \$3.00; \$5.25 per 100. Not postpaid, 70c per dozen; 50 for \$2.75; \$5.50 per 100.

Madeira Vine Root

An old-fashioned, but very popular climber of rapid growth, covering a large space in a short time; useful for porches and arbors. If planted deep and protected during the winter, they last for several years and multiply. By mail postpaid, 3 for 35c; 6 for 60c; \$1.10 per doz. Not postpaid, \$1.00 per dozen.

Tuberoses —One of the most delightfully fragrant summer blooming flowers. Plant when the ground gets warm or start in pots and set outside in May; give them plenty of water. Our bulbs are extra large.

DOUBLE PEARL, extra large. By mail postpaid, 3 for 40c; 6 for 70c; \$1.20 per dozen; 25 for \$2.25. Not postpaid, \$1.10 per dozen; 25 for \$2.00; \$7.60 per 100.

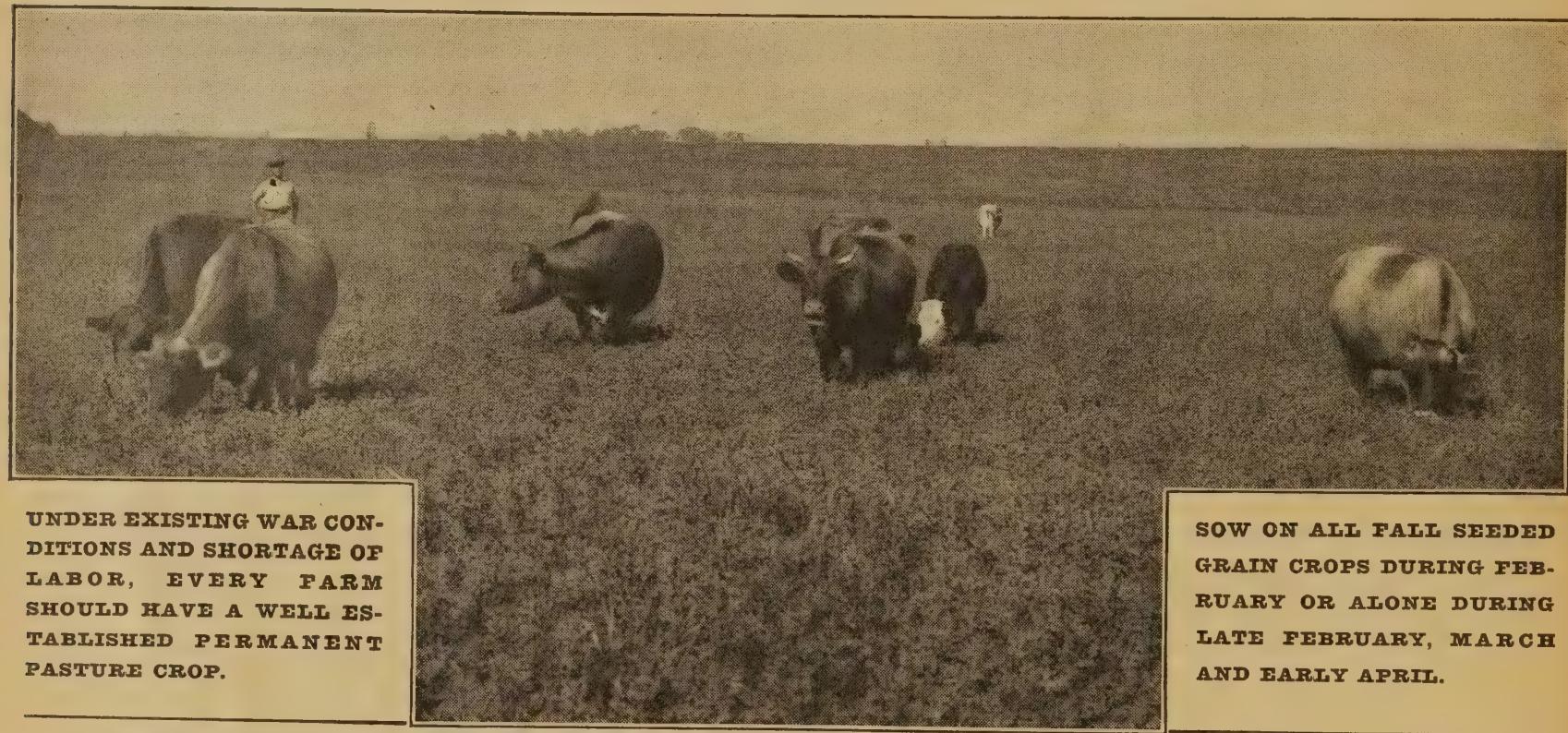


WOODS SEEDS

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES

PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 3

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. per Acre



UNDER EXISTING WAR CONDITIONS AND SHORTAGE OF LABOR, EVERY FARM SHOULD HAVE A WELL ESTABLISHED PERMANENT PASTURE CROP.

SOW ON ALL FALL SEEDED GRAIN CROPS DURING FEBRUARY OR ALONE DURING LATE FEBRUARY, MARCH AND EARLY APRIL.

WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

Contain grasses and clovers which make their maximum growth at different times throughout the year. Especially well adapted for sowing in the Southern Piedmont, mountain and Northern States.

No. 1 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOILS

Composed of 18 grasses and clovers, including a generous proportion of orchard grass, meadow fescue, tall meadow oat grass, red top, paspalum, carpet grass, sericea, Korean and Kobe lespedezas, alsike and red clovers, all of which make a vigorous growth on light soils, where moisture and fertility are usually lacking.

No. 2 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR LOAM CLAY SOILS

Composed of 17 grasses and clovers, including a large quantity of Kentucky blue grass, orchard grass, meadow fescue, paspalum, red top, lespedeza, alsike and red clovers.

No. 3 PASTURE MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers, including a predominant amount of meadow fescue, red top, carpet grass, paspalum, timothy, alsike clover, lespedezas and Wood's Dixie white clover, which grow well under moist conditions.

The Following Suggestions for Quick Hay and Pasture Crops

They will furnish an abundance of quick green feed in spring and early summer.

Where there is a shortage of feed, there is nothing better than can be put in than our Grain Pasture or Grain Hay Mixtures. They can be satisfactorily disked in on top of lespedeza fields for early feed before lespedeza comes out in late spring. Much more productive and nutritious than oats, barley and other crops planted alone. Produces a balanced ration of proteins, vitamins and other food elements. Sow in January, February or March, the earlier the better, 100 lbs. per acre alone, or 50 lbs. as nurse crop for grass and clover. Either mixture will serve as an ideal nurse crop for Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover mixtures.

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR PRICES

WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE MIXTURES

	TIME OF GRAZING			
	Spring	Summer	Fall	Winter
White Clover, Kentucky Blue..	—	—	—	—
Red Top, Tall Meadow Oat....	—	—	—	—
Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass....	—	—	—	—
Paspalum, Carpet Grass.....	—	—	—	—
Timothy, Alsike, Red Clover....	—	—	—	—
Lespedezas	—	—	—	—
Rye Grass	—	—	—	—
Bur Clover	—	—	—	—

This chart shows why an abundance of grazing in every season of the year is furnished by **Wood's Permanent Pasture Mixtures**. They are composed of 18 grasses and clovers in different combinations for every type of soil or climate, based on 62 years testing on our own farms and throughout the South. They contain $\frac{1}{3}$ clovers, increasing the protein and nutrition of the feed and fertility of the soil.

As few fields are uniform in fertility or drainage, and rainfall varies each season, a mixture of many grasses and clovers produces much larger crops than a single grass or clover which frequently fails to make a stand. Our mixtures contain different grasses and clovers that thrive under practically all conditions. Only the finest quality seeds are used in our mixtures. They are of the highest purity and germination, free of noxious weed seed and comply in every way with federal and state regulations.

WOOD'S GRAIN PASTURE MIXTURE

Furnishes more grazing in less time and at less cost than any other spring crop. The grains are balanced with legumes to provide proteins for growth and warmth during cold weather. Sow it for grazing before grass and clover pastures are ready, or as a nurse crop when seeding permanent grass and clover pasture mixtures. Although relished by all livestock it is particularly popular for poultry and hogs as it contains rye properly balanced with spring barley, oats, and rye grass, so that it cannot cause bloating. Protein is furnished by Canada field peas, hairy vetch and lespedeza, which also improve the soil.

WOOD'S GRAIN HAY MIXTURE

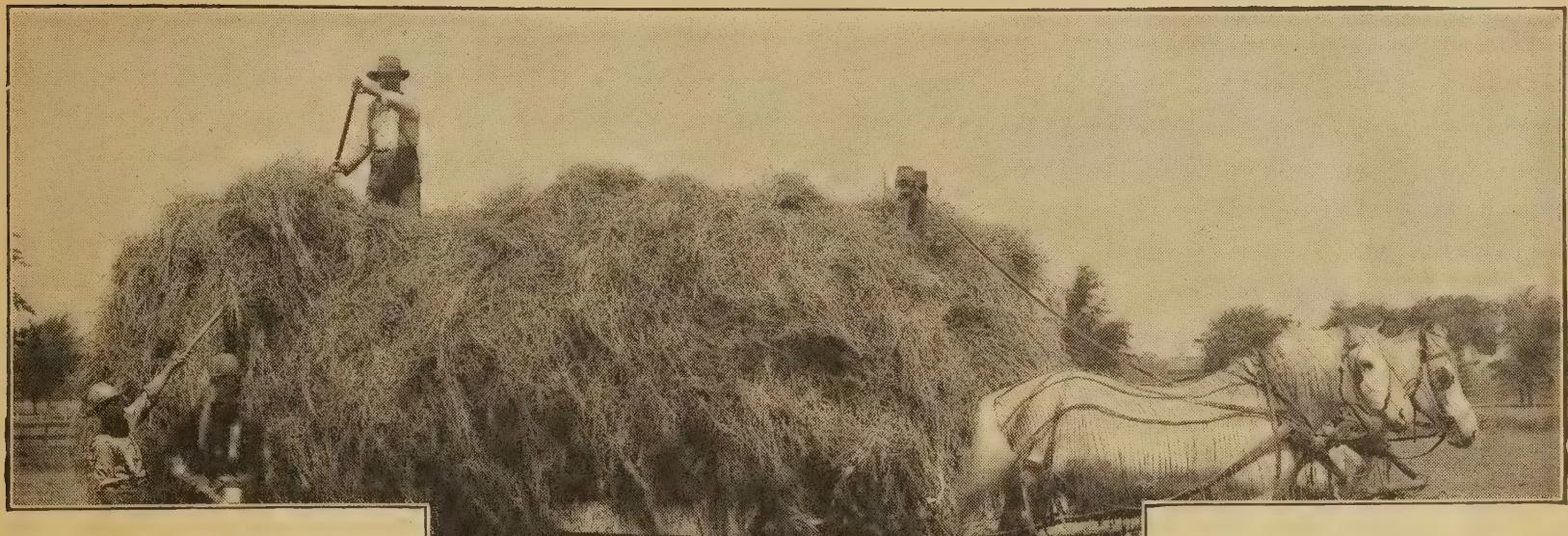
Makes a much heavier yield that is far more palatable and nutritious than oats or any other crop sown alone. It is a fine spring hay crop, easy to cure and relished by all livestock. It contains oats properly balanced with Canada field peas, hairy vetch, Austrian peas, lespedeza and crimson clover.

Be sure when ordering to specify which mixture is wanted.

WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURES

PERMANENT HAY MIXTURES Nos. 6 to 8

Sow 30 to 35 lbs. per Acre



CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS REQUIRE A DISCED, FIRM, WELL FERTILIZED SEED BED. LIME WHEN SOIL IS ACID. A WELL ESTABLISHED STAND WILL LAST FOR YEARS.

WOOD'S PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURES WILL PRODUCE NUTRITIOUS CROPS OVER A LONG PERIOD AT LESS SEEDING COST PER ACRE. THEY ARE DEPENDABLE.

WOOD'S PERMANENT HAY MIXTURES

Contain grasses and clovers which mature for hay at the same time, making bumper crops, easily cured. They also make excellent pasture. All mixtures contain $\frac{1}{3}$ clover seed.

No. 6 HAY MIXTURE FOR LIGHT GRAVELLY OR SANDY SOIL

Composed of 16 grasses and clovers with a predominant proportion of tall meadow oat grass, orchard grass, red top, red clover, sericea, Kobe and Korean lespedezas, all of which make a good growth of hay on light soils which frequently lack moisture and fertility.

No. 7 HAY MIXTURE FOR LOAM AND CLAY SOILS

Composed of 12 grasses and clovers with red clover, alfalfa, timothy, orchard grass, red top, meadow fescue, and Kobe lespedeza, which grow well on loam and clay soils, as chief ingredients.

No. 8 HAY MIXTURE FOR MOIST BOTTOM LAND

Many grasses and clovers drown out on moist land, but this mixture of 12 grasses and clovers contains an abundance of Wood's Dixie white clover, meadow fescue, sapling clover, red top, timothy, Kobe and Korean lespedezas which thrive with wet feet.

Cut Hay Early Says Department of Agriculture.

"Delaying harvest is the most common fault in making hay. Cutting it just before full bloom increases the quality, palatability, protein and feeding value and permits the second crop to get an earlier start and greater yield." Wood's Permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures make several cuttings a season and last indefinitely.

PLANT QUALITY SEEDS FOR A VICTORY YEAR

PRICE Per Pound
Sacks Included

Wood's Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures Nos. 1 to 8.....
Wood's Southern Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixture No. 12.....
Wood's Grain Pasture Mixture.....
Wood's Grain Hay Mixture.....

WOOD'S SOUTHERN PERMANENT PASTURE AND HAY MIXTURE No. 12

Sow 25 to 30 Pounds Per Acre

This mixture is particularly recommended for the coastal sections of Virginia and the Carolinas, as well as all the southeastern and gulf states. In these localities you can have just as good grazing as in the blue grass section with the use of proper grasses and clovers. This mixture contains Carpet Grass, Red Top, Paspalum, Meadow Fescue, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Lespedezas, Wood's Dixie White Clover, Bur Clover and Alyce Clover, combined in proper proportions that will give abundant grazing during the hot southern summers and cold winters as the above grasses and clovers are adapted to southern growing conditions, suited to both light and heavy soils. Our Southern Pasture Mixture will stand very heavy grazing, but should not be grazed too closely in the late summer when Lespedeza is reseeding. Also will furnish a fine hay crop.

What a southern farmer says about our No. 12 Mixture:

"In the early spring I purchased from you 100 pounds of Wood's No. 12 Pasture Mixture, and must say I believe every seed came up, and I am well pleased with this as a permanent pasture."—Harry B. Johnson, Turner Co., Ga.

THE BEST TIME FOR PLOWING

Experiments indicate that February is the best month for plowing land for crops to be seeded the coming spring. Land plowed in February has time to settle well, and be favorably affected by freezes. However, since one can never tell how the weather will be in February, it is usually advisable to begin plowing as soon after December 1 as possible, plowing the sods and lands with most cover first, and leaving the bare and stubble lands to be plowed last.

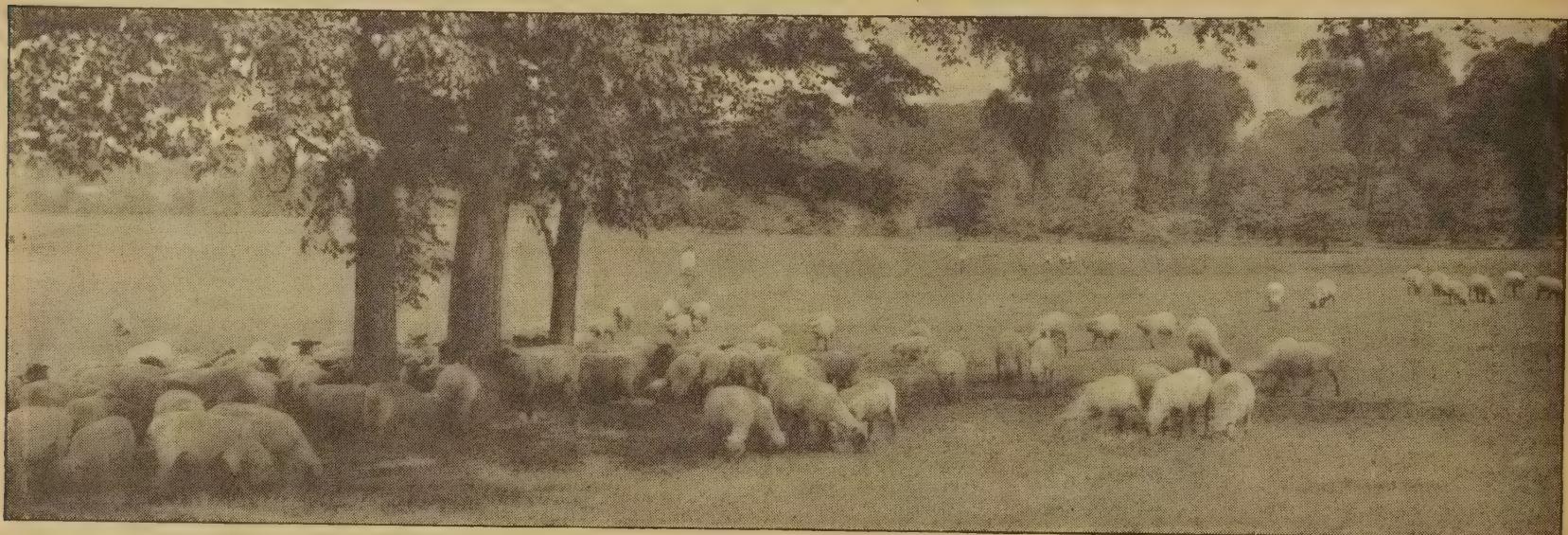
One of the big advantages of fall and winter plowing is that the land may be plowed whenever it is dry enough for machinery to go over it during this period; whereas, if plowing is delayed until after March 1, we have to wait until it is in good order in order to prevent clodding.

NOT POSTPAID—F. O. B. RICHMOND			BY MAIL POSTPAID		
5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
30c.....	28c.....	27c.....	\$1.75.....	\$3.35.....	\$7.65
30c.....	28c.....	27c.....	1.75.....	3.35.....	7.65
8c.....	7c.....	6½c.....	.65.....	1.15.....	2.40
8c.....	7c.....	6½c.....	.65.....	1.15.....	2.40

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES

Wood's Super Grade Grasses As the name indicates they are the very finest of the new crop. Free from onions or other noxious weeds and contain 10 to 25% more pure live seed than the standard qualities usually offered. They are the pick of the crop and cleaned to the highest degree. Prices quoted below.

WOOD'S HIGH QUALITY GRASS SEEDS. There is probably more difference in quality of grass seeds than most other seeds. Yet farmers usually cannot detect this difference by appearance and must rely on the seedsman to be sure of getting seed free of noxious weeds. Our 60 years experience enables us to offer the finest quality obtainable.



KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS—The best permanent lawn or pasture grass for well drained rich heavy soils containing lime and phosphate in the Piedmont and mountains. It makes the richest, sweetest nutritious pasture, spreading and growing better if closely grazed. It grows vigorously in spring and fall; less vigorously in summer and winter. 15 lbs. per acre for pasture, or 1 lb. to 200 square feet of lawn. Sow in early spring or fall to get a good start before summer weeds. For extra high grade quality order "Super Grade."

DALLAS GRASS—*Paspalum dilatatum, Imported.* The splendid permanent grass for year round Southern pastures, as it comes nearer growing the year round than most other grasses whether in mild winter or hot dry summer. Stock prefer it, it fattens, stops erosion, and furnishes fine grazing. At the Florida Everglades Experiment Station it fattened 10 steers per acre. Unlike Carpet Grass, it allows clovers, lespedezas and other pasture grasses to grow freely with it, but chokes out objectionable weeds. Close grazing is recommended. Once established it lasts indefinitely, but is not a pest as cultivation kills it. It grows rapidly even after killing frost, except in extremely cold weather. It furnishes green pasturage in mild weather in mid-winter. Although best on heavy moist soil, it does well on all types, including dry hillsides, acid soils, etc. It is fairly good for hay. Sow 6 to 8 lbs. per acre in early spring, but can be sown the year round. Our supply is extra fancy imported seeds, free from weed seeds. **Sow only imported Australian grown seeds.** Domestic seeds are generally of too low quality and germination, besides having a heavy weed seed content.

For sowing grass seeds use one of the seed sowers described and illustrated on page 75.

PRICES Per Pound F. O. B. Richmond

	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Sudan Grass	18c	16c	15c
Wood's No. 23 Sudan Grass	20c	18c	17c
Dallas Grass or Paspalum, Imported	55c	52c	50c
Kentucky Blue Grass	33c	31c	30c
Super-Grade Kentucky Blue Grass	42c	40c	39c
Red Top or Herds Grass	22c	20c	19c
Super-Grade Red Top or Herds Grass	28c	26c	25c
Bermuda Grass, Extra Fancy, Unhulled	90c	87c	85c
Hulled Bermuda Grass	\$1.35	\$1.30	\$1.25
Carpet Grass	50c	48c	47c
Tall Meadow Oat Grass	33c	31c	30c
Italian Rye Grass, Domestic	17c	15c	14c
Perennial Rye Grass, Certified	27c	25c	24c
Astoria or Colonial Bent, Certified	85c	82c	80c
Timothy	11c	9c	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Meadow Fescue	35c	33c	32c
Orchard Grass Virginia Grown	40c	38c	37c
Orchard Grass, Ex. Fancy, Onion Free	43c	41c	40c
Chewing's Fescue	65c	62c	60c

	POSTPAID		
Pound	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
35c	\$1.15	\$2.15	\$4.65
35c	1.25	2.35	5.15
70c	3.00	5.85	13.65
45c	1.90	3.65	8.40
55c	2.35	4.55	10.65
35c	1.35	2.55	5.65
40c	1.65	3.15	7.15
\$1.05	4.75	9.35	22.40
1.50	7.00	13.85	33.15
65c	2.75	5.35	12.65
45c	1.90	3.65	8.40
30c	1.10	2.05	4.40
40c	1.60	3.05	6.90
\$1.00	4.50	8.55	21.15
25c	.75	1.35	2.90
50c	2.00	3.85	8.90
55c	2.25	4.35	10.15
60c	2.40	4.65	10.90
80c	3.50	6.85	16.15

ORCHARD GRASS—One of the best long-lived, deep-rooted grasses for year round pasture or hay or to reseed on old alfalfa sods. It does well on practically every type of soil, including acid soils, thrives in the shade, grows vigorously and produces large crops of nutritious hay relished by all livestock. It recovers quickly when cut or grazed. It grows the year round with maximum growth in the spring and fall. It should be used more in Southern pastures as it furnishes winter grazing when most crops are dormant. As it grows in bunches it should be seeded with other grasses and should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Sow 14 lbs. per acre with other grasses or 30 to 35 lbs. alone, in early spring or fall.

BERMUDA GRASS—Extra fancy seed, testing 98% pure. The blue grass of the South. Makes a vigorous and persistent growth in every part of the South; lasts for years; stands a long, hot summer without injury; grows well in any soil that is not too wet; bears heavy grazing and trampling with little injury; recovers quickly when grazed down, and as a grazing and fattening grass, has few equals. If grown with bur clover, japan clover, carpet grass and vetch, all-the-year-round grazing may be had. For lawns, golf courses and athletic grounds it makes a tough, even turf without clumps, and recovers quickly after cutting. Sow when the ground is thoroughly warm, and only on well-prepared land. Sow broadcast and cover very lightly with a roller or light brush. Germinates very slowly. Hulled Bermuda grass germinates at least 50% quicker than unhulled seeds. Sow 12 lbs. per acre; for lawns 1 lb. to 200 square feet.

CARPET GRASS—The grass that thrives on close grazing. One of the most valuable permanent grazing grasses for that section of the South extending from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf and approximately 125 to 150 miles inland. It is remarkable for its ability to grow on poor sandy soils; it may be grazed considerably later than Bermuda grass in the fall and earlier in the spring; it does better on poor sandy soils and furnishes more grazing. It is strictly a pasture grass and stands close grazing and heavy trampling. It thrives best and spreads more rapidly when closely grazed. It does splendidly sown with japan clover and bur clover, giving an all-the-year pasture. It is easily eradicated by plowing. Sow from early spring till summer. 12 lbs. per acre, 1 lb. to 250 sq. feet of lawn.

Last year the government froze both carpet and Bermuda grasses. In the meantime both have been released.

WOOD'S HAY and PASTURE GRASSES



Wood's No. 23 Sudan Grass

WOOD'S No. 23 SUDAN GRASS

A Decided Improvement Over Ordinary Sudan

Produces about 25% greater growth than regular sudan, finer quality hay. Excellent for grass silage. Developed by selecting a large number of superior plants from ordinary sudan grass. These were tested many years under extreme conditions of heat and drought on different types of soil. Strain No. 23 proved superior to all others and produced $\frac{1}{4}$ more hay or pasture than regular sudan. It has a stronger, more vigorous growth. It is more heat and drought resistant than most summer forage crops. It is an annual and cannot become a pest. **Sow 20 lbs. broadcast or 8 lbs. in cultivated rows.** Our supply was grown from certified seed; strictly fancy quality and free from Johnson Grass.

For Grazing it is equal to blue grass as a milk producer. At one experiment station one acre per cow furnished abundant pasture for 125 days. The cows made a daily average of 3.8 lbs. more milk than they ever did on native grass. At the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station in a very dry summer, when permanent pastures were parched, two yearling steers gained $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day on sudan, a total of 287 lbs. in 92 days. They pronounced it the best of all dry weather grasses for the South.

A state experiment station says: "In our tests throughout the state Sudan No. 23 has given an average yield of forage 18 per cent higher than common sudan. It matures a little later but is a more robust plant with broader leaves. The value of the extra yield to the grower is illustrated by the yield test:

Official Test	Green Weight Per Acre	Hay Per Acre, 10% Moisture
Sudan No. 23.....	75,973 lbs.	17,725 lbs.
Ordinary Sudan	65,921 lbs.	15,165 lbs.
Gain of No. 23 over Ordinary	10,052 lbs.	2,560 lbs.

SUDAN GRASS—Sudan Grass is primarily a hay grass, its slender leafy stems making it easy to handle with ordinary haying machinery. It makes its greatest growth and produces the most feed during July, August and September, when native grasses are less productive. It can be grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand, besides being particularly drought and heat resistant. Primarily an excellent hay crop, sudan is gaining in popularity as a summer pasture.

The feeding value of sudan grass hay is equal to that of millet, timothy and other non-legume roughages. Sudan will give from two to three cuttings; stools out wonderfully after the first cutting; it is not uncommon to find a hundred stems growing from a single root. It is an excellent catch crop, requiring only 45 days before the first cutting.

Sow after the ground becomes thoroughly warm, preferably broadcast at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre. A grain drill may be used, set to sow two pecks of wheat. Cut when in bloom, for at that stage the feeding value is highest.

TIMOTHY

The Most Extensively Grown Hay Grass

For hay, timothy is the best known and most extensively grown of all grasses. A stand is easily established, it is inexpensive to sow, it starts quickly and yields its best crop the year after it is sown, but the following year's crop may be equally as heavy if liberally top-dressed with stable manure. It stands up well, is easily cured and is heavy for its bulk, for which reason it has proved the most profitable hay crop when grown for market. The yield on good land frequently runs from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 tons to the acre.

Meadow fescue or English blue grass, red top or herds grass and sapling clover all mature at the same season as timothy, and are good grasses to sow with it for hay and grazing, increasing the yield of hay and the yield and value of the pasturage. A good mixture for hay and grazing is 6 lbs. timothy, 5 lbs. red top or herds grass, 7 lbs. meadow fescue, and 5 lbs. sapling clover. If timothy and sapling clover are sown together, mix 8 lbs. timothy and 6 lbs. sapling clover. Sow 12 to 15 lbs. to the acre.

The best time to cut is when it is in bloom; it is then easier to cure and its feeding value is highest.

Fertilize Grass for Large Growth. An application of 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre of Wood's Standard 4-12-4 Fertilizer will materially increase both hay and grazing qualities of grasses. Our 4-12-4 is a well balanced, complete fertilizer especially recommended for grass crops.

RED TOP OR HERDS GRASS—Should be included in every permanent pasture, hay or lawn mixture as it grows well with other grasses, thrives on all soils, and grows on land too poor for Kentucky blue grass. It comes early and grows vigorously till late fall. It is perennial with creeping habit, stools well, and stands close grazing or trampling. It germinates quickly and is easy to get a stand. It matures for hay at the same time as timothy. Sow 5 lbs. per acre in mixtures or 10 lbs. alone in spring or fall.

MEADOW FESCUE—A hardy, deep rooted, tufted, long-lived grass that should be included in every hay or pasture mixture. Stands close grazing, makes thick foliage, comes on early in the spring, growing till late fall. Does well on wet soil. Sow on any soil except sandy 25 lbs. per acre in spring or fall. For permanent pasture, 10 lbs. meadow fescue, 8 lbs. orchard grass, 8 lbs. tall meadow oat grass, 6 lbs. Kentucky blue, and 5 lbs. red clover.

CHEWING'S FESCUE—A splendid permanent grass for shade or lawns. It is hardy; persists with very little moisture, fertility, or sunlight in spite of heat or cold; grows on any soils; produces a dense dark green turf of short fine needle-like leaves; requires little cutting or attention. Excellent for shaded pastures. Sow 30 lbs. per acre in spring or fall.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—Domestic. The quickest growing and most winter-resistant grass for temporary spring, fall, or winter lawn, pasture, hay or cover crop. Sow 35 lbs. acre in early spring or fall.

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Certified 99% pure. Similar in growth, adaptation and use to Italian rye, but persists several years.

CERTIFIED ASTORIA or COLONIAL CREEPING BENT—99% pure. Makes the best lawn sod or golf putting green in the Eastern States. Similar in growth, persistence and wide soil adaptation to its cousin red top or herds grass. Has shorter, finer upright leaves and creeps underground. Sow 1 lb. to 200 square feet in spring or fall.

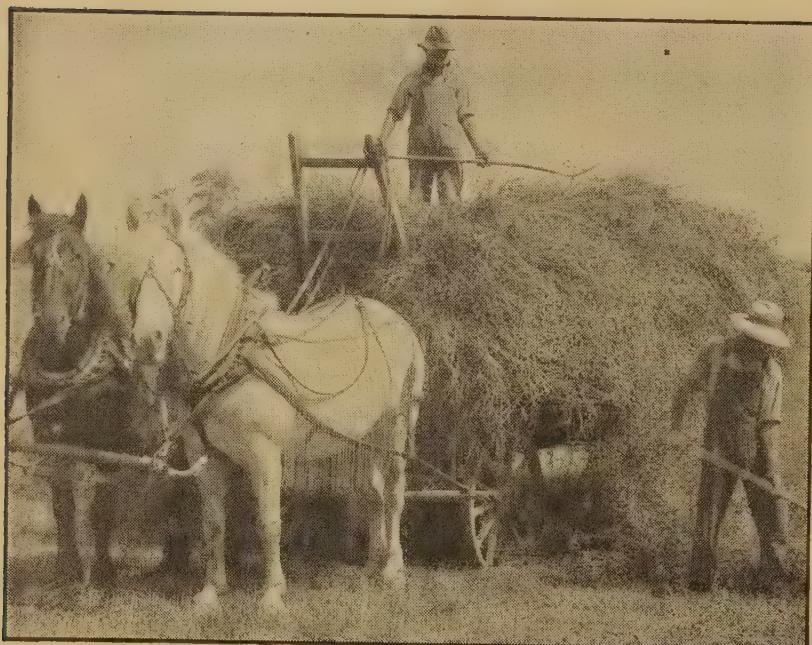
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—Evergreen Grass. This grass seems to make more leafage and grazing, a larger yield of hay, and to keep green longer, both during winter and summer, than most grasses. It is of exceptional value in a mixture of red clover, alsike clover and orchard grass. Will grow in any section in which orchard grass will grow. One of the best poor land grasses, especially adapted to well drained sandy soils. Cut for hay about time of blooming. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre in either fall or spring. For a good hay mixture, sow 12 lbs. oat grass, 15 lbs. orchard grass, and 8 lbs. red clover. An addition of 6 lbs. red top will increase the aftermath and yield of grazing.

"Wood's Certified No. 23 Sudan Grass I got from you is now six feet tall. I never saw anything grow like it did."—Archie Helton, Tazewell Co., Va.

PRICES OF GRASSES ON PRECEDING PAGE

WOOD'S DEPENDABLE CLOVER SEED

Reports Indicate Red Clover Crop Smallest in Years



Wood's Northern Neck Strain Red Clover

WOOD'S NORTHERN NECK STRAIN RED CLOVER

For several centuries farmers on the very fertile isolated peninsula of Virginia, called Northern Neck, were forced to save their own Red Clover seed year after year. This strain of seed has become highly resistant to anthracnose or wilt, and throughout the East has given decidedly larger growth and has been more dependable than any other strain of clover available. Repeated tests by the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, and innumerable farmers throughout the eastern states, in actual field results, have proven that Wood's Northern Neck strain of Red Clover will consistently give longer lasting and larger hay crops than seed of other strains.

Many farmers who have planted this strain say it is worth twice the price of other Red Clover Seed. The supply of Northern Neck strain of clover available now is exceedingly short owing to the severe drought experienced last fall. We have only limited quantities available which we will supply in quantities not over 50 pounds. We would suggest when ordering that you give us the privilege of substituting regular U. S. Red Clover in the event supplies are exhausted.

ALYCE CLOVER

A Fine Hay Producer

ADAPTABILITY—Alyce Clover is particularly well suited to the Gulf states, thriving unusually well on sandy loam soil. Satisfactory stands have also been obtained in the eastern Carolinas and occasionally eastern Virginia. It is not recommended for other localities.

SEEDING TIME—Alyce Clover is strictly a warm weather plant and rather slow in germinating, and in the far southern Gulf states can be planted during April and farther north during May and June. A good seed bed is important, discing and harrowing to eliminate as many weeds as possible before planting. The crop requires ample moisture for reasonably quick germination, and where weeds get ahead of the crop they should be cut off with a mower blade just above the clover. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre, broadcast, and give the seed a light covering.

FERTILIZATION—We recommend for large growth an application of 200 to 300 pounds of Superphosphate and 50 to 100 pounds Muriate of Potash per acre.

PRICE CEILING ON SEEDS

The Office of Price Administration has placed ceiling prices at which Alfalfa, Red, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clover and Timothy can be sold. With the exception of Sweet Clover and Timothy, owing to the exceedingly short crops, all prices now are at the ceiling, with supplies available. Prices given in this catalog on the above varieties are based on a minimum of 99% purity and 90% or better germination, except Timothy, which is based on 99½% purity.

At the time this catalog went to press these are the only field seed items covered by a price ceiling. In the event price ceilings are placed on other seeds, if lower than quoted, our customers will be given the benefit of any decline and a refund made.

U. S. RED CLOVER Grown in Central and Eastern States.

We secure our supply direct from localities that have proven highly adaptable in field tests made by Eastern Experiment stations. Adapted to the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia, North Carolina and northern states. **Red Clover** is the ideal biennial legume for crop rotations, furnishes an abundance of highly nutritious hay or pasture and adds nitrogen and humus to the soil. Cut it just before full bloom for best quality hay and the largest amount of leaves and nutrients. This lets the second crop get an earlier start and larger yield. Does well on any well drained, limed and fertilized soil. **Inoculate** and broadcast on small grain from February to April or in August; 12 lbs. per acre alone, or 8 lbs. in grass mixtures.

ALSIKE CLOVER Sow 5 to 8 lbs. per acre. Culture same as **Red Clover**; but has more leaves, grows thicker, has finer stems, makes better quality hay and more and better grazing. Grows on soils too acid, poor or wet for other clover, is hardier, hay contains a higher per cent of digestible protein, stands longer uncut without deterioration, and is adapted to a wider variety of soils. Succeeds on light uplands, loam, clay or wet bottoms. Sow it where other clovers fail. An ideal substitute for white clover in pasture mixtures, makes a thick undergrowth, greatly increasing the yield, is highly nutritious and palatable. **Use it in every permanent pasture or hay mixture.**

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER Seed is identical to red clover, growth is similar, but larger, is longer lived, and matures hay two weeks later, at the same time as timothy. Makes one cutting a year. Cut in early bloom state. Superior for pasture or soil improvement. Seeding rate and culture same as red clover. For hay on strong loam or clay soils use 8 lbs. sapling, 10 lbs. timothy, and 5 lbs. red top.



A luxuriant growth of Alyce Clover. Makes fine quality hay—3 to 4 tons per acre under normal conditions.

WOOD'S ADAPTED ALFALFA SEED

A Great Combination Forage Crop and Soil Builder

WHEN TO SOW—March or April, one inch deep on sandy soils; shallower on heavy soils. 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

HOW TO SOW—Use a broadcast seeder (see page 75), with drill or by hand. Roll the land after sowing; have a firm seed bed.

CUTTING—Cut when suckers are one to two inches high; do not cut late in the fall.

SOIL—A thoroughly prepared, deep, rich, well-drained soil containing plenty of organic matter.

LIME—Heavy user; apply two tons or more limestone to the acre.

FERTILIZER—Heavy user of phosphoric acid; apply also after cutting.

INOCULATION—Important. Be sure to inoculate. See page 63 for inoculation. Once established, it will last for years, making 3 to 5 cuttings each season.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Sow Wood's Alfalfa for Bumper Crops

ALFALFA

The Crop That Pays Constant Dividends

Alfalfa is one of the few crops that cannot be overproduced. It stands for years, yields several cuttings a season and makes a hay about as high in protein as wheat bran—it more nearly approaches perfection as a forage crop than any one other crop. When fed with a grain ration, it supplies the protein necessary for a balanced food. For dairy, breeding and fattening cattle, hogs and sheep, it is the ideal hay. As a soil builder one of the experiment stations claims that it adds more than twice as much ammonia to the soil as red clover. Alfalfa does not ask the farmer to buy expensive nitrogen, but gets all it needs from the air and stores it in the land to make bigger the crops that follow it.

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA over years of testing and actual field results has proven the best adapted for the middle and south Atlantic states. Winter hardy, growing vigorously from early spring till fall, starts its growth earlier than alfalfa grown in more northern climates.

APPROVED OKLAHOMA GROWN ALFALFA

For Eastern Virginia, Carolinas and other Southern States, Oklahoma grown alfalfa is highly recommended. In the southern half of the United States, Oklahoma and Kansas grown alfalfa generally survive the winters satisfactorily, and under such conditions we have found no significant difference in yield. In general it appears that Kansas and Oklahoma alfalfas are suited for growing in about the same part of the United States, though it would seem that Kansas alfalfa might be expected to survive slightly more severe winter conditions than Oklahoma alfalfa. Owing to the reasonable price of Oklahoma alfalfa, which section produced a very fine crop, we recommend this strain very highly for sowing in the sections indicated above.

GRIMM ALFALFA

Grimm Alfalfa is the hardest of all alfalfas and will stand the severest winters of our mountain sections. It has a deep branching root growth that gives the plant a firm hold on the soil and prevents heaving by frequent freezes and thaws, and also adapts it to shallower soils. If your soil has a hardpan near the surface, or if your farm is in the mountain section, it will pay you to give Grimm the preference.

PRICES Per Pound F. O. B. Richmond

	BY MAIL POSTPAID		
	See Postpaid Prices, p. 65		
5 to 59 Lbs. 60-Lb. Lots	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
Per Lb. Per Lb.	\$2.75.....	\$5.35.....	\$12.65
Alfalfa, Kansas	50c.....	.48c	
Alfalfa, Okla...	50c.....	.46c	
Alfalfa, Grimm	47c.....	.45c	
White Sweet Clover	22c.....	.20c	
	5 to 24 25 to 99 100 Lbs. Lbs. Lbs.	5 10 25 Lbs. Lbs. Lbs.	
Ladino White Clover	\$2.00...\$1.90...\$1.85	\$2.15...\$10.25...\$19.35...\$47.90	
Wood's Dixie White Clover	.77... .75... .73	.90... 4.10... 8.35... 19.40	
White Dutch Clover .....	.72... .70... .68	.85... 3.85... 7.55... 17.65	

ABOUT WOOD'S ALFALFA—The Oklahoma Alfalfa we are offering is of Approved Origin, the parent stock of which was introduced from various northern sources by settlers in the early days. In many instances this same seed has been reproduced over a period of thirty years, and grown continuously in western Oklahoma. Do not confuse this fine strain with ordinary southern grown Oklahoma seed which can be secured at slightly lower prices.

Our Grimm Alfalfa is the genuine strain, but owing to government ceilings it is commanding less price than either Kansas or Approved Oklahoma. Only limited supplies of Grimm are available and your early order is advisable. All our alfalfa show a purity of 99.25% to 99.50%, free of noxious weeds, and strictly bright quality new crop.

Wood's Dixie White Clover

One of the few plants that furnishes abundant grazing throughout the year under severe southern conditions. The hottest dry summers do not stop its steady growth. It has no equal for winter and early spring grazing by its vigorous growth in the coldest weather. It blooms a month earlier than white dutch clover, growing several inches taller with leaves and stems larger. In a two-year test (except Ladino) with varieties from all over the world, it made by far the best grazing. It was the earliest to bloom, made the most luxuriant winter and early spring growth, 10 inches tall and stood the hot dry summers.

White Dutch Clover

Include it in all lawn or pasture mixtures on all types of soil, even sandy, acid, or in shade, although it grows most luxuriously in limed moist lowland. It furnishes winter and spring pasturage, preferred by all livestock, is not easy to tramp out, restricts washing, adds fertility, and aids growth of companion grasses. Inoculate and sow in spring or late summer, 5 to 8 lbs. per acre alone, or 2 to 3 lbs. in mixture.

LADINO WHITE CLOVER

Sow it for a year 'round pasture. U. S. Department of Agriculture says: "Ladino is the largest growing form of white clover. It is similar to White Dutch, but grows twice as large."

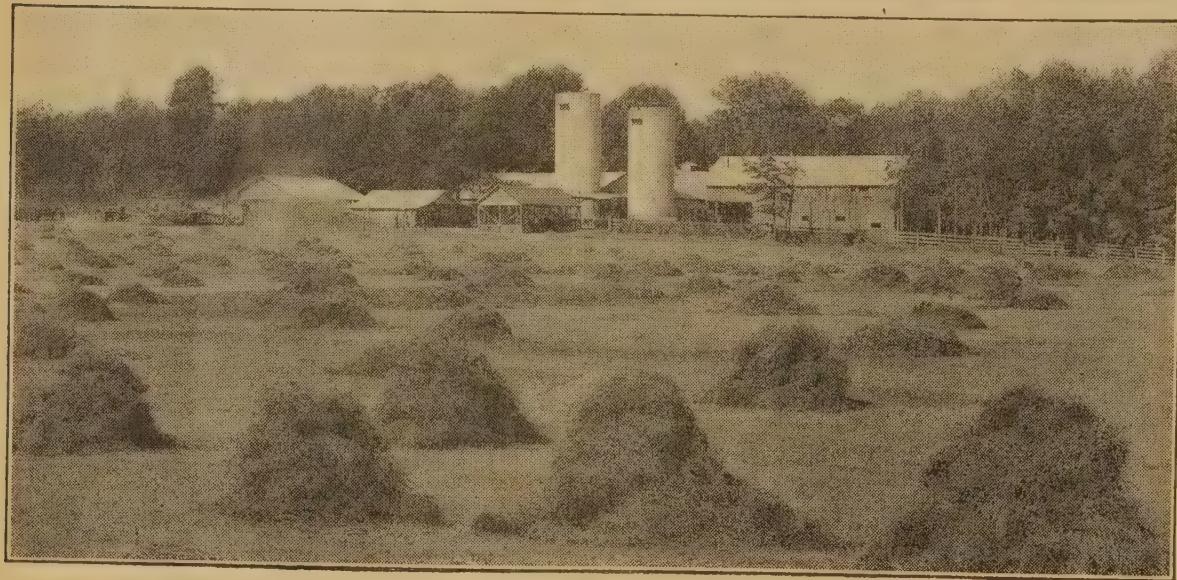
It is a long lived perennial, excellent for grazing, as well as producing a most nutritious and palatable hay crop. Its tap root goes down one to three feet. The stems run on the ground, taking root. It is not subject to alfalfa diseases and is ideal to plant after alfalfa. It does not bloat livestock as much as other clovers, but is safer to plant with paspalum, timothy, red top, meadow fescue, Kentucky blue, orchard, carpet and rye grass.

White Sweet Clover

A wonderful pasture, hay, soil improving and honey plant. It is a good crop to condition land for alfalfa, which it resembles. It is biennial, growing from a deep root system the second year, and will reseed if allowed to. It makes an enormous vigorous growth, allowing several cuttings a year, but should be cut before blooms appear. It is a splendid pasture crop, relished by all livestock and will not cause bloating; will grow on very poor soil provided it is well limed and the seeds inoculated. Sow preferably on small grains 15 lbs. per acre from February to April.

LESPEDEZA — The Alfalfa of the South

Plan now to sow Lespedeza during February on every acre of small grain so as to cash in on its wonderful advantages for hay, pasture, production of seeds and soil enrichment.



KOREAN LESPEDEZA

The Most Popular and Widely Adapted of All the Lespedezas

Should be seeded on every acre of small grain this spring. It will greatly improve the productivity of the soil, furnishing fine pasturage or hay at less seeding cost than any other legume that can be planted this year. In 8 field demonstrations in North Carolina turning under lespedeza increased the corn yield over 22 bushels per acre. It does the work of other clovers at less cost, will reseed itself, lasting many years from one seeding. The strong root growth makes it highly drought resistant and thrives on soils where alfalfa and most other clovers fail. In feeding value it is about equal to alfalfa, holds its leaves well, and produces a full crop the first season.

It is generally seeded on small grain crops during February and early March, giving the soil a light harrowing before seeding. Can also be sown alone from February to June. Give the seeds a light covering, not over $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. If sown early during late freezes or on grain crops, no covering is necessary.

KOBE LESPEDEZA Makes a larger growth, produces more hay and pasture than any other annual lespedeza in the South. Has a longer growing season than Korean, being about three weeks later. Makes a more spreading growth, but stands up well when the stand is thick. Particularly recommended for the coastal sections for both hay, pasture and seed production.

LESPEDEZA ON GRAIN CROPS—The best varieties for this purpose are Korean and Kobe. They can be broadcast over the grain crop in February without any preparation, and are quick growing strains that will furnish a fine hay crop after grain is harvested, besides vastly enriching the soil.

BUR CLOVER Though closely grazed it reseeds each May and returns each fall, adding nitrogen and humus increasing the yield of other crops on the same land in summer. Excellent winter and spring pasture. **Inoculate and broadcast 15 lbs. per acre from August to March.**

CRIMSON CLOVER A winter legume for hay, pasture and soil improvement. Inoculate and sow 20 lbs. acre from July till October on all idle lands.

PRICES

	Per Pound	5 to 25 Lbs.	25 to 50 Lbs.	50 to 100 Lbs.	100 to 250 Lbs.	250 to 500 Lbs.	500 to 1000 Lbs.
F. O. B. Richmond	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Alyce Clover	33c.	.31c.	.30c	45c.	\$1.90.	\$3.65.	\$ 8.40
Lespedeza, Korean	19c.	.17c.	.16½c	30c.	1.20.	2.25.	4.90
Lespedeza, Sericea, Scarified	30c.	.28c.	.27c	45c.	1.75.	3.35.	7.65
Lespedeza, Sericea, Unhulled	23c.	.21c.	.20c	35c.	1.40.	2.65.	5.90
Lespedeza, Kobe	21c.	.19c.	.18½c	35c.	1.30.	2.45.	5.40
Crimson Clover	19c.	.15c.	.14½c	30c.	1.10.	2.05.	4.15
Wood's Northern Neck Strain Red Clover.....		5 to 59 Lbs.	60 Lbs.				
U. S. Red Clover.....			Lbs. and Over				
Mammoth Red or Sapling Clover	46c.	....44c	60c.	2.55.	4.95.	12.15	
Alsike Clover	46c.	....44c	60c.	2.55.	4.95.	12.15	
Bur Clover. Crop failed—unable to supply	45c.	....43c	60c.	2.50.	4.85.	11.90	
				None available			

What Lespedeza to Sow

KOREAN—Adapted to Eastern, Central and Middle Western States. This includes all Virginia, Piedmont and Mountain sections of the Carolinas and northern section of the Gulf States. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

KOBE—Best adapted to Eastern Virginia, the Cotton Belt, and Piedmont sections of the Carolinas, Tennessee, and all Gulf States. Sow 25 lbs. per acre.

SERICEA—Same adaptation as Kobe. Sow 30 to 35 lbs. unhulled seed in January and February, or 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre from March 15th through June.

Inoculate the seed before planting. Responds well to lime. The cost of inoculation is nominal, but may prove expensive if not used. **25-lb. size 30c;** **50-lb. size 50c;** **100-lb. size 70c;** **125-lb. size \$1.00.**

LESPEDEZA SERICEA—Perennial

Adapted to Every Soil Type

Adapted to any type of soil, wonderfully resistant to drought, large yielding hay crops, good pasture, and a fine soil improver.

Like alfalfa, it requires one year to get set, but after the first year it will produce two to four tons of field cured hay per acre annually. Actual feeding trials have proved that Lespedeza Sericea hay is equal to that of alfalfa. Sericea enjoys many advantages over the annual lespedezas; it will thrive on much poorer land, comes back year after year from the roots, furnishes two to three cuttings per season and yields much more abundantly. During the most severe drought years Sericea, due to its deep vigorous root system, maintained a beautiful rich green color, when other forage crops were burned up. Sericea is generally at its best during July and August when other forage crops are considerably off.

As stated above Sericea requires two years' growth before a hay crop can be cut. Many of our customers have obtained excellent results in sowing a mixture of Korean or Kobe with Sericea. By this method you can obtain a hay crop the first year, while the Sericea is becoming established, and the following year the Sericea will predominate in the field and spread from year to year. The use of this mixture is only suggested where the crop is to be used for pasture or cut for hay, for if combined for seed the second year there will be a mixture which is difficult to sell except locally. Where a good permanent stand of Sericea is desired, this is an excellent plan. Sow 20 lbs. Korean or Kobe with 25 pounds unhulled or 15 pounds hulled Sericea per acre.

Game Preserves will find Sericea affords splendid cover and feed for birds, far superior to other lespedezas in this respect.

Don't become alarmed if your stand is apparently crowded out by grass or weeds the first year. Mow the crop once or twice to keep the weeds from seeding and to give the Sericea plants the benefit of more sunshine and moisture. The second year from two to twelve or more main stems will arise from each crown, increasing from year to year.

Cut when 12 to 14 inches high to make tender hay. When saving the crop for seed, cut and rake the crop before 10:30 in the morning to prevent shattering of the seed, and then house the same afternoon.



WOOD'S SEEDS

Korean thrives on run-down acid soils

SEED OATS FOR SPRING PLANTING



Wood's Treated Seed Oats Make Bumper Yields of Fine Quality Grain

WOOD'S COLUMBIA SPRING OATS

An Early Maturing and Heavy Yielding Spring Variety

The Columbia Spring Oat which we introduced in the East several years ago has become an outstanding variety for spring planting for both grain and hay and is one of the earliest maturing varieties, and has consistently given heavy yields. We consider it the most outstanding spring oat for both grain and hay production. It is the tallest of the spring oats, particularly well adapted to the Piedmont and Coastal sections. With the shortage in supply of Fulgrains, Columbias will be one of the best oats for planting in these localities.

WOOD'S IMPROVED WINTER TURF OATS

The hardiest and tallest of all oats, being about ten days to two weeks later than the regular spring varieties. Our improved strain is much more prolific and heavier yielding than the ordinary Winter Turf Oats on the market. It has enormous heads and heavy kernels. Our Winter Turf has given most satisfactory results in spring planting and we recommend just as early seeding as possible, during February or early March at the latest.

VICTORGRAIN OATS

Strictly for the production of grain, and of superior value for livestock feeding, having long well filled heads, plump grain, with a low percentage of hulls, and resistance to weather stain. The Victorgrain produces a plant of medium height, which eliminates excessive straw and is easily combined. Large yields have been obtained on thousands of farms throughout the southern states. Sow for grain production only.

Canada Field Peas

For heavy crops of early hay or grazing to fatten or produce milk.

Stock eat it greedily and thrive on it. Grows 4 to 6 feet, but can be grazed when 6 to 10 inches high. If not grazed too closely it makes a second growth. Its roots gather nitrogen and improve the land. Adapted to a wide variety of soils; thrives on land too poor for grain. Sow 75 lbs. to the acre with one bushel of oats from January to March.

Inoculate Canada Peas, Austrian Peas, Hairy Vetch. See page 63.

Dwarf Essex Rape

Quick cheap pasture for poultry and all livestock. Ready in 6 weeks. Furnishes grazing throughout the year. Averages 10 tons of green forage per acre of highest feeding value for fattening or supplying vitamins to growing stock. One acre will pasture 20 hogs for two months. A state experiment station reports gains of over 7 to 8 pounds by lambs fed on rape alone. To avoid bloat, have salt and hay available and do not graze when wet or stock are hungry. Graze only a short while the first day. **Sow 6 to 8 pounds per acre broadcast, or 3 to 4 pounds in drills 18 to 24 inches apart and cultivate occasionally.** Sow again in corn at the last working for winter and spring pasturage.

Treated with Ceresan—
Sow Early for Best Results

WOOD'S SEED OATS AND BARLEY ARE TREATED WITH NEW IMPROVED CERESAN. Treated seeds produce healthier plants, stronger stalks, larger heads, more resistance to disease and larger yields of better quality grain. When you buy Wood's Seed Grains, they are treated and ready to plant for better crops. Seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan frequently increases yields from 6 to 18 per cent, adding a real profit to your crops. All Wood's Spring Oats are strictly free from wild onions.

Alfalfa, Red Clover, permanent Grass and Clover Mixtures and Dwarf Essex Rape can all be satisfactorily sown with either fall or spring sown Oats. They furnish a fine nurse crop.

Sow Spring Oats during February and March. In the mountain section as late as early April, at the rate of 2 bushels per acre, and use 300 to 400 lbs. 2-12-6 fertilizer.

FEED GRAIN SITUATION

It has been generally established that the feed grain requirements the coming season will be far in excess of any demand seen in the past. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture forecasts that the supply of feed grain will probably be about 15% less than last year and the hay supply 5% to 10% less. With this situation facing the country it is most urgent that farmers put in sufficient acreage of spring oats to supply their needs the coming fall. The chances are that all grains for feeding will command quite a high price.

WOOD'S WHITE SPRING OATS

A fine strain, particularly well adapted to higher altitudes and northern states. It produces big heads with a large grain of excellent feeding quality, also makes a tall growth and can be cut for hay. Our stock shows a test weight of 36 pounds to the measured bushel, whereas the average of white oats is only running around 32 to 34 pounds. We only recommend White Spring Oats as a crop to be used for feeding purposes as it occasionally contains a slight trace of other seed, which is not objectionable when used for feeding. Our actual test shows purity of 98% and germination over 90%. We are unable to offer our regular strain of Swedish Select Oats this season.

Bearded Spring Barley Quickest grazing and earliest maturing spring grain. Can be cut in about two months, making very nutritious and palatable hay. Can be grown on a greater variety of soils under a wider range of climatic conditions than almost any other grain crop. It yields 25 to 40 bushels per acre of grain equal to corn in feeding value. Sow 2 bushels per acre in February or March. Bushel=48 lbs.

Austrian Winter Peas An excellent soil improver. Sow 40 lbs. per acre in early spring or fall.

Hairy Vetch For hay, grazing and soil improvement. Sow in early spring or fall, 25 lbs. per acre with one bushel of oats.

PRICES

Oats and Barley
Treated with Ceresan

NOT POSTPAID

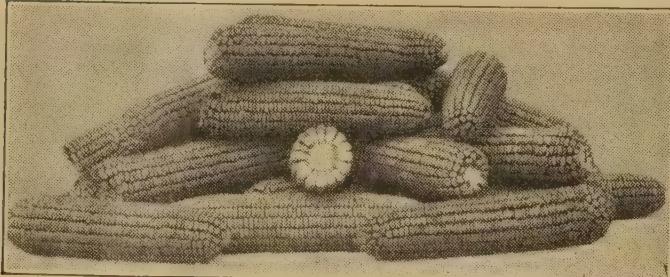
30-Bus. Peck ½ Bus. Bus. Lots

OATS—Bus. 32 lbs.	Peck ½ Bus.	Bus.	Lots	30-Bus. Peck ½ Bus. Bus.	30-Bus. Peck ½ Bus. Bus.	POSTPAID PRICES Oats in 3-Bus. bags		
Columbia Spring.....	50c....	\$.85....	\$ 1.50....	\$ 1.45	75c....	\$ 1.30....	\$ 2.25	
Wood's Improved Winter Turf.....	65c....	1.00....	1.80....	1.75	90c....	1.45....	2.55	
Victorgrain.....	60c....	.95....	1.70....	1.65	85c....	1.40....	2.45	
White Spring.....	50c....	.85....	1.50....	1.45	75c....	1.30....	2.25	
BARLEY—Bearded Spring.....	70c....	1.15....	2.10....	2.05	\$ 1.05....	1.75....	3.20	
PEAS—100-lb. bags	5 to 25 to		5 10 25 50		Lbs. Lbs. Lbs. Lbs.		75c. \$1.35. \$2.90. \$5.65	
Canada Field.....	10c.....	9c.....	8c.....	8c	65c. 1.15.	2.30.	4.40	
Austrian Winter.....	8c.....	6½c....	6c.....	6c				
VETCH—HAIRY	20c....	18c....	17c....	17c	\$ 1.25. 2.35. 5.15. 10.15			
RAPE—Dwarf Essex	20c....	18c....	17c....	17c	1.25. 2.35. 5.15. 10.15			

WOOD'S HYBRID DENT CORNS

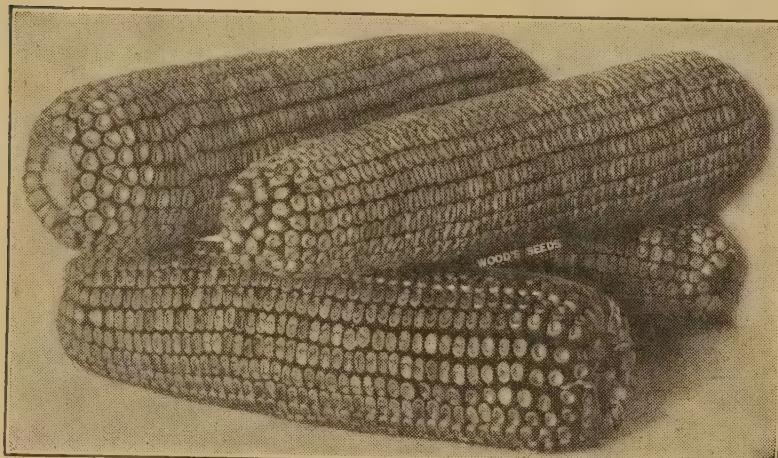
For North—Mid-South, or Early Feed for South

HIGH YIELD—STORM AND DISEASE RESISTANT—SOUND EARS—NO BARREN STALKS
All of Our Hybrid Corns Are Treated With Semesan Jr.



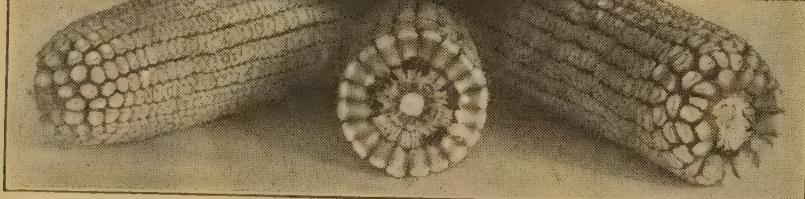
Wood's Hybrid Extra Early Yellow Dent, V-20 (90 Days)

season yellow hybrid giving high yields of sound corn. Plants are short and heavy, making it lodge resistant. It has an abundance of leaves, 16 to 18 rows of medium deep kernels. It has proved very satisfactory for those wishing to hog off early corn or plant late. Well adapted to elevations well above 2,000 feet.

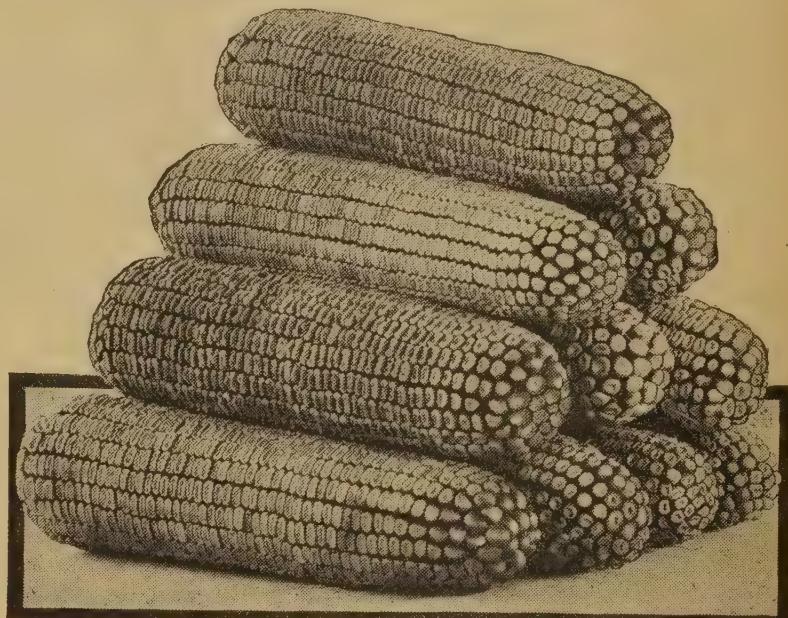


Wood's Hybrid Extra Early Yellow Dent, V-25 (95 Days)

sistently high yielding early yellow hybrid of wide range of adaptation. A high yielder. Uniform, medium height. 16-row ear of deep, medium rough grain. It has a small shank, making husking easy. The husks open early after ripening, allowing the corn to dry to a low moisture content. The ears are medium in size with a small cob and will shell more corn per bushel than other early hybrids. Highly recommended for early hogging off corn or for late planting. Well adapted to altitudes up to 1,800 feet and soils of medium fertility.



Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-35 (105 Days) — One of the highest yielding hybrids for the southern mountain sections, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, and excellent early feeding corn for deep south. Grows tall; very lodge resistant; 2 long, slender smooth ears, 18-20 rows of deep grain.



Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-40 (110-115 Days) — A

high yielding hybrid for fertile soil. The plants are medium tall and ears of medium length, carrying 20-22 rows of deep grain. It is very disease resistant, notwithstanding wilt, which injured so many fields last year. Adapted to Maryland, Southern Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and mountain sections of the South.



Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-45 (120-125 Days) — A

consistently high yielding hybrid of high quality corn. This superb strain has heavy root system to resist drought and greater resistance to insects. Sturdy stalks that resist wind and storms. Inherent resistance to cold, wet weather. Luxuriant plant growth that resists heat. This hybrid certainly seems to answer all criticisms and with it all carries high yielding ability and stands well. The grains are smooth and shank small, making it nice to husk either by hand or with husker.

WE OFFER HYBRIDS ADAPTED TO EVERY SECTION

In our seed growing stations from Northern Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and throughout the deep South we are producing both yellow and white hybrids adapted to every section east of the Mississippi River. They have proved superior in most state tests.



Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-50 (110 Days).

A consistently high yielding hybrid for Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and mountain sections of the South. Grows tall. Two large ears filled out over tip with 20-22 rows of rough, deep grain. Very vigorous hybrid of wide adaptability.



Wood's Hybrid Golden Dent, V-60 (115 Days).

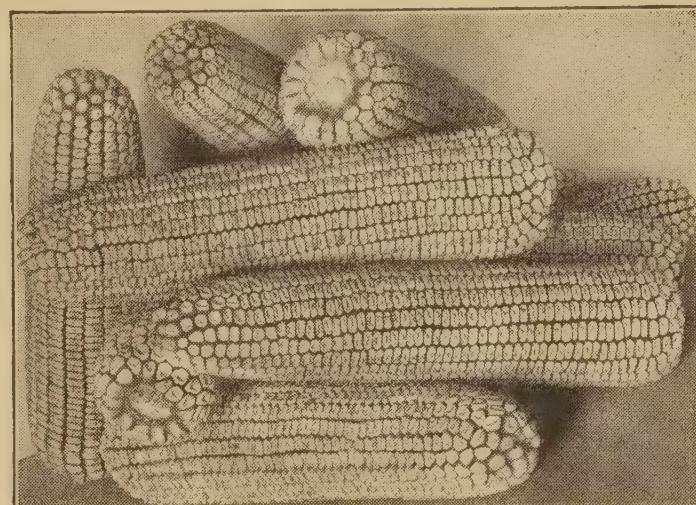
Roasting ears in 82 days. A high yielding hybrid for Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama and southern Piedmont region. Highest yielding and weevil resistant early feed corn in the Corn Belt. Bred from selected inbreds of Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Jarvis Golden Prolific. Has the same range of adaptability as its inbred lines. Good root; stiff stalk, and wind resistant. Ears are large with large flinty golden grain. Long, tight shucks.

U. S. 13—(120 Days). A high yielding hybrid with excellent grain quality. Strong roots, heavy foliage, a wide range of adaptation on fairly fertile soil.

ILL. 200—(120-125 Days). A very high yielding hybrid for fairly fertile soil. Similar to U. S. 13. Excellent grain quality. A hybrid of merit.

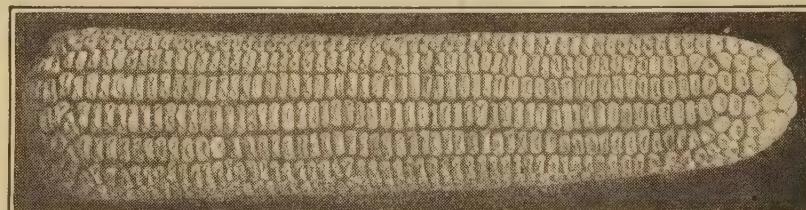
ILL. 448 (Ky. Y-102)—125-130 Days. A very high yielding hybrid for fertile soils. Strong roots and dense foliage. Highly resistant to wilt and infestation of southern corn root worm. We also offer this strain in Rounds for ensilage corn. Note prices for these Rounds.

IOWA 939—(95 Days). This hybrid is adapted to the same conditions as W-17. Ears are good size and medium rough.



"Wood's Hybrid White Dent has no short unfilled ears, withstood wind storms, is well adapted and outyielded all corn ever grown on this farm."—A. Bottom, Prince Edward Co., Va.

Wood's Hybrid White Dent, V-120 (115 Days)—Roasting ears 80 days. A high yielding early white dent for Virginia, Carolinas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama. Inbreds from Wood's Dixie and Boone County, and has same adaptability. Deep grain and tight shuck.



Wood's Hybrid White Dent, V-130 115 Days. Large ear and high yielding white corn for the region between the Cotton and Corn Belts. A splendid early feed and roasting ear corn in the deep South; South; roasting ears in 80 days. Deep grain, good shuck protection. Bred from Wood's Improved White Dent, Southern Snowflake, and Boone County, similar appearance and adaptability, but more storm and drought resistant, higher yield and larger, sounder ears.

OHIO W-17—(90 Days). Has an excellent record for high yields. Resistant to leaf blight and corn borer. Adapted to wide variety of soils and growing conditions, and altitudes up to 2,700 feet.

CORNELL 29-3—A very high yielding hybrid developed by Cornell University. Excellent yield of high quality grain and an abundance of fodder for silage.

CORNELL 34-53—Practically the same as 29-3, but more a grain type hybrid.

What Your Neighbors Say About Wood's Hybrid Corns

"Your Hybrid White Prolific has 2 and 3 large ears to the stalk. I like the corn fine, and will want about 2 bushels direct from you next spring."—C. E. Jetts, Cobb County, Ga.

"I have planted Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific and have found it more satisfactory in many ways than our native corn. You can plant $\frac{1}{4}$ more on the same grade of land and it will yield much heavier. For a quicker maturing corn would recommend Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-45. The Hybrid Golden Prolific yielded 2 to 3 ears per stalk and as high as 4 ears on some. The Hybrid Yellow Dent will average 1½ ears per stalk. Also find hybrid not as subject to smut as native corn."—E. B. Shingleton, Sussex County, Va.

"I have planted some of your Hybrid Golden Prolific Corn for the past two years and had very good yields, having won the county Yellow Corn Contest for Greenville County in 1942."—R. A. Ford, Greenville County, S. C.

PRICES All corns described above and on pages 52 and 54. By mail postpaid, qt. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.45; peck \$2.50 $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$4.60; bushel \$8.80. Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ peck \$1.20; peck \$2.10; $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$3.90; bus. \$7.50; 5-bus. lots \$7.25 per bus.

ILL 448 ROUNDS—Not postpaid, $\frac{1}{2}$ bus. \$2.85; bus. \$3.50.

"I had very good results from your Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes Corn last year. It grew very heavy and had a nice size stalk, usually with two ears."—Fred Nichols, Bucks County, Pa.

"I planted Wood's Hybrid Extra Early Yellow Dent Corn, V-25, last year and I am sure I made at least one-third to one-half more corn. It is a very fine corn for our county."—J. M. Edwards, Ashe County, N. C.

"I want to tell you how pleased I am with the corn I purchased from you last year. We sure had a wonderful crop of Wood's Hybrid Yellow Dent, V-40, even though we had a terrible drought nearly all summer. Harry Turnbaugh, Baltimore County, Md.

"I have contacted practically all the farmers that used Hybrid U. S. 13 purchased from your company and 95% of them are very much pleased with the results. Most of them stated that they received a larger yield, the hybrid stood storms much better and the fodder was considerably better quality than the varieties that they had been using. I believe next year that we will have a 50% increase in the production of Hybrid Corn in this county."—J. H. Eller, County Agent, Giles County, Virginia.

"I secured from you 1 bushel of Wood's Hybrid White Dent last spring. I think it will make about 15 barrels to the acre. It has 2 ears on practically every stalk. Stalks ranged from 12 to 14 feet tall. We had dry weather, but it did not burn and stood the drought well. It has good root system."—E. C. Terrell, Hanover Co., Va.

WOOD'S SOUTHERN HYBRID PROLIFIC CORNS

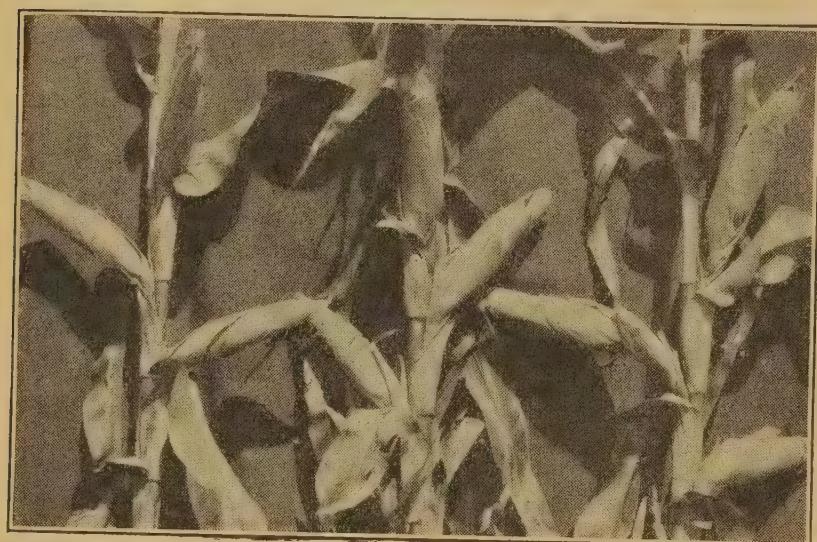
Bred from High Yielding Southern Corns — Long Shucks, Weevil Resistant

Hybrids for Virginia, Piedmont Carolinas, Georgia, Tennessee and Coastal Deep South

Corn hybrids now available for commercial production have chiefly been developed for regions of shorter growing seasons than are found in the South. Because of this, most corn belt hybrids are earlier maturing than Southern local varieties. They mature during the warmest part of our summer, usually early August. This results in poorly developed grain, (soft and starchy), and loosening of husks which are often too short. Both the poor quality grain and loose husks make such corn very accessible to weevils during the late summer. By normal harvest time, it is not uncommon to find ears on which every grain has been punctured by the weevil. On the other hand, local varieties grown in the same field will have only a slight infestation of weevils. In addition to quality and weevil resistance, Southern varieties have an advantage in being more resistant to earworms and to bird damage because of their longer, tighter husks.

Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific, S-310 125 Days.

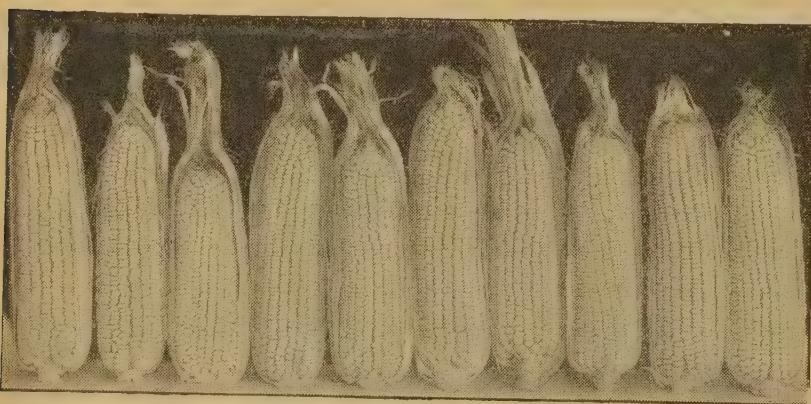
All of our crop of this variety has been sold.



Wood's Hybrid White Prolific, S-350 130 Days.

A very prolific from inbreds of Mosby's Prolific, Wood's Dixie and Wood's Improved White Dent. Has the same range of adaptation as its inbred lines. Well protected by long tight shuck. 14-16 rows of deep flinty grain; small white cob; usually 3 ears to stalk. Weevil and drought resistant.

"I planted it next to Whatley's Prolific and find Wood's Hybrid White Prolific more drought resistant and yields more than any I ever grew before." — A. L. Taylor, Richmond Co., Ga.



Wood's Hybrid White Flint, S-370 135 Days.

Weevil resistant selections from Whatley's Prolific, Florida Flint and Cuban Flint. Range of adaptation northern part of Florida, Alabama, and Georgia. A very prolific and weevil resistant hybrid. Good yield of white flinty grain protected by a long tight shuck. A hybrid of merit for the deep South.



Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific, S-210 120 Days.

The only yellow corn to consistently outyield all white varieties throughout the South. Inbreds are selections from Indian Chief, Wood's Golden Dent and Jarvis Golden Prolific. Has the same range of adaptation. Plants are tall, strong and vigorous; 12-14 rows of beautiful golden grain. Ears well filled and kernels packed closely on a small white cob. Has a very high shelling percent; long, tight shuck. It matures early before late summer droughts.

SHALL I PLANT HYBRID OR OPEN POLLINATED CORN?

The hybrid corns which we offer in this catalog are the finest quality, well adapted to locations for which recommended. They have proven their higher yielding ability and under normal conditions will give an increased yield of from 15% to 25%. We highly recommend the use of our hybrid corns where the produce of the crop can be consumed on the farm. The crop, however, must be used for feed or milling purposes and not for replanting. New seed of hybrids must be bought each year.

Corn for feed and milling purposes can only be sold at a ceiling price according to Government regulations. On the contrary, on open pollinated corn grown for seed purposes there is no ceiling. Farmers growing open pollinated corn the past season have been able to obtain decidedly higher prices than the ceiling price set for feed corn. There is no ceiling on seed corn at the present time.

This fact should be considered when deciding whether to plant open-pollinated or hybrid corn on your farm. Under the present rules and regulations it may be that the premium at which open pollinated seed corn can be sold may justify the continued planting of open pollinated varieties.

Virginia and the Carolinas have enjoyed a fine reputation in the production of open pollinated seed and ensilage corn, and where you have been selling your open pollinated corn at a premium this fact should be considered carefully when deciding if to switch to hybrids.

TESTIMONIAL ON WOOD'S HYBRID CORN To The Southern Planter:

In regard to the hybrid corn article in your August issue I have tried Wood's Hybrid White Dent, Wood's Yellow Dent, and also have seen Wood's Hybrid Golden Prolific growing, and all seem to thrive well in this part of the state, but I prefer the Yellow Dent. It ears well and stands up well in storms and winds. And will produce well on any ground but it pays to plant it in good ground much better.

Instead of 1 per cent hybrid planted in N. C. I would like it to be 50 or more.

There are many seed houses that sell the hybrid but I prefer T. W. Wood & Sons because I have tried it and know what the three varieties will do in this country.

H. G. JONES,
Cherokee County, N. C.

Adaptability of Southern Grown Hybrids

Every southern experiment station is in agreement on this point; Northern and Corn Belt hybrids will never make a satisfactory hybrid for the South. Although outstanding in yield in the Corn Belt, they lack the hardness of grain and shuck protection necessary in the South. We realized the folly of wasting our time on unadapted hybrids and concentrated our attention on native southern varieties—the logical source of southern hybrid vigor.

In these trying days of labor shortage it is a matter of marketable corn—from an acre of land—from an hour of labor—from investment in fertilizer. The following is the report of a southern experiment station proving the adaptability of Wood's Southern Hybrids:

	Damaged	Weevil	Yielded	by Rot	Damage
Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific, S-310	63.8	2.4	80		
Wood's Hybrid Red Cob Prolific, S-330	52.5	1.7	5.5		
Wood's Hybrid White Prolific, S-370	57.7	1.5	1.8		
Cocke's No. 4 as a check	56.7	3.6	23.1		

WOOD'S SOUTHERN GROWN PROLIFIC CORNS

Ears Hand Selected Tipped and Butted
Germinations 90 to 100%.

What Variety of Corn to Plant in the South

You will get highest yields from Wood's Hybrid Corns. If you don't plant Hybrid corns, plant:

For Extra Early Feed and Roasting Ears—Clarage, Iowa Silver King, and 90-Day Golden Flint.

For Early Feed—Southern Snowflake, Strawberry, Wood's Improved Golden Dent and Oklahoma Silvermine.

For Main Crop—Wood's Golden Prolific and Wood's Dixie.

For Late Planting—Mexican June.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC. 130 days. Large deep flinty grain, white cob.

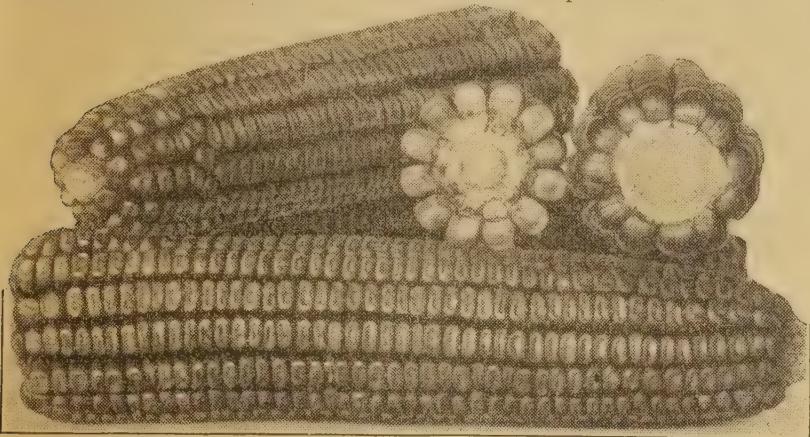
HASTING'S PROLIFIC. 133 days. Small deep flinty grain, excellent ensilage.

TENNESSEE RED COB or NEAL'S PAYMASTER. 122 days. Extra deep white grain.

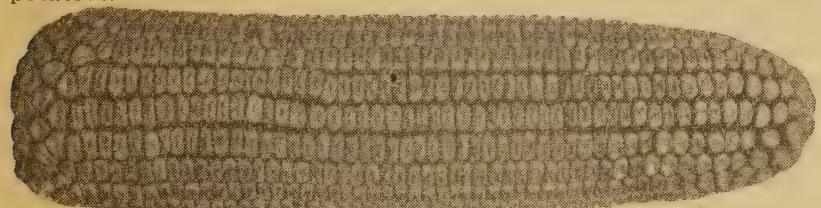
DOUTHIT'S PROLIFIC. 126 days. High yielding corn for South Carolina.

WHATLEY'S PROLIFIC. 134 days. White grain on small red cob.

TUXPAN. 135 days. Weevil resistant for deep South.

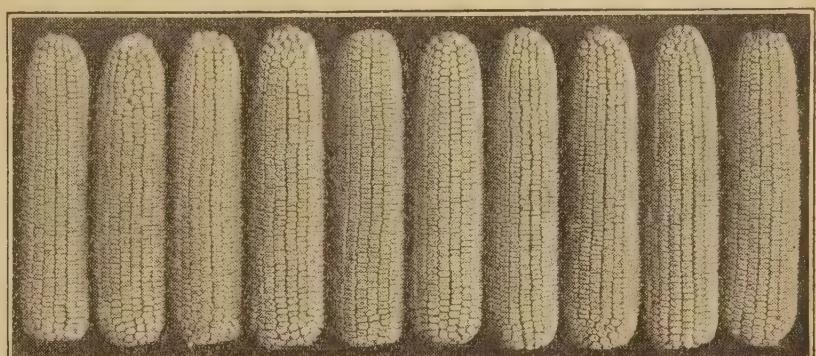


Wood's Improved Golden Dent Matures in 121 days; roasting ears in 89 days; 8½ feet tall. **The most popular early feed and roasting ear corn in the South.** The most beautiful of all corns either shelled or on the ear; very sound ears 9 to 10 inches long, with 14 to 16 rows of large, deep grain; golden color. Earliest, with flinty, weevil-resistant grain and long protecting shuck, short, stocky stalk and deep root system. Excellent for hogging down and for planting after early potatoes.



Wood's Golden Prolific Matures in 120 days; 9 feet tall. **A yellow corn that yields as well as the best white variety under the most adverse southern conditions.** The most prolific of all yellow corns, usually having two big beautiful ears on each stalk. Ears have 14 to 16 rows of large, long, flinty grain; deep golden color; small cob. Ears are protected from worms by a long, tight, thick shuck. It does well on nearly any type of soil.

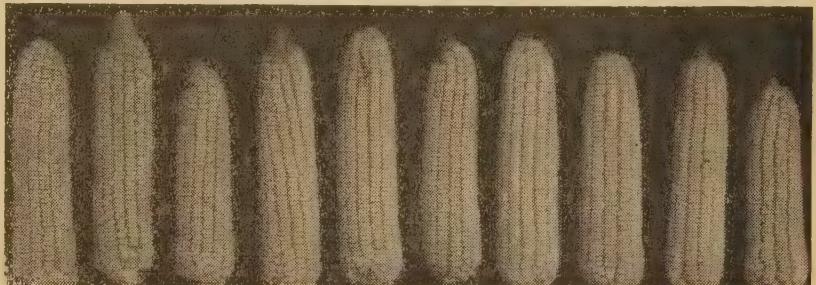
Latham's Double 126 days; 9½ feet tall. Every stalk with two big sound ears; 16 rows of deep white grain on a small white cob; shuck extends two inches beyond the tip; large strong stalks, good root system and no root rot or smut.



Wood's Dixie Matures in 124 days; delicious roasting ears in 88 days; 9 feet tall. Shorter, stronger stalk than most prolific corns. It makes two large, sound ears on each stalk; larger than most other prolific corns, 8 to 9 inches; 16 rows of broad, deep, flinty, white grain on a small white cob; ears are protected by a long shuck extending nearly 2 inches beyond the tip; 64 pounds of ears shell out 56 pounds of grain; resistant to smut and root rot. Can be planted later than other prolific corns, avoiding wire-worm damage. **One of the heaviest yielding corns.** It has a long record of high yields at state experiment stations throughout the South.

Jarvis Golden Prolific Our Improved Strain has won most prizes for yellow corn in North Carolina. Matures in 120 days. One or two medium size ears per stalk. White cob; flinty, sound, medium dent; medium early. Adapted to Piedmont and mountains. Good for early feed or hogging down in the deep South.

Wood's Improved White Dent Matures in 121 days; roasting ears in 88 days; 9½ feet tall. **Has record for yields at the Virginia Experiment Station.** Adapted to a wide range of soils, climates and uses. Popular in the South for roasting ears; its large ears bring top prices. Beautiful sound ears, 10 to 11 inches long, 18 straight rows of large, deep grain set close on a white cob; ears well protected by a long shuck. Strong, vigorous stalk and root.



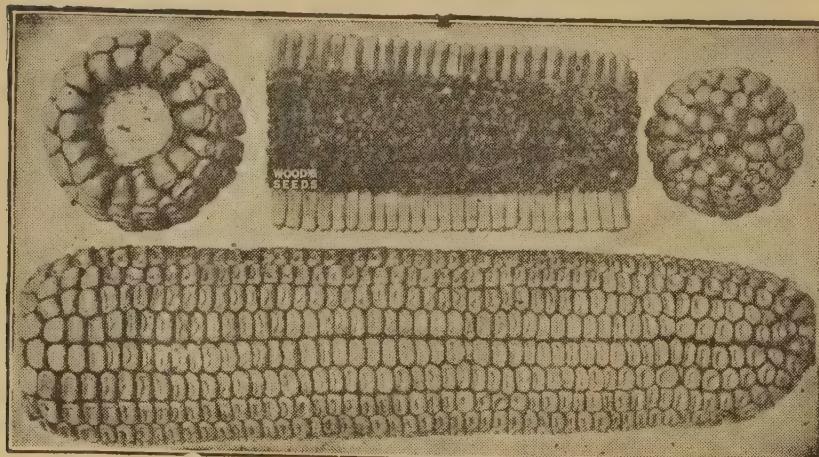
Wood's Southern Snowflake Matures in 117 days; roasting ears in 81 days; 9 feet tall. A big yielding early roasting ear corn, that if left to mature yields as well as most field corns. For years we selected strong, vigorous stalks bearing two large ears, 8 to 9 inches long, sound, with 16 rows of large, deep grains on a small white cob. Does well on all soils. Florida Exp. Station: "As much Wood's Southern Snowflake is planted in Florida as all other roasting ear corns combined. Its long twisted shuck protects the ears from worms. It yielded 5,000 pounds of roasting ears per acre, the highest of 31 leading varieties tested; 80 per cent of the stalks had two big ears, a pound each."

Mexican June Matures in 110 days; roasting ears in 80 days; 9 feet tall. **A splendid corn for late planting as it thrives in tropical heat and withstands droughts and hurricanes.** Mixed white and blue grains. Strong deep root; stocky stalk; strong, tight, thick shuck protecting the ears. Large ears, 16 close fitting rows of flinty, large, broad grain. Medium cob; weevil-resistant, 60% of the stalks have two ears.

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond 56 lbs. to bushel

	1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus.	BY MAIL POSTPAID			
						1/2 Peck	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.
Wood's Improved Golden Dent.....	65c	\$1.10	\$1.95	\$3.60	\$3.50	90c	\$1.50	\$2.65	\$4.90
Wood's Golden Prolific.....	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Wood's Jarvis Golden Prolific.....	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Wood's Dixie.....	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Wood's Improved White Dent.....	65c	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40	90c	1.45	2.60	4.80
Wood's Southern Snowflake.....	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Mexican June.....	65c	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40	90c	1.45	2.60	4.80
Latham's Double.....	65c	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40	90c	1.45	2.60	4.80
Mosby's Prolific.....	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Hastings' Prolific.....	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Tennessee Red Cob.....	65c	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40	90c	1.45	2.60	4.80
Douthit's Prolific.....	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Whatley's Prolific.....	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Tuxpan.....	70c	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.90	95c	1.60	2.85	5.30

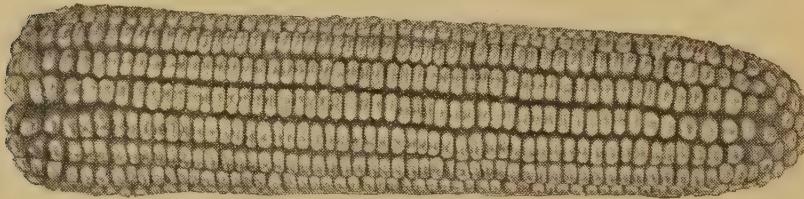
WOOD'S EARLY CORNS



Wood's Prize Winning Reid's Yellow Dent

Reid's Yellow Dent 118 Days; 8½ feet tall. It has a large, beautiful, show type ear, 10½ ins. long; 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain, closely wedged on a red cob. Tip and butt completely covered.

Clarage Early Yellow Matures in 99 days; roasting ears in 75 days; 7½ feet tall. Ideal for short seasons. Ears 8 inches long; 16 rows; small cob. Half the stalks have two ears. Stalks are short, stocky, storm-resistant. Adapted to any soil; on rich land plant close in the row. "Clarage is ideal for early feed, hogging down or roasting ears."

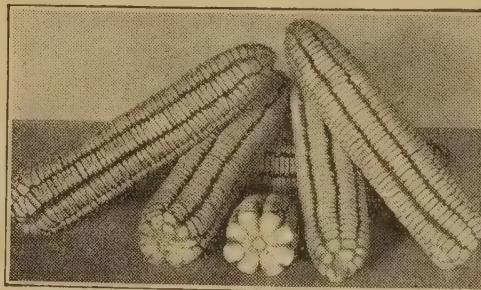


Strawberry Matures in 111 days; roasting ears in 80 days. Genuine strain. Large deep sound grain, copper colored outside and white inside. Popular in the South for roasting ears, early feed, and snow white corn meal in the summer when old corn is used up. Long tight shuck. Resistant to weevil, ear worms, heat and drought.

Virginia Yellow Dent Matures in 122 days; roasting ears in 86 days; 9 feet tall. Makes one of the largest ears of any yellow corn, 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 straight rows of medium sized closely fitting grain; butt and tip well covered with grain; medium cob; sturdy stalk. One of the heaviest yielding yellow corns on medium to rich soil.

Improved Leaming Matures in 111 days. Roasting ears in 82 days; 8½ feet tall. Popular for early ensilage in the North and early feed and roasting ears in the South. Yellow ears 9 inches long, rough dent; 16 to 18 rows of deep grain closely set; small red cob; adapted to any type of soil.

Lancaster Sure Crop A very dependable variety to mature under the most unfavorable growing conditions. Matures in about 100 days; the ears are very long, and the rich light yellow grains are of medium width and length. This variety averages 12 feet tall. The stalks are well supplied with broad, green leaves, making it a very valuable ensilage as well as cribbing corn.

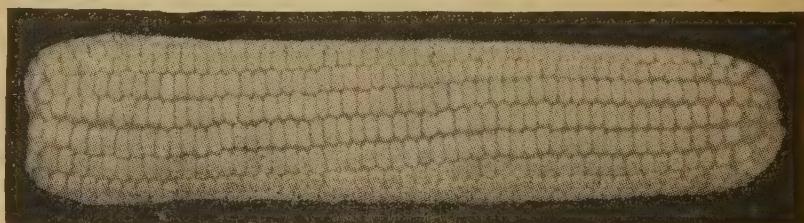
**Hickory King**

Matures in 115 days; roasting ears in 85 days; 8½ feet tall. The most dependable corn for poor land or when growing conditions are adverse. Shuck extends two inches beyond end of ear. Our improved stock is the pure eight-rowed strain and has made the highest yield every year in the North

Carolina poor-land test. Popular in the mountain sections and for early feed and roasting ears throughout the South.

Wood's Early Snowflake Matures in 105 days; roasting ears in 79 days. Deep white grain on small white cob. One of our best white husking varieties for mountains or the North or for early feed and roasting ears in the northern part of the cotton belt. Similar to Southern Snowflake but is 12 days earlier and has larger ears. Southern Snowflake is better in the deep South.

Boone County Our strain has won most of the prizes for white corn in Virginia corn shows. It has magnificent heavy ears 10 to 11 inches long, with 18 to 20 straight rows of deep grain closely wedged on a white cob. Heavy yield on good soils in the Piedmont and Valley.



Oklahoma Silvermine One of the largest eared, soundest and heaviest yielding white corns ever developed in the South. Matures in 123 days; roasting ears in 89 days. A much better yielder than Iowa Silvermine. So resistant to adverse southern conditions that Florida farmers pay a high premium for it.

Iowa Grown Silver King Extra early, heavy yielding white corn. Matures in 90 days; delicious roasting ears in 63 days. Far northern-grown seed gets roasting ears on the market earlier, bringing a better price. An ideal field corn for mountains, where it has stood at the top in yield tests. Excellent for early feed in the South. Large, long ears; 16 rows of deep grain on a small cob; small, stocky stalk; drought-resistant. Good on poor or rich land.

WOODBURN WHITE DENT—122 Days. Large ear, stalk and yield.

Wood's 90-Day 8-Row Golden Flint Roasting ears in 65 days. Longest ear and heaviest yield of all flints. Ears average 13 inches long. Strong, vigorous stalk 8 feet tall. Best flint for high altitudes or early planting in South. Grows in cold, damp weather that kills dent corns. Can be planted 10 days earlier and in the spring later. It matured earlier than 57 other varieties in our test last summer.

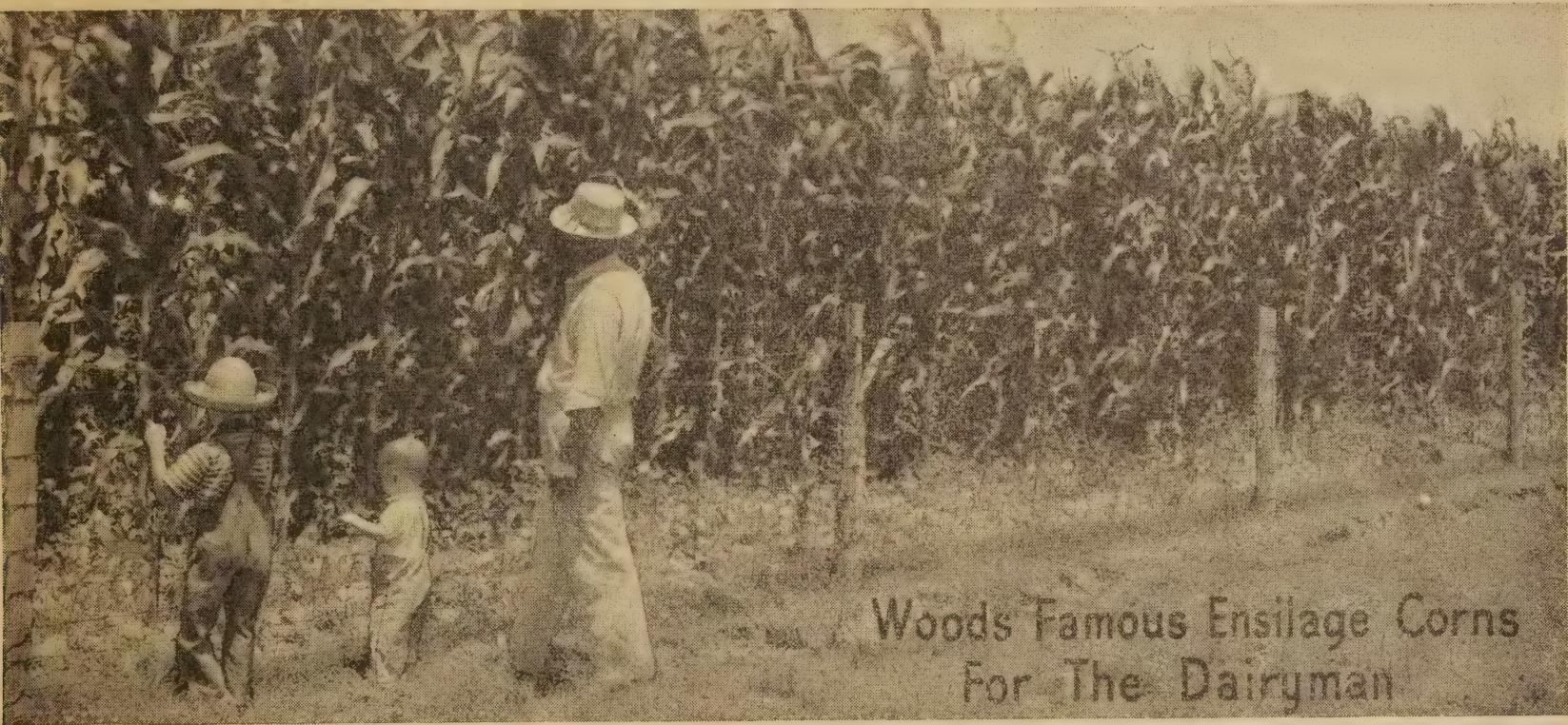
Longfellow Yellow Flint Matures in 97 days. Roasting ears in 72 days. Very long 12-inch ear. Popular husking or ensilage corn in Northern states.

Canada Early Yellow Flint Matures in 90 days. Roasting ears in 65 days; 8-inch ears. Earliest maturing 8-Row Flint for Northern states.

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond 56 lbs. to bushel

Reid's Yellow Dent	70c	\$1.15	\$2.05	\$3.75	\$3.65
Clarage	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50
Strawberry	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50
Virginia Yellow Dent	65c	1.05	1.85	3.35	3.25
Improved Leaming	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50
Lancaster Sure Crop	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65
Hickory King	70c	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75
Wood's Early Snowflake	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65
Boone County	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50
Oklahoma Silvermine	65c	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40
Iowa Silver King	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65
Woodburn White Dent	70c	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75
90-Day Golden Flint	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65
Longfellow Yellow Flint	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65
Canada Early Yellow Flint	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65

	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.	5-Bus. Lots	½ Peck	Peck	½ Bus.	Bus.
Reid's Yellow Dent	70c	\$1.15	\$2.05	\$3.75	\$3.65	95c	\$1.55	\$2.75	\$5.05
Clarage	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Strawberry	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Virginia Yellow Dent	65c	1.05	1.85	3.35	3.25	90c	1.45	2.55	4.65
Improved Leaming	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Lancaster Sure Crop	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Hickory King	70c	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	95c	1.55	2.80	5.15
Wood's Early Snowflake	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Boone County	65c	1.10	1.95	3.60	3.50	90c	1.50	2.65	4.90
Oklahoma Silvermine	65c	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40	90c	1.45	2.60	4.80
Iowa Silver King	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Woodburn White Dent	70c	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	95c	1.55	2.80	5.15
90-Day Golden Flint	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Longfellow Yellow Flint	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05
Canada Early Yellow Flint	70c	1.15	2.05	3.75	3.65	95c	1.55	2.75	5.05



Wood's Hybrid Early Yellow Ensilage

Rich in Vitamins A, B₁, and Carotin

90 Days. A new sensation in ensilage. Has almost twice the Carotin content of any other corn. Not so tall as Hybrid Red or Yellow Sweepstakes. Has very strong root, large stalk, and plenty of wide blades. Has two large ears of rich yellow grain of high feeding quality or market value. Be sure and try this new ensilage.

Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes

100 Days. We believe this is the ideal ensilage corn for the short seasons in the high mountain sections, extending from Western North Carolina, through West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, New York and New England. A cross between inbreds of the heaviest producing early yellow corn and Yellow Sweepstakes. 100% of the stalks remained standing in our tests after a severe storm last summer. "Wood's Hybrid Yellow Sweepstakes not only made a fine stalk, but yielded 18% more grain than Reid's Yellow Dent."—G. B. Allison, Rockbridge, Va., County Agent.

Wood's Hybrid Red Sweepstakes

110 Days to Silage. Tests for many years show this the ensilage corn for the Southern Piedmont and Valley sections through Maryland, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Connecticut. A cross between selected inbreds from Pamunkey Ensilage and West Branch Sweepstakes.



Wood's Mammoth Ensilage

Woods Famous Ensilage Corns For The Dairyman

Wood's Mammoth Ensilage **120 Days.** White or Yellow strains. A large heavy yielding silage corn for the South. Heavy grain producer, large ears, deep grain, high feeding value. Requires $\frac{1}{3}$ less acres to fill your silos.

Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage **110 Days** to silage. Recommended by the Va. Expt. Sta. Heavy yield of silage and grain. High feeding value. Leafy, stocky, compact, easy to harvest; large white ears; deep grain; good for silage or husking.

BIG GOLDEN ENSILAGE—**116 Days.** Heavy yield of silage and grain, rich feeding value. Large ears, deep, golden grain.

IMPROVED LEAMING ENSILAGE—**110 Days.** Inexpensive. Our strain outyielded western grown seed 40% in northern tests.

RED COB ENSILAGE—**115 Days.** Tall leafy stalk, large ear, deep grain.

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES—**104 Days.** Early ensilage corn for the northeast. Red grain; long, large ears. In a Mass. test our strain made 22 tons per acre, 26% more than ordinary West Branch. In the N. Y. test it was taller and better eared than other strains.

YELLOW SWEEPSTAKES—**108 Days.** Largest, broadest grain of any yellow corn. Large ears 12 inches long, golden color. Averaged 23 tons per acre in N. Y. tests, 16 bus. more grain than Eureka.

WOOD'S PAMUNKEY ENSILAGE—**115 Days.** Averaged 23 tons per acre for 6 years in 9 state tests. Strong roots, large sturdy stalks. Stands up when shorter corns blow down. "For 3 years it yielded more than any other corn. 8 acres fills a large silo; 16 feet tall; stalks big around as an ear of corn. Two large ears per stalk. Broad, sound grain."—M. B. Smith, Spartanburg Co., S. C.

WOOD'S EUREKA ENSILAGE—**115 Days.** Our strain made larger ears, more grain and 20% more ensilage than other Virginia Eureka in Mass. state test, and 22 tons per acre to 13 for other Eureka in Connecticut tests.

WOOD'S EARLY EUREKA—**105 Days.** 10 days earlier than Eureka; yields as much silage and more ears. Deeper grain.

WOOD'S BLUE RIDGE ENSILAGE—**105 Days.** Grown on a Blue Ridge farm that produced this original strain for generations. Broad large grain; early. Makes lots of grain in the silage. Compact, easy to put through the cutter-box.

PRICES A bus. plants 5 acres F. O. B. Richmond

	Peck	1/2 Bus.	Bus.	5 Bus. Lots	BY MAIL POSTPAID
					1/2 Peck Peck 1/2 Bus.
Hybrid Sweepstakes, Red, Yellow and Early Yellow	\$1.65	\$3.05	\$5.75	\$5.50	\$1.20...\$2.05...\$3.75
Wood's Mammoth Ensilage	1.05	1.90	3.50	3.40	.90...1.50...2.65
Wood's Old Virginia Ensilage	1.00	1.75	3.25	3.15	.85...1.40...2.45
Big Golden Ensilage	1.00	1.75	3.25	3.15	.85...1.40...2.45
Improved Leaming Ensilage	1.00	1.75	3.25	3.15	.85...1.40...2.45
Red Cob Ensilage	1.00	1.75	3.25	3.15	.85...1.40...2.45
West Branch Sweepstakes	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	.95...1.55...2.80
Yellow Sweepstakes	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	.95...1.55...2.80
Wood's Pamunkey Ensilage	1.25	2.30	4.25	4.15	1.00...1.65...3.00
Wood's Eureka Ensilage	1.20	2.15	4.00	3.90	.95...1.60...2.85
Wood's Early Eureka	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	.95...1.55...2.80
Wood's Blue Ridge Ensilage	1.15	2.10	3.85	3.75	.95...1.55...2.80

GERMAN MILLET

Big head, large yielding type. Makes a bumper crop of easily cured hay in 60 days. One of the easiest grown summer catch crops when feed is short. It smothers out weeds, leaving ground in fine condition for fall crops. Drill 50 lbs. per acre on harrowed wheat or oat land from May through July. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of 4-12-4 fertilizer. Thin seeding makes coarse stems and poor quality hay. Broadcasting 25 lbs. with a bushel of cow peas produces a higher yield of more nutritious hay and is better for the land. Cut when the millet blooms. After that woody fibre forms, making the hay coarse and unpalatable.

PEARL, or CAT-TAIL MILLET

Also called *Pencillaria*

If allowed to attain its full height Pearl Millet will grow 10 to 12 feet high, but for the greatest amount of green feed it should be cut when 3 to 4 feet high. It will then stool out enormously, and during warm weather will grow with wonderful luxuriance, give three or four cuttings a season, and keeps on growing right up to frost. It does well even on poor land, and surprisingly well in dry seasons. All kinds of stock eat it greedily and flourish on it; it is highly nutritious. It is a warm weather plant, and should not be planted till the ground is thoroughly warm, otherwise the seeds will not germinate. Plant 5 lbs. to the acre in drills 3 feet apart. Crop very short this season.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER

A good grain crop for poultry or green feed for hogs. Makes more ensilage than corn. A profitable cash crop as it yields 1,000 to 1,500 pounds per acre of seed rich in oil and protein. Plant and cultivate like corn in 2½-foot rows. For feed or silage, plant 15 to 20 pounds per acre; for seed production 8 pounds, planting a foot apart in the row. When ripe, cut off the heads. Pile loosely under cover.

BROOM CORN

Easily grown on any corn land. Plant 6 lbs. per acre on a fine seed bed, 1 inch deep, in 3½ foot rows, when ground is warm. Thin out to 4 inches; cultivate regularly; harvest before seeds fill out; thresh immediately, place on racks in a shed to cure, which requires 20 days.

EARLY JAPANESE—Best for the North. Ready to cut 10 to 15 days earlier and makes a finer and heavier brush. Grows 6½ to 7 feet tall. Produces a green colored brush if cut early. Suitable for parlor brooms, and generally sells for more than other varieties.

STANDARD EVERGREEN—Grows 8 to 10 feet tall. Yields a long, heavy brush, free from heavy center stems and crooked brush. Ready to cut in 90 to 100 days. Best for the South.

TEOSINTE

Fast growing and heavy yielding forage plant. Nutritious green feed, containing 10% sugar, greedily eaten by all livestock. One seed grows 30 or more stalks, 10 to 12 feet tall. Cut when 4 or 5 feet high, it immediately starts growing and is ready to cut again in a few weeks. It can be cut 5 times a season. By planting several rows and cutting part each day a continuous supply of nutritious feed can be had right up to frost. Adapted to any soil, but does best on rich ground well manured. Resembles corn, but leaves are longer, broader, closer together and grows taller and more rapidly. Makes splendid silage. Plant 2 to 3 pounds per acre in May or June in 3½ foot rows. Postpaid, oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c. Other prices below.

SESBANIA

Excellent for quail, duck marshes, and soil improving. It produced an abundance of seed in the Georgia 5-year test, 1,166 lbs. per acre in one test. **GAME BIRDS** are attracted from a distance by the seed which remains on the ground all winter without decaying. It makes a tall upright growth with long, slender leaves, furnishing good bird cover. Every farmer who likes bird hunting and every game preserve should plant it, preferably in rich bottoms. Broadcast 25 lbs. per acre from April to July. Does well on any soil, wet or dry. Plant only scarified seed. Ours is of the highest quality and scarified. **Be sure to inoculate.**

SOIL IMPROVING. It produces an immense amount of humus rich in nitrogen for building up waste land. Sown at the last cultivation of corn, cotton, etc., it grows 6 to 7 feet tall in 8 to 10 weeks. Roots have heavy nodule formations. Stalks decay readily. Popular with truck growers.

PRICES

Not Postpaid
F. O. B. Richmond

5 to 24 Lbs. 25 to 99 Lbs. 100 Lbs.

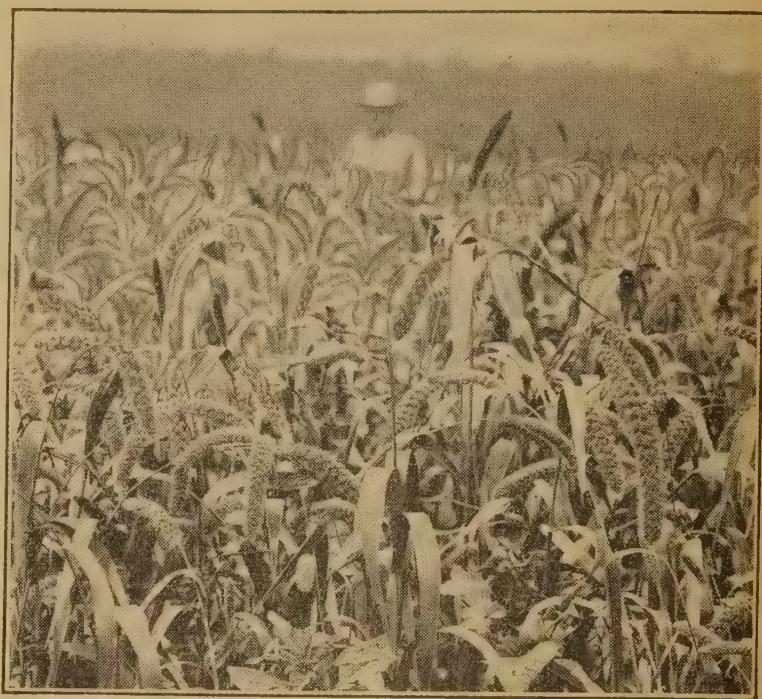
Per Lb. Per Lb. Per Lb.

BY MAIL POSTPAID

Pound 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. 25 Lbs.

German Millet	10c.	.8c.	7½c	25c.	\$.75	\$1.35	\$2.65
Pearl or Cat-tail Millet	20c.	18c.	17½c	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15
Hog Millet or Frosso	8c.	6c.	5c	20c.	.65	1.15	2.15
Mammoth Russian Sunflower	25c.	23c.	22c	40c.	1.50	2.85	6.40
Broom Corn, Early Japanese	28c.	26c.	25c	40c.	1.65	3.15	7.15
Broom Corn, Standard Evergreen	28c.	26c.	25c	40c.	1.65	3.15	7.15
Teosinte	50c.	47c.	45c	65c.	2.75	5.35	12.40
Sesbania	18c.	16c.	15c	30c.	1.15	2.15	4.65
Japanese Buckwheat	8c.	6½c.	6c	20c.	.65	1.15	2.30
Wood's Quail Planting Mixture	13c.	11c.	10½c	25c.	.90	1.65	3.40
Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food	10c.	8c.	7½c	25c.	.75	1.35	2.65
Bene	20c.	18c.	17c	35c.	1.25	2.35	5.15

POSTPAID PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS—To arrive at exact cost delivered to you, see page 65



German Millet makes a quick summer hay crop

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT

A good summer poor land or soil improving crop to smother weeds, or for bees. No grain crop can be grown easier or in less time, maturing in two months. Its flour makes delicious cakes. June through August broadcast 50 lbs. per acre.

WOOD'S GAME BIRD SCATTER FOODS

Attract game birds to your farm by shelter, feeding them during the winter with Wood's Game Bird Scatter Foods, and by growing crops on which they like to feed.

WOOD'S QUAIL PLANTING MIXTURE

Plant it to produce permanent year round feed for partridges, wild turkeys, pheasants, doves, etc. Also to cut down the feed bill of domestic fowls. For quail plant in long strips next to cover (to attract and multiply coveys); for turkeys and pheasants larger strips or patches; for doves, one to two-acre plots. The mixture includes practically all cultivated crops relished by game birds for quick growth and to keep them in plump, vigorous condition. Composed of sesbania, bene, Florida beggarweed, brown top and German millet, alyce clover, sericea and Korean lespedeza, cow peas, laredo soy beans, shallu, kaffir corn, sudan grass, sorghum and buckwheat. Sow 15 lbs. per acre in cultivated rows, or 30 lbs. broadcast after the ground warms in early summer. Apply 300 lbs. per acre of 4-12-4 fertilizer. Will reseed itself, furnishing a permanent growth, but it is better to disk, harrow and sow every year. The legumes in this mixture will enrich the soil.

Wood's Game Bird Scatter Food — Attracts quail, turkeys, doves and game birds to your farm by scattering it regularly near brush or other cover during cold months when food is scarce. Our formula was prepared by a high authority on game bird feeding. Composed of cracked grain and seed they love.

Bene — Produces an enormous amount of nutritious fattening seeds loved by game birds and poultry. It made 975 lbs. of seed per acre in a Georgia planting. Adapted to most all soils, produces an upright growth about 5 feet tall, covered in the fall with long okra-like pods. These gradually open all winter, dropping the seeds which attract quail and other game birds. Drill 5 lbs. per acre in 2½ to 3-foot rows and cultivate; or broadcast 15 lbs. per acre.



Sugar Drip Sorghum.

SORGHUM and SUGAR CANE

CULTURE—Plant when the ground becomes thoroughly warm, say two weeks after corn planting, in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart, and cultivate as you would corn. Will make a satisfactory crop on any well-drained soil that will produce a good crop of corn or wheat. May be cut or pastured after the flowering stage is passed, but not earlier. Sorghum may be grown with cowpeas and soy beans, either in rows or broadcast.

Plant about 8 to 10 pounds per acre for forage. When growing sorghum for syrup, plant 6 to 8 pounds per acre; thin out to stand 10 to 12 inches apart, and cut just before the heads ripen. Fertilizer requirements same as corn, 400 to 600 pounds 2-12-4 per acre. Bushel weighs 50 lbs.

SUGAR DRIP SORGHUM

Since we introduced this variety many years ago there has been no new sorghum that has been brought out that can compare with it in yield or syrup. It makes a large juicy, succulent growth. It will yield about 65% of the weight of the cane in juice when extracted by a good farm mill, and stronger mills should extract as much as 75% to 80%.

One reason for the great popularity of Sugar Drip Sorghum is due to its tremendous yield of seed which is equal to corn per acre, and in addition to its enormous syrup yield the seed of this genuine strain can always be sold at very attractive price well above the value of corn. Sugar Drip Sorghum also has less tendency to granulate and sugar than any other variety, which is a most important factor when you offer syrup for sale.

We are always buyers of seed produced from our strain and any customers having seed of this strain on hand we would be glad to have samples and quantity available and we will make an attractive price on same. This also applies to our Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane offered in former years.

Sugar Drip Sorghum is particularly well adapted to Virginia, all the southern states and middle and western sections of the U. S. A.

CERTIFIED HEGARI

A very similar crop to Kaffir. It is alike in height and the grain is very similar except that Hegari is slightly larger than Kaffir. Hegari stools much more than Kaffir, makes more heads per acre and consequently yields heavier. It is semi-sweet stalked (about 11% sugar), whereas Kaffir is dry stalked. Hegari has taken a great portion of the acreage that was once planted to Kaffir. As a crop, it will make more grain, more bundle feed than Kaffir and is an excellent and heavy yielding ensilage crop, whereas Kaffir is of little value for this purpose.

NOTE

The supply of Sugar Drip Sorghum is short this season, so we suggest early orders. We regret we will be unable to offer Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane again this season except in limited quantities which we will quote upon request if available.

COMBINE WHEATLAND MILO

This New Strain of the Sorghum Family Shows Special Merit for Grain Production in the Southern and Southeastern States

Has proven exceptionally well adapted for harvesting with a combine harvester. Grows to an average height of 31 inches, but has a range of from 24 to 39 inches, depending upon seasonal conditions. The stalks are short and sturdy, giving it strength to resist lodging to a greater degree than any other known variety of commercial importance. Heads vary in length from 6 to 9 inches, depending upon the season, and heads are of uniform height. The kernels resemble yellow Milo in size and color, threshes readily without cracking.

In a normal season will mature in about 100 days, but if moisture and warm weather prevail during late fall, it will continue growing, requiring up to 125 days to mature. It is essentially a grain producer, ranging in yield from 25 to sometimes over 60 bushels per acre. Plant in rows, 4 to 5 pounds per acre, and only one cultivation is necessary and no thinning required.

Combine Wheatland Milo has been grown quite extensively in Louisa County, Va., with excellent results. One of our customers states: "It is an excellent feed for birds and can be easily combined. The seed will stay in the head all winter and furnishes fine bird feed, particularly when heavy snows prevail. Well adapted to light or poor soil. On thin land will double or triple the yield of corn and will survive under very dry conditions and yield well."



Combine Wheatland Milo—Average Height About 30 Inches

SORGHUMS FOR FORAGE AND GRAIN

EARLY ORANGE CANE Makes a taller and more leafy growth than other forage sorghums. It is recommended for fodder, of which it yields immense crops, frequently two cuttings a season, and stooling out thicker after cutting. Orange Cane is particularly recommended for early plantings in Virginia and general plantings in the Southern States. Will make a larger growth and more saccharine content than Amber Cane. It may be grown with soybeans and cowpeas as recommended for Early Amber Cane, and the quantity to plant an acre is the same.

SHALLU or EGYPTIAN WHEAT A non-saccharine sorghum of special value in dry seasons; few forage plants are more drought-resistant. It grows tall, stools out—three to six stalks frequently come from a single root. Cut when at the dough stage, and a second cutting may be had. For cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and poultry, the grain may be fed either whole or ground.

EARLY AMBER CANE

One of the earliest sorghums and furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage which may be fed either green or cured. If planted early, it will yield two cuttings a season, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. If grown with cowpeas or soybeans, the quality of the hay is improved and a more nearly balanced ration may be had. The proportions recommended are 15 pounds Early Amber Cane, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of soybeans and 1 bushel cowpeas to the acre broadcast. Grows 10 to 12 feet high.

KAFFIR CORN

Kaffir corn yields heavy crops of the very best forage; it adapts itself to a wide variety of soils; a long, dry spell may stop its growth, but it starts again with the first rain; its deep root growth enables it to stand drought and to withstand windstorms. It may also be grown with soybeans or cowpeas, sowing 15 lbs. Kaffir corn with a bushel of either soybeans or cowpeas to the acre broadcast. The grain as well as the plant makes the feed for stock, hogs, poultry and pigeons. Feed it either whole or ground, dry or with water or skimmed milk.

PRICES Per lb. F. O. B. Richmond

	NOT POSTPAID			POSTPAID				
	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	Pound	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
Early Orange Cane.....	9c....	7c....	6½c	25c....	\$.70....	\$ 1.25....	\$ 2.40....	\$ 4.65
Early Amber Cane.....	10c....	8c....	7c	25c....	.75....	1.35....	2.65....	5.15
Sugar Drip Sorghum.....	15c....	13c....	12c	30c....	1.00....	1.85....	3.90....	7.65
Combine Wheatland Milo.....	10c....	8c....	7½c	25c....	.75....	1.35....	2.65....	5.15
Certified Hegari.....	9c....	7½c....	7c	25c....	.70....	1.25....	2.55....	4.90
Kaffir Corn.....	7c....	5c....	4½c	20c....	.60....	1.05....	1.90....	3.65
Shallu or Egyptian Wheat.....	16c....	13½c....	12½c	30c....	1.05....	1.95....	4.15....	8.15

PARCEL POST PRICES ON FIELD SEEDS

The postpaid prices quoted apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Fenna.
For postage to other states refer to page 65.

COW PEAS

PLANT COW PEAS FOR NITROGEN

Cow Pea hay is relished by all livestock, is equal to clover and contains much more digestible protein than timothy. Horses need no grain when fed cow pea hay. Racks help cure it.

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS: "No one thing can add more to the agricultural wealth of the South than

PLANT COW PEAS from April to August, on any type of soil not too wet. Drill $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel per acre in 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 3-foot rows and cultivate 2 or 3 times; or broadcast 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 bushels when corn or cotton is turned by; or with a disc drill on grain stubble without plowing. 300 lbs. of 18% superphosphate materially increases the yield. Harvest for hay when the first pods turn yellow; leave in the swath till well cured. To increase the yield, support the peas and aid in curing the hay, broadcast $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel soybeans, or 15 lbs. of millet, sorghum or kaffir corn, or 10 lbs. of sudan grass with one bushel of cow peas per acre.

**INOCULATE COW PEAS
WITH
WOOD'S INOCULATION**

BRABHAM — Wilt-Resistant.

Matures in 75 to 90 days. The heaviest yielding cow pea for hay, pea production or soil improvement. It is disease-resistant and makes cow peas profitable when land has become so badly diseased that other varieties fail. It makes an upright vigorous growth, holds its foliage well, withstands bad weather at maturity and makes the finest quality hay. The seeds are similar to Whippoorwill, but smaller, and do not require to be seeded as thickly. It does well on poor land. It is as early as Whippoorwill, as disease-resistant as Iron and is an ideal variety.

WHIPPOORWILL or SPECKLED — Matures in 75 to 90 days.

Makes a large vigorous growth and yield of peas or hay on non-wilt land. Upright growth, easy to harvest. Vines are usually 6 feet long.

BLACK — Matures in 75 to 90 days. Long running fine growth and heavy yield of peas on non-wilt land. One of the best varieties for pasturing hogs.

MIXED COW PEAS — For hay, soil improvement or hogging down, as it grows thicker, matures early, produces an abundant growth on non-wilt land, stands up well, yet the seed costs less per bushel.

MIXED COW PEAS AND SOY BEANS — The beans, being of upright growth, support the long pea vines, and not only make the harvesting easier, but the combination of cow peas and soy beans makes a better hay than either when grown alone, and they are easier to cure.

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond NOT POSTPAID

Bushel 60 lbs.

Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus. Bus.

POSTPAID

Peck $\frac{1}{2}$ Bus.

Mixed Cow Peas.....	{ }
Mixed Cow Peas and Soy Beans	
Whippoorwill Cow Peas	
Brabham Wilt-Resistant Cow Peas.....	
Black Cow Peas, Medium	
Velvet Beans—	
100 Day Speckled ...	
Oceola	

The cow pea and velvet bean crops were unusually short and the supply is limited. Write for prices.

5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.	5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.
13c.....	11c.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	90c.	\$1.65.	\$3.40

Navy Beans 13c..... 11c..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c 90c. \$1.65. \$3.40

the growing of cow peas." Cotton can be grown for three successive years after cow peas. Wheat and oat lands put into cow peas after harvest can be seeded to grain again in the fall, making two crops a year on the same land. Cow peas do not require expensive fertilizer, but add nitrogen to the soil and improve its mechanical condition. There is no cheaper way to improve poor land.



VELVET BEANS The South's Wonderful Forage and Soil Improving Crop

They make an enormous growth, larger than any other forage plant. Considered superior to cow peas as a soil-improver.

Makes Nutritious Fall and Winter Grazing — In the South, velvet beans are used very largely for winter grazing. They should be allowed to grow until killed by frost, after which they can be grazed through the winter, as the vines, leaves and pods decay very slowly and remain palatable a long time.

Velvet beans are usually grown with corn. The corn is planted in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row, and the beans planted between the corn. At the last working, beans are planted again in the middles between the rows of corn. When the corn is dry it is pulled from the stalk and cattle turned in to graze. 20 pounds will plant an acre in 5-foot rows, 3 feet apart in the row.

100-DAY SPECKLED — Although it will not mature the pods in 100 days, this is one of the earliest varieties and can be grown farther north than the common velvet beans. South of Virginia they will mature in a season of average length. In more northerly sections, where the seeds will not mature, it will make a wonderful growth of vines for pasturing and finishing cattle, and a fine soil improver.

OSCEOLA VELVET BEANS — Give excellent results as a forage crop in Virginia, where we have found it to make fully as much growth of vine as the 100-Day, with pods larger and farther advanced in the same length of time. It is free of itchy furze.

NAVY BEANS Michelite Strain

An improved strain—very prolific—maturing in 90 to 95 days, and larger yielding than the ordinary navy bean. The pods on the stalk stay off the ground, as they have a stronger root growth, which is most important when heavily loaded with pods. Navy beans should be planted by every farmer for dried beans for soup or baked beans all winter. Nothing tastes better in cold weather. Plant in June or July, 2 or 3 beans in hills a foot apart, in 3-foot rows; 1 lb. to 200 feet; 15 lbs. per acre. Cultivate early, before they blossom, but not deeply, nor while wet with dew.

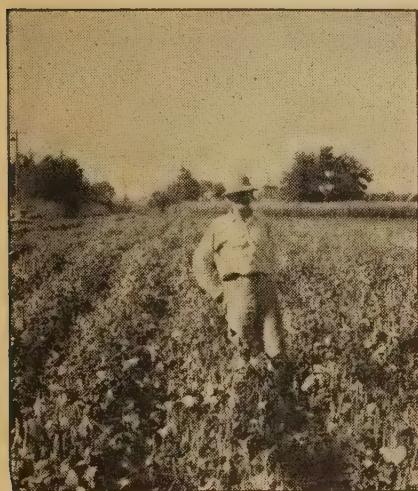
Parcel Post Prices on Field Seeds

The postpaid prices quoted apply to Va., N. C., W. Va., Md., Del., N. J. and Penna.

For postage to other states refer to page 65.

Wood's WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACK-EYE PEAS

The Earliest and Longest Yielding Edible Peas



A Fine Crop of Early
Wilt-Resistant Peas

WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN BLACKEYE PEAS are large size, very uniform in shape, smooth skin, bright color and exceptionally fine flavored. Have long pods (7 to 8 inches and some occasionally 10 inches), with many more pods to the vine and considerably larger yields are obtained over ordinary blackeye peas. Resistant to wilt, nematodes, charcoal rot and other diseases that materially reduce the growth, yield and quality of other peas. Reports from all sections of the South for the past three years indicate that they will thrive and yield much better in wet or dry seasons than any other varieties. A leading southern experiment station reported: "Both Wood's Early and Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorns made an excellent vine growth and put on a good crop of peas." In the test the Early Wilt-Resistant peas' yield in green weight was 18,200 lbs.—Giant Wilt-Resistant 20,400 lbs., against Black Peas 16,900 lbs., and Early Ramshorn 15,200 lbs.

EDIBLE PEAS—They should be in every garden. Economical to plant, make a delicious dish when green, besides furnishing peas for winter when vegetables are scarce and high in price. Both dried and green peas are a profitable crop to market, and usually bring good prices. Plant after the ground gets thoroughly warm, 2 inches deep, 1 lb. to 200 feet. Do not plant after tobacco as too much nitrogen causes an excess vine growth which reduces the yield of peas.



Note Long Runners of
Giant Wilt-Resistant Peas

EARLY WILT-RESISTANT RAMSHORN PEAS

The earliest of the wilt-resistant peas, maturing green peas in about 60 days, and dried peas in 70 to 75 days. Are erect growing bush pea, very compact, with least vine growth, making cultivation easy. Matures very early so that it can be either used for a quick crop when planted early, or can be planted late as a double crop. Yields in excess of 4,000 pounds per acre of dry seed have been reported. The most satisfactory pea to plant on very fertile soils, where the Giant strain will have a tendency to too much vine. In a test plot, grown on a wind-blown sandy hill, it yielded 23.7 one hundred pound sacks per acre.

PLANT QUALITY SEEDS FOR VICTORY YEAR

OTHER EDIBLE PEAS FOR THE TABLE AND MARKET

They Are Listed in the Order of Maturity

Extra Early Blackeye —The earliest of all blackeye peas. Will produce green peas for market in sixty days from early planting, and 50 to 55 days late planting. Will mature dry peas in 70 days. It is a prolific bearer of well-filled pods similar in appearance to Virginia Blackeye, but distinctly earlier. The home gardener should grow them for an extra early supply of sweet, tender peas; the market gardener to get the benefit of the uniformly high price paid for the first blackeyes on the market.

Ramshorn Blackeye —Makes green peas in about 68 days; dry peas in 80 days. Makes a large leafy growth and is prolific, with well-filled pods. Its popularity is largely due to the attractive appearance of the matured peas and its extra good yielding quality.

Dixie Queen Brown Eye —No blackeye pea can surpass Dixie Queen in delicious flavor. It is a good sized pea of the Ramshorn type, except that it has a brown eye and is a few days later, being ready in about 85 to 90 days. Tenderness and sweetness are its outstanding characteristics; in these respects it has no superior in blackeye peas.

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond Per Lb.

	5 to 24 Lbs.	25 to 99 Lbs.	100 Lbs.
Wood's Early Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn	14c	12c	11c
Wood's Giant Wilt-Resistant Ramshorns	15c	13c	12c
Extra Early Blackeye Peas	15c	13c	12c
Early Ramshorn Blackeye Peas	13c	11c	10½c
Dixie Queen Brown Eye	25c	23c	—
Blue Goose or Gray Crowder	15c	13c	12c
Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder	25c	23c	—
Red Speckled Crowder	25c	23c	—
Blackeye White Crowder	22c	20c	—
Virginia Black Eye, Medium Size	14c	12c	11c
Rice or Lady Peas	27c	25c	—
Wood's Sumptuous (Conch)	25c	23c	—

BY MAIL POSTPAID

5 Lbs.	10 Lbs.	25 Lbs.	50 Lbs.
95c	\$1.75	\$3.65	\$7.15
\$1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65
1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65
.90	1.65	3.65	7.15
1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65
1.00	1.85	3.90	7.65
1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65
1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65
1.35	2.55	5.65	11.15
.95	1.65	3.65	7.15
1.60	3.05	6.90	13.65
1.50	2.85	6.40	12.65

Blue Goose, Gray Crowder or Taylor —Very prolific yielding and fine flavored pea, producing green peas in 70 days and dry peas in 80 to 85 days. A large speckled pea with long pods, and largest yielder of all the Crowder types.

Brown Sugar or Cream Crowder —Produce green peas in 85 to 90 days and dried peas in 100 to 110 days. One of our best flavored table peas, of large size and exceedingly popular throughout the South. Very prolific, yielding from 10 to 12 bushels of dried peas per acre.

Red Speckled Crowder —A delicious flavored white pea with mottled red coloring. A decided favorite in many sections of the South. Same maturity as Brown Sugar Crowder.

Blackeye White Crowder —A pure white pea with black eye. Similar in color to Ramshorn, but of Crowder type. A fine table pea for both green and dried use. Green peas in 70 days, dried peas in 85 days.

Virginia Blackeye —For the main crop this has always been the most extensively grown of all blackeye peas in Virginia. One of the latest maturing varieties, making green peas in 75 to 80 days and dried peas in 95 to 100 days. Has proven so thoroughly dependable that they are generally grown to produce dry peas for winter use. The pods are long and well filled and produced in great abundance.

Rice or Lady Peas —Has few equals as a dry pea, besides are deliciously flavored and splendidly suited for soup. The smallest of all the edible peas; prolific bearer and may be used either green or dry. Latest of all edible peas.

SOY BEANS

A PROFITABLE CASH CROP TO GROW

NOTE—Plant Early Varieties for Bean Production

Farmers are rapidly beginning to realize the many advantages in planting only early or medium early maturing varieties of soy beans for bean production. They are real crop insurance against frost and can be harvested in plenty of time to put in small grain crops. Using varieties maturing at not over 125 days, they can be safely planted any time during June or even as late as 1st of July. Another advantage in early varieties planted in June is that they require cultivating once or twice less than late varieties which must be planted during May. This gives the farmer one of the quickest cash combine crops, ready to market in 3 months or less. For planting in Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas, we recommend only the early medium and early maturing varieties for bean production. They also produce fine quality hay, particularly Early Wood's Yellow and Haberlandt of the medium early strains.



Portion of a 90-acre field of Early Wood's Yellow Soy Beans

4 OUTSTANDING YELLOW VARIETIES OF SOY BEANS

RECOMMENDED FOR BEAN PRODUCTION IN ALL SOUTHERN STATES

EXTRA EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

110 to 115 days maturity. An exceptionally early strain, particularly adapted to the higher piedmont and mountain sections of all eastern states. For late planting in these localities it has few, if any, equals. In the southern coastal states plantings have been made as late as early July and reached full maturity before frost. One grower reports he planted Extra Earlies the last week in June and they were ready to combine the 20th of October. They were ready to harvest ahead of the late Wood's Yellows which were planted 50 days earlier. Yields for the past two years have been ranging from 25 to 40 bushels per acre in practically all sections of the East. Makes a strong upright bushy growth about 3 feet high, and stalks literally covered with beans from the ground up. Like our Early and Late strains of Wood's Yellow, it is exceptionally shatter proof.

WOOD'S YELLOW (LATE)

150 to 160 Days. Highly recommended for the coastal section of Virginia, North Carolina, all of South Carolina and Gulf states. This bean which we introduced 6 years ago has been proclaimed a super soybean. Never have we introduced any soybean that has been so highly praised and has practically replaced the old favorite Mammoth Yellow; yields ranging from 25 to 40 bushels per acre. Non-shattering even if harvesting is delayed. Large root growth, strong stalk and storm resistant. Produces beans from ground up. See page 2 for edible quality.

FOR SEED PRODUCTION—Large size varieties, plant in 3½ to 4 foot rows, three pecks to the acre—medium size varieties 2 pecks per acre, and small size 1 to 1½ pecks in 36 to 40-inch rows and cultivate. When drilled, use two to three times the above quantities.

FOR BEAN PRODUCTION—Under the government program, yellow beans, which include Tokios, command a premium of 20c per bushel over colored beans.

Illini 105 Days. An exceptionally fine variety for late planting or where the crop is for hogging down. Illini does best on fertile soil, but is also adapted to soils of medium fertility, and throughout the mid-western soybean section has a wider range of adaptation than any other strain. We have sold a large quantity of Illini Soybeans to our trade over a period of years with most satisfactory results as a bean producer. A medium size yellow bean, ranking as having the heaviest oil content. Not recommended for hay.

Virginia Brown 125 Days. The all-round bean for hay in Virginia and the north. Fine stems; excellent quality hay.

Wilson Early Black 125 Days. The most popular bean for the mountains of Virginia, West Virginia, and the north. Growth similar to Virginia.

Mammoth Yellow and Tokio 145 Days. Standard varieties for the eastern states for beans and forage production. Large seeded varieties bring top government prices.

Otootan 170 Days. Small oval black seed; makes fine quality hay in the Southern coastal section; averaged 8 tons per acre in a 4-year Georgia test.

Laredo 140 Days. Small black seed; outstanding for hay. Disease resistant; heavy seeder. Do not confuse with Indiana Laredo, which is not adapted to the South.

EASY COOK EDIBLE 135 Days. An edible soybean that can be cooked in half the time of other varieties. Used either in the green stage or dried. Easy Cooks are in big demand among sanatoriums for flour for diabetics. A heavy yielder.

EARLY WOOD'S YELLOW

120 to 125 days maturity. We consider this the most productive and satisfactory variety for bean production in all of the coastal states. Never since we introduced the late strain of Wood's Yellow have we received so many favorable reports from farmers in Virginia and North Carolina, claiming it the finest bean they have ever grown. Has every good characteristic—matures medium early; upright in growth (height 36 in.); full of pods from the ground up, averaging 185 pods per plant and some as high as 300 with many plants having three beans to the pod; vigorous growth; stands up well; and shatter proof. Several growers have left these beans in the field until Christmas and they did not shatter at this late date. Also makes a fine quality hay, not so coarse as the later varieties. Has made outstanding yields in comparison to other varieties.

HABERLANDT

120 to 125 days maturity. This medium early bean should be used to a much greater extent in the eastern states. It is far superior to the old Mammoth Yellow from the standpoint of both bean and hay production. An excellent yielder, highly shatter proof, and on good land will average 3 beans to the pod on two-thirds of the stalks. About 8 inches taller than the Virginia or Wilson and will produce a larger and equal quality hay crop. A medium size yellow bean of high oil content. Well adapted to all eastern states.

FOR HAY PRODUCTION—Broadcast or drill and cut the hay when in full bloom and until they begin forming beans in the pod. Finer quality hay is obtained when the plant is in full bloom.

MUNG BEANS

There has developed an enormous demand for Mung Beans for commercial sprouting and canning. Heretofore the supply came from China and other Asiatic countries. The bean sprouts are used particularly by Chinese restaurants for making Chop Suey and other Chinese dishes. They are adapted to the same general area now occupied by the Cowpea and will do well in most all sections of the South. It is a legume used to some extent as a forage, pasture and soil building crop. Grows well on any type of soil, but best suited to warm sandy loams. Plant either in 3 to 3½-foot rows, or with grain drill from May to July. In rows plant 5 to 8 lbs. or in drills 15 to 25 lbs. If grain is used, each alternate hole should be stopped. Inoculate with soybean culture.

	F. O. B. Richmond	10-Bus. Peck	Bus. Lots	10-Bus. Peck	BY MAIL POSTPAID 1/2 Bus. \$1.60.....\$2.80
Extra Early Wood's Yellow	\$1.15	\$3.75	\$3.65	\$1.60	2.70
Early Wood's Yellow	1.10	3.60	3.50	1.55	2.60
Wood's Yellow (Late)	1.05	3.35	3.25	1.50	2.55
Illini	1.00	3.25	3.15	1.45	2.55
Haberlandt	1.00	3.25	3.15	1.45	2.55
Virginia Brown	1.05	3.50	3.40	1.50	2.65
Wilson Early Black	1.05	3.45	3.35	1.50	2.65
Mammoth Yellow	1.00	3.25	3.15	1.45	2.55
Tokio	1.00	3.20	3.10	1.45	2.55
Mixed Soy Beans	.95	3.00	2.90	1.40	2.40
Otootan				Cannot supply at present—write for prices	
Brown Biloxi					
Laredo	1.25	4.35	4.25	1.70	3.05
Easy Cook Edible	2.15	7.80	7.50	2.60	4.85

Mung Beans. By mail postpaid, 1lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 75c; 5 lbs. \$1.65; 10 lbs. \$3.05. Not postpaid, 1lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c; 5 lbs. \$1.40; 10 lbs. \$2.70.

CROTALARIA

THE KING OF SOIL BUILDING CROPS

It is generally conceded to be one of the best summer soil-building crops, makes much more leafy growth and root nodules than cow peas or velvet beans, frequently 4,000 pounds per acre. When turned under the cash value of nitrogen is estimated at \$20.00 per acre, besides the untold value of humus which prevents erosion, holds water in sandy soil and opens up heavy soil. Yields of following crops are frequently doubled; completely smothers out summer weeds; grows well on any soil, good or waste land; requires no lime, fertilizer or cultivation, although early cultivation pays as it grows slowly at first. Sow from corn planting time through June, 20 lbs. scarified seed per acre broadcast, or 8 lbs. in 3-foot cultivated rows. Cover 1½ inches and roll. Do not plant unscarified seed as it germinates poorly, requiring twice as much seed per acre. Our seed is scarified, germinates readily, and is 99% pure. Inoculation not necessary but is advisable for larger growth.

GIANT STRIATA CROTALARIA

Rapidly becoming the most popular of the Crotalaria family. It is very outstanding for its mammoth growth and seed production. Makes a very rapid growth, offering more resistance to grass and weeds. Reports of yields of 15 to 20 tons of green weight per acre are not uncommon. When such amounts of organic matter are turned back into the soil, together with the nitrogen gathered by the plants, yields of corn and other crops show enormous increases. Giant Striata is one of the most outstanding leguminous plants known for sandy loam soils. Will thrive on soils that are so low in fertility that other crops fail to grow. Seedlings have been made on plantings of small grains in the early spring in the Carolinas with excellent results; or can be seeded during corn planting time. The seed of Giant Striata is smaller in size than the Spectabilis. Owing to enormous woody growth tractor equipment is necessary for turning under the crop.

Inoculate With Wood's Inoculant, Group 5



Showing enormous growth of Giant Striata Crotalaria

LATE CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—The crotalaria for soil improvement on all types of soils. Grows 7 feet tall, yields 15 tons or more of green manure, equal to 700 to 1,000 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre. Stalks are pithy, easily plowed under and decay readily. Is not eaten by livestock or attacked by insect pests, nematodes or other soil diseases. Crotalaria will definitely starve nematodes out of the soil.

EARLY CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS—Similar to late, but makes ¼ less growth, matures a month earlier. Will make a seed crop in Virginia and the Carolinas.

CROTALARIA INTERMEDIA—The only palatable crotalaria strain relished by animals. Furnishes two cuttings of hay. Long, thin leaves of fine quality. Two weeks earlier than Late Spectabilis.

SEED PEANUTS

Will grow on any soil. Light sandy soils produce the best quality, easier to harvest. Yields much more meat per acre than corn. The vines are superior to alfalfa in fat, nearly equal in protein and will feed livestock throughout the winter and spring. Nuts left in the ground will fatten hogs and give the pork a superior flavor.

PLANT in May or early June, 6 to 10 inches apart in 2 to 2½ foot rows. Our seed is not shelled. Order 60 lbs. per acre and shell before planting. **Inoculate**. Cultivate shallow and frequently until nuts begin to form. To harvest, loosen the roots with a plow, pull up the vines, allow the nuts to dry, and stack around a stake, turning the nuts inward, and keeping them off the ground with cross stakes or brush. Peanuts require lime, phosphate and potash. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre of 2-12-4 fertilizer.

SPRAYING peanuts with Bordeaux Mixture 3 times during July and August increased yields 42% at the Virginia Experiment Station. 3 dustings with sulphur increased the yield 25%.

WOOD'S SEED PEANUTS are especially selected for seed purposes. Heavily re-cleaned of high germination and almost entirely free from pops.

TREAT YOUR PEANUTS WITH ARASAN (PAGE 74) AND INOCULATE WITH GROUP 5 INOCULANT

PRICES F. O. B. Richmond	5 to 24 Lbs. Per Lb.	25 to 99 Lbs. Per Lb.	100 Lbs. Per Lb.	POSTPAID Lb. 5 Lbs. 10 Lbs. Lbs.	25
Improved Valencia	20c.....	18c.....	17c.....	35c.. \$1.25 .. \$2.35 .. \$5.15	
Improved Spanish	18c.....	16c.....	15c.....	35c.. 1.15 .. 2.15 .. 4.65	
Virginia Bunch	18c.....	16c.....	15c.....	35c.. 1.15 .. 2.15 .. 4.65	
Crotalaria, Late Spectabilis...	25c.....	23c.....	22c.....	40c.. 1.50 .. 2.85 .. 6.40	
Crotalaria, Early Spectabilis..	25c.....	23c.....	22c.....	40c.. 1.50 .. 2.85 .. 6.40	
Crotalaria, Intermedia	30c.....	28c.....	27c.....	45c.. 1.75 .. 3.35 .. 7.65	
Crotalaria, Giant Striata.....	25c.....	23c.....	22c.....	40c.. 1.50 .. 2.85 .. 6.40	

WOOD'S SEED INOCULATION

Be sure to specify the group wanted. Prices are postpaid.

GROUP 1 — Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Bur Clover, Highbush Clover and Black Medic. 1 bu. \$.50
2½ bu. 1.00

GROUP 2 — Clovers, Medium Red, Crimson, Mammoth, Alsike, Ladino, Dixie White and White Dutch. 1 bu. .50
2½ bu. 1.00

GROUP 3 — Lespedeza, all varieties; Sericea, Korean, Common, Kobe and Tennessee No. 76. 100 lbs. .50

GROUP 4 — Soybeans, all varieties. 2 bus. .30
5 bus. .55
25 bus. 2.50

GROUP 5 — Cowpeas, Peanuts, Lima Beans, Velvet Beans, Crotalaria, Kudzu, Sesbania and Beggar Weed. 2 bus. .30
5 bus. .55
25 bus. 2.50

GROUP 6 — Field Beans, Wax, String, Navy, Snap, Kidney and Scarlet Runner. 1 bu. .35

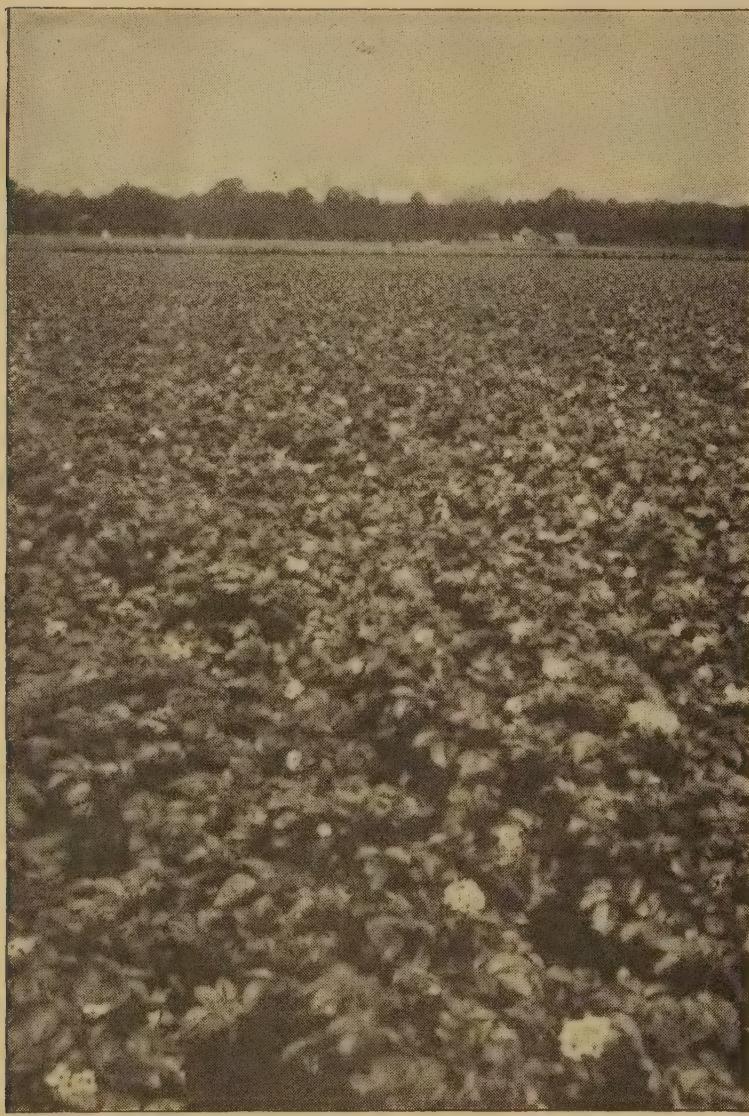
GROUP 7 — Large Package — All Vetches: Spring, Wild, Common, Hairy or Winter and Hungarian. Peas: Austrian, Canada, Garden, Sweet and Canning Peas. Broad Bean. Lentil. 1 bu. .35
100 lbs. .55

GROUP 8 — Garden Combination for Garden Peas and Beans, Sweet Peas, Lima Beans and Lupine. 5 lbs. or less .10

GROUP 9 — Alyce Clover. 1 bu. .50
2½ bus. 1.00

WOOD'S MAINE GROWN SEED POTATOES

Grown Especially for Seed Purposes



Wood's Maine Grown Potatoes produce bumper crops

CULTURE OF POTATOES

Potatoes thrive best in a sandy loam that contains plenty of vegetable matter. Cut the potatoes, leaving two eyes to each piece, and plant 15 inches apart in three-foot rows, 4 inches deep for early plantings, 6 inches deep for later plantings; cultivate frequently to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture. Before the plants appear above ground, run a light harrow over them to kill the weeds and break the crust. Apply fertilizer either in the row or broadcast before planting, and be sure to work it into the soil so that it will not come in contact with and burn the potatoes.

TREAT WITH QUICK, EASY

SEMESAN BEL

DIP FOR LARGER POTATO CROPS

unless applied to a preceding crop or spread in fall or early winter, otherwise it means scabby potatoes. Continue cultivating till the plants attain full growth and the vines begin to spread. Plant at rate of 10 bushels per acre.

Spray Your Potatoes

Potato planters who grow for market all recognize the value of spraying; they know from experience the increased yield and the better quality of the potatoes. For these same reasons, those who grow for their own use should spray. Spraying costs but little, but pays handsomely.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE is the recognized fungicide, preventing disease and stimulating the plants to yield better crops.

SEMESAN BEL prevents diseases in potatoes.

ARSENATE OF LEAD AND PARIS GREEN are the universally used insecticides to kill leaf-eating insects. Both can be put into bordeaux mixture and applied at a single spraying.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND SPRAYERS are described on pages 72 to 75.

SEE PAGE 65 FOR PRICES

1 peck = 15 lbs.
1/2 bushel = 30 lbs.
1 bushel = 60 lbs.

CHIPPEWA POTATOES

A Prize Winner

Their smooth appearance and fine table quality give them preference over all other varieties for spring planting. Since we introduced the Chippewa potato, it has won more first prizes at the Virginia State Fair than any other variety.

This outstanding potato was developed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the object in view of having a potato with the general features of the Cobbler, extra earliness, but with shallow eyes, instead of the deep eyes of the Cobbler. Chippewa is resistant to disease, and in official tests from Maine to Florida it has yielded consistently higher than Cobbler and Green Mountain. We first introduced Chippewas three years ago and reports from our customers are of the highest praise. From our seed grown in Caroline County, Va., for three successive years, Chippewa won first prize at the Virginia State Fair. On the Richmond market they have been commanding a large premium over other varieties and housewives are more than pleased with their fine eating qualities and appearance. Maturity slightly later than Irish Cobbler.



Note Smooth Skin and Shallow Eye of Chippewa Potatoes

KATAHDIN POTATOES—The Long Keeping Potato

Originated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and promises to become the outstanding medium late potato for market or storage. Originated in Maine and in yields has consistently surpassed Rural New Yorker and Green Mountain, producing a much higher percentage of No. 1 potatoes. The Katahdin produces a smooth tuber of excellent shape and the ability to maintain this desirable shape under adverse soil and climatic conditions is an important characteristic of this new variety.

This variety, like the Chippewa, has very shallow eyes, with crisp white flesh and distinctly desirable cooking qualities which appeals to the housewife. It is highly resistant to disease and one of the best keeping potatoes on the market today. The Chippewa is about a week later than the Cobbler and Katahdin about ten days later.

We suggest the Katahdin for the Piedmont and mountain sections of Virginia and North Carolina and states to the north and west. For spring and summer planting in these sections we believe it will replace Green Mountain. Best variety to plant during April and May for a late crop.

REGULATIONS REGARDING SEED POTATOES

The Office of Price Administration has inaugurated regulations and price ceilings on seed potatoes for this spring planting. We are offering three grades of Maine Grown Irish Cobbler Potatoes, which fully comply with the government requirements.

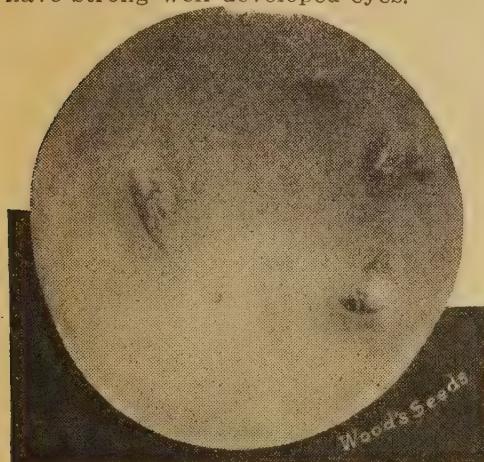
CERTIFIED SEED. Certified Seed will be the same as in the years past, carrying the official state of Maine Blue Tag, and graded to meet U. S. No. 1 requirements of 1 1/8 minimum to 12 ounces maximum. The certified seed we are offering are size A seed and should not be confused with size B, which are also offered as certified seed.

WAR APPROVED SEED. This grade of seed potatoes will carry official state of Maine tag and will be graded 1 1/2 minimum to 12 ounces maximum. This grade has been field inspected by certification inspectors.

SELECTED U. S. NO. 1 SEED. This grade is what has been known in past years as Selected Maine Grown. It is not under the supervision of the state and is chosen and tagged by individuals or independent shippers. The seed we are offering under U. S. No. 1 is of exceptionally fine quality grown by reliable growers and offered at most attractive prices.

WOOD'S MAINE GROWN IRISH COBBLER POTATOES

The most outstanding variety for market gardeners. Earliest maturing and most dependable for both spring and summer planting. Its popularity is due to its extreme earliness, making few, if any, very small potatoes, practically all being medium to large size. The tubers are round to oval in shape, slightly flattened, and have strong well developed eyes.



MAINE GROWN RED BLISS

To those who prefer a potato with a pink skin and white flesh, or those who grow for markets where this color is in demand, we recommend Red Bliss. It is one of the very earliest, nearly round, peels without waste and a fine yielder. It is a sure and uniform cropper, a strong grower, is of good size, cooks white and mealy and measures up to every requirement of a first-class first early potato. Its productiveness and fine quality command it.

Potato Planting Recommendations by the Virginia Extension Division

Maximum yields per acre at a low unit cost of production should be the aim of every grower. To that end the following recommendations are made:

Plant only such land to potatoes as will normally produce 50 barrels or more of No. 1 potatoes per acre.

Wherever possible, turn under a green manure crop. Experiments at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station show increased yields ranging from 44 per cent to 61 per cent as a result of this practice.

Use only good seed. Sufficient quantities of certified seed should be available to supply the demand.

Lime where necessary. Fertilize adequately and properly.

Postpaid Prices of Field Seed Apply to Va., N.C., W.Va., Md., Del., N.J. and Penna.

POSTAGE TO OTHER STATES: To S. C., Ga., Ky., Tenn., Ohio, Ind., N. Y., New England and Mich., add 2c per pound to postpaid prices.

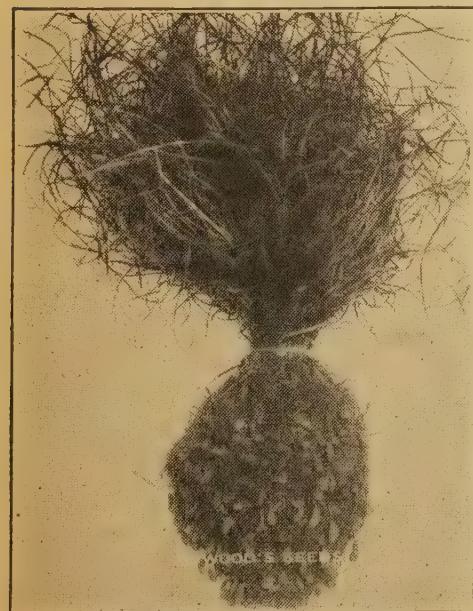
To Ala., Ark., Fla., Ill., Iowa, La., Miss., Mo. and Wis., add 4c per pound to postpaid prices.

To Texas, Okla., Kansas and Neb. add 6c to postpaid prices.

To Cuba add 10c per pound.

CHUFAS Earth Almonds or Grass Nuts

With the increasing interest in hog-raising in the South, there should be a corresponding increasing interest in hog-feeding crops that are about equal to corn in feeding value, and that can be fed cheaper. Hogs not only fatten quickly on them, but the meat is sweeter than when corn-fed; some claim it is equal to that of peanut-fed hogs.



Chufas or Grass Nuts.

Any land suitable for corn, cotton or peanuts will make a profitable crop of chufas, but they do best on light sandy soils. Plant from April 1st till July 1st in 2½ to 3-foot rows, dropping three to five chufas together, 15 to 18 inches apart in the row, and cover 2 inches deep. In the fall pull a few plants with the roots and give your hogs and poultry a taste, and they will go over the entire field and will attend to the harvesting. 1 to 1½ pecks plant an acre. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.10; ½ bus. \$5.80. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75; ½ bus. \$5.25; bus. (40 lbs.) \$10.00.

WOOD'S PEDIGREE VIRGINIA GROWN COBBLER POTATOES

Grown from Certified Seed

Our stock was grown in the best potato growing section in Virginia. We planted certified potatoes that had been grown under the rigid rules of the Maine Experiment Station, had been inspected when growing and after being harvested, and certified by them as true and free from disease. They are smaller than Maine grown, cut to better advantage and are more economical to plant.

We recommend Virginia Grown Cobblers in the highest terms. Reports from practically all the Atlantic Coastal States indicate larger yields are being made from Virginia grown potatoes than from seed produced further north. They are slightly later in maturity than Maine grown seed.

Green Mountain

—Has the reputation of making big crops everywhere and on practically any kind of soil, producing uniformly large, handsome, smooth, oval-shaped potatoes with white skin, with very few small potatoes. Medium late; not susceptible to disease. Particularly well adapted to the piedmont and mountain sections for April and May planting. Also for planting in June and early July.

POTATO PRICES

	F. O. B. Richmond	150-Lb. Peck	½ Bus.	Bushel	Bag
CHIPPEWA—Maine Grown	\$.85	\$1.55	\$2.90	\$6.75	
KATAHDIN—Maine Grown	.85	1.55	2.90	6.75	
IRISH COBBLER—Certified Maine Grown	1.00	1.80	3.30	7.75	
War Approved Maine Grown	.90	1.65	3.00	7.00	
U. S. No. 1 Selected	.85	1.55	2.80	6.50	
Va. 2nd Crop	.80	1.50	2.80	6.50	
RED BLISS—Certified Maine Grown	1.00	1.85	3.40	8.00	
GREEN MOUNTAIN—Certified Maine Grown	1.00	1.80	3.30	7.75	
Selected Maine Grown	.85	1.55	2.80	6.50	

If to be sent parcel post add 45c per peck to above prices. For larger quantities express or freight shipment is cheaper.

Potatoes for June and July Planting

We carry all varieties in cold storage so as to have them in sound, unsprouted condition. Write for prices in April.

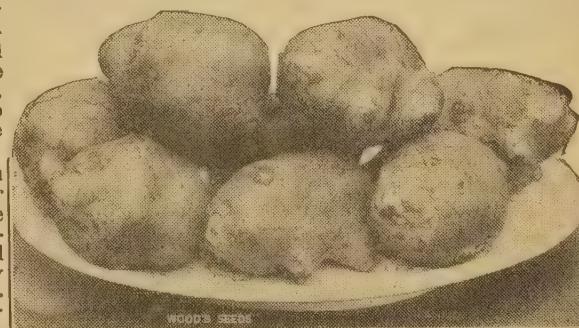
SEED SWEET POTATOES

Available during April and May. We carry complete stocks of Nancy Hall and Porto Rico, both Certified and Selected strains. Write for prices.

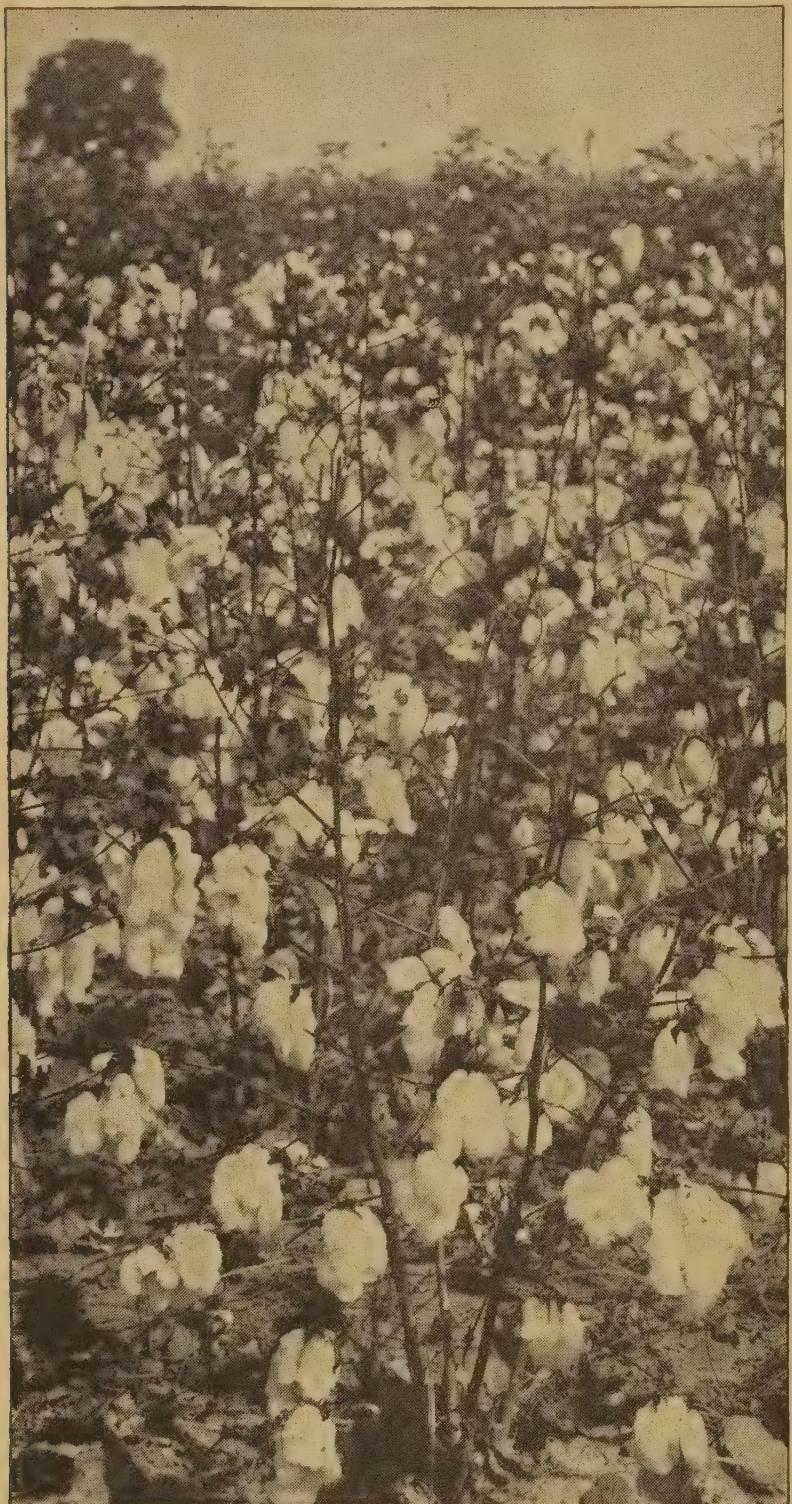
JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs

Every hog raiser should grow artichokes, for they come year after year; the hogs will harvest them without cost, will fatten on them, and they will keep the hogs in fine condition—it is claimed that artichokes prevent hog cholera. They are grown just like potatoes; cut them two eyes to the piece, and plant 2 inches deep, 15 to 18 inches apart in 3 to 3½-foot rows. In the fall when they have matured, turn the hogs among them and they will feed on them all winter except when the ground is wet or frozen. They are more cheaply grown and more productive than potatoes, averaging 300 to 400 bushels to the acre.

Although grown principally for hogs, they are fine food for cattle, sheep and horses; for dairy cattle it is claimed they are nearly equal to bran as milk producers.



Plant during March or April, the earlier the better; they will stand considerable drought and extreme cold, and can be planted earlier than potatoes. They grow well on any well-drained soil without much attention, and one planting does for several years. 6 to 8 bushels plant an acre. By mail, qt. 35c; ½ peck 80c; peck \$1.35; ½ bushel \$2.30; bushel \$4.10. Not postpaid, ½ peck 55c; peck 90c; ½ bushel \$1.55; bushel \$2.75.



Deltapine 14 Cotton

CERESAN for Treating Cotton Seed—The average for several years in Arkansas, Texas, Georgia, North and South Carolina show that CERESAN treated seed yielded an increase of \$6.71 more cotton per acre.

All cotton seeds packed in 100-lb. bags except Coker 100 Wilt Resistant in 90-lb. bags.

PRICES

	Bus. = 30 lbs.	POSTPAID	NOT POSTPAID
Ceresan Treated	1/2 Bus. Bus.	F. O. B. Richmond	500 Bus. 100 Lbs. Lbs.
Deltapine 14	\$2.05.. \$3.75	\$3.00....\$8.75....\$8.60	
Coker-Wilds, Strain 12	1.75.. 3.10	2.30.... 7.25.... 7.00	
Coker-Wilds, Strain 13	1.75.. 3.10	2.40.... 7.50.... 7.25	
Coker 100 Wilt Resistant, Strain 1 (90-lb. bags).....	1.85.. 3.35	2.60.... 8.00.... 7.75	
Coker 100-3	1.75.. 3.10	2.30.... 7.25.... 7.00	
Coker 100-5	1.75.. 3.10	2.40.... 7.50.... 7.25	
Coker 200-3	1.75.. 3.10	2.30.... 7.25.... 7.00	
Wood's Ingold	1.75.. 3.10	2.30.... 7.25.... 7.00	

WOOD'S COTTON SEED

Ceresan Treated to Produce More Vigorous Plants

Plant 30 to 40 lbs. per acre in 3 to 4-foot rows, when the soil begins to warm, not over 1 inches deep and drill thick. (Deltapine 12, being delinted, plant 20 to 25 lbs. per acre). Cultivate shallow and frequently until the branches begin to overlap. Apply 600 lbs. 4-12-4 fertilizer per acre.

DELTAPINE 14 (D. & P. L. 14)

A Cotton of Proven Merit

Deltapine 14 was chosen in the spring of 1942 to replace the famous Deltapine 12. Deltapine 14 has been tested thoroughly at Scott, Mississippi, during the past four years, 1938-1941, and it has outyielded all other varieties that they have tried for that period. In the four years Deltapine 14 has been compared with Deltapine 12 in ten separate variety and strain tests. In all but one Strain 14 outyielded Strain 12 with an average of 4.8%. The Delta and Pine Land Company advised us on September 30, 1942, about Strain 14 as follows: "On all of our properties we have the best crop we have ever produced. From literally thousands of acres we are picking approximately 1,000 lbs. of lint cotton per acre." Over 9,000 acres were grown last season and on this entire acreage it has proved more productive, about 5% to 10% fewer bolls required to make a pound of seed cotton or lint, with a somewhat longer staple and a larger boll than have either Deltapine 12 or Deltapine 11-A.

For stand insurance Deltapine 14 Cotton Seed are mechanically delinted and treated with Ceresan. The first promotes rapid germination, especially if moisture is deficient. The second treatment protects against disease and cold weather. Careful experiments made over a number of years show that normally with early planted cotton we have from 25% to 50% more plants at thinning time from treated than from untreated seed.

With many successful seasons behind it, Deltapine Cotton Seed continues to pile up such impressive records that it is today the most discussed and widely publicized variety in the whole South. Distinguished by its productiveness, its high gin turnout, its excellent staple and its ability to produce a crop under adverse soil and weather conditions it is no wonder that Deltapine cotton seeds are in greater demand than any other variety.

We are authorized distributors for this very fine cotton seed in Virginia and the Carolinas and owing to the increasing demand and limited supply available, we suggest buying your requirements early. Write for descriptive circular.

D. & P. L. 14 Cotton is delinted, treated, and requires only 20 to 25 lbs. per acre, making it economical for planting.

COKER - WILDS COTTON Strain 12

Recognized as one of the best upland long staple cottons for the Southern States. Has many good qualities, such as earliness, drought resistance, large bolls, high production and early fruitage. Percentage of lint 33% to 35% and from 1 1/8 in. to 1 1/2 in. in length. A semi-dwarf, open, 1 to 3 vegetative branches and well spaced fruiting branches, assuring a better and more uniform opening.

COKER - WILDS COTTON Strain 13

One year later strain than 12. Combines high yield, staple and spinning value. Particularly adapted to uplands throughout the Carolinas and Gulf states. The dependability, earliness, drought resistance, high yields of excellent gin turnout has won a high rating by growers of Staple Cotton.

COKER 100 WILT RESISTANT Strain 1

One of the most dependable wilt varieties, combining earliness, yield, thin foliage and open type. Has an outstanding record in yield and wilt resistance, ranking highest in average yield on badly infested soils in many southern states and tests. This strain is well adapted to wilt and non-wilt soils, and its remarkable performance throughout the South makes it a safe cotton to plant on any soil. The yield this past year of the seed we are offering yielded approximately 600 lbs. lint per acre. Percentage of lint 37% to 39%. Lint length 1-1/32 in. to 1-1/16 in. with thin foliage.

COKER 100 - 3 COTTON

1-1/16 to 1 1/8 in. Staple—38% to 40% Lint

An exceptionally fine strain of cotton for good to medium soil, also thrives well on poor soil. A reasonably early strain, well adapted to any soils in the cotton belt not infested with wilt. Bolls are medium size, 70 to 75 per pound, open wide and fluff beautifully, yet is storm resistant. The crop from which we obtained our seed produced 650 lbs. lint per acre.

We can also supply limited quantities of Coker 100-5.

COKER 200 - 3

Due to its extreme earliness, thin foliage and small stalk growth, has few equals for planting on fertile soils or for close planting on average soils that are wilt free. A truly dependable cotton for Virginia, Tennessee and the Carolinas. Percentage of lint 37% to 39%, lint length 1-1/32 in. to 1 1/8 in. under good conditions.



Results from Use of Victory Garden Fertilizer

WOOD'S VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER**Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash**

This is the ideal fertilizer for use on all vegetable crops and is particularly recommended for the Home Garden. Contains all the plant food needed by both leafy and root crops to produce the best results. Made from best quality fertilizer ingredients and will feed the plants during their entire growing period. **25 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$2.50.**

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE SHEEP MANURE**The Great Natural Fertilizer**

Sheep manure is a highly concentrated manure with all weed seeds killed. It supplies all the plant food in natural form and greatly improves the mechanical condition of the soil. It is safe to use on all plants, acts as a mulch and aids the bacterial action of the soil. For lawns apply 10 to 12 lbs. per 100 square feet raked into the soil and for flowers mix a handful with the soil under each plant. **Prices F. O. B. Richmond, 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.65.**

WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE COW MANURE

Acts as a combined mulch and plant food. Always a favorite with florists and other commercial growers for the preparation of potting soil. Excellent as a mulch for roses. **Prices F. O. B. Richmond, 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.65.**

PEAT MOSS

Domestic. The highest grade; free from sand and dirt. Fine for mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds and evergreens and for lawns. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.**

HYDRATED LIME

Prices F. O. B. Richmond, 10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00; ton \$17.00.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Unexcelled for acid soil treatment. Will not burn or damage plants or lawns. **Prices F. O. B. Richmond, 100 lbs. 65c; ton \$10.00.**

WOOD'S FERTILIZERS

For All Vegetables, Flowers and Lawns



THE fertilizers listed below are recommended as all-purpose fertilizers. Owing to government regulations we are not able to offer our usual varied list, but these offered will meet all plant food requirements necessary to produce bumper crops of delicious vegetables.

"VIGORO" VICTORY GARDEN FERTILIZER**Analysis: 5% Nitrogen, 10% Phosphoric Acid, 5% Potash****A COMPLETE PLANT FOOD**

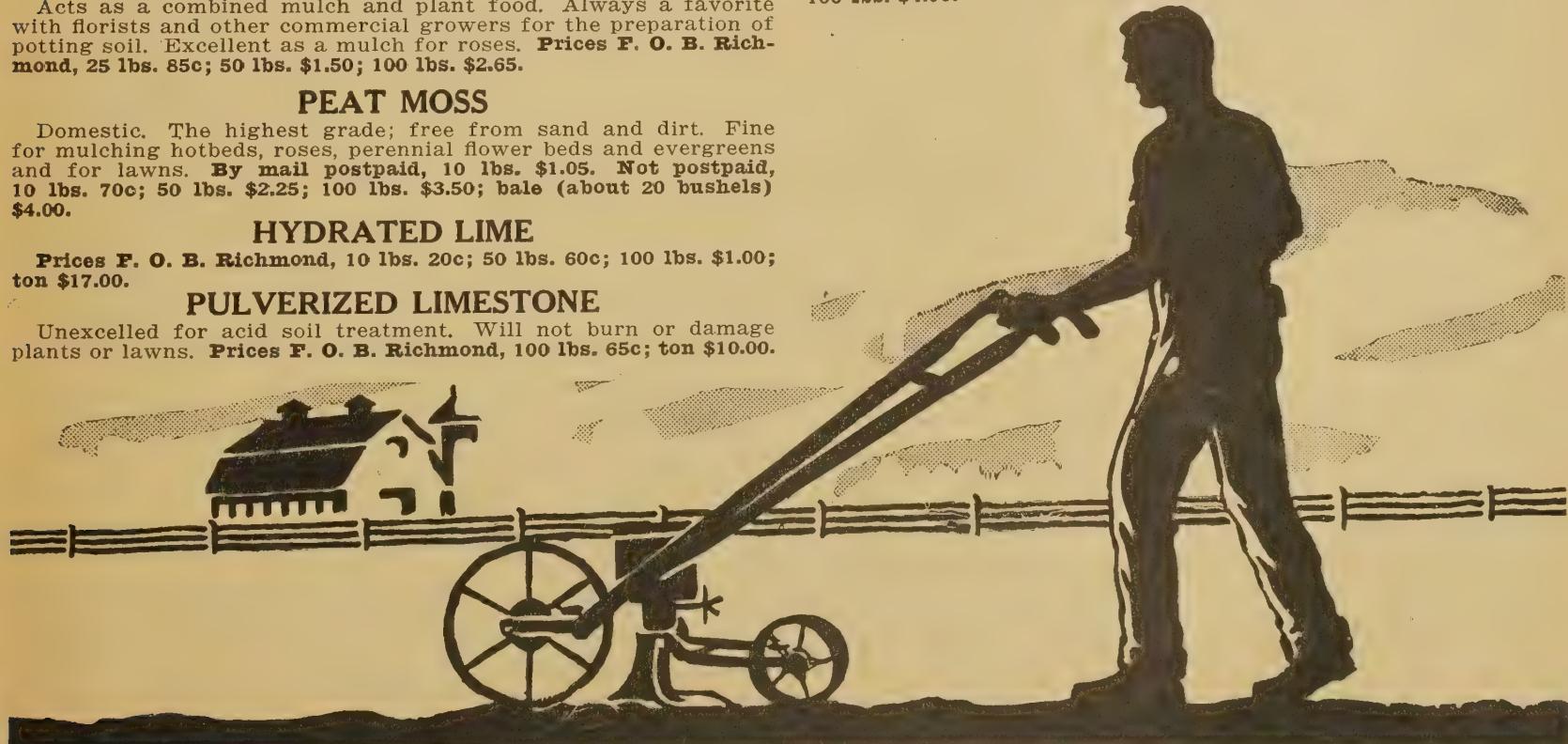
VIGORO
Specially prepared plant food

The qualities you want in vegetables depend greatly upon the plant food furnished during their growing season. The use of Victory Garden "Vigoro" will assure you your plants are getting all of the many plant foods your vegetables need for finest yield. "Vigoro" Victory Garden Fertilizer is a full

square meal for vegetables. **Prices F. O. B. Richmond, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.45; 50 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$3.70.**

VIGORO—Regular Stock for Lawns and Flowers**Analysis: 4% Nitrogen, 12% Phosphoric Acid, 4% Potash**

Beautiful lawns and flowers add so much to a home that every effort should be made to improve them. For this purpose a proper application of Vigoro can be depended on for best results. This is the old, tried Vigoro that has always given the best results. **Prices: F. O. B. Richmond, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.**



WOOD'S HIGH-GRADE FEEDS

POULTRY — PIGEON — DOG

KEEP 'EM LAYING BY
FEEDING WOOD'S FEEDS
YOUR GOVERNMENT NEEDS
EGGS AND MEAT

SPECIAL

Two feeds put in print goods—good for making dresses, aprons, tablecloths, and many other articles.

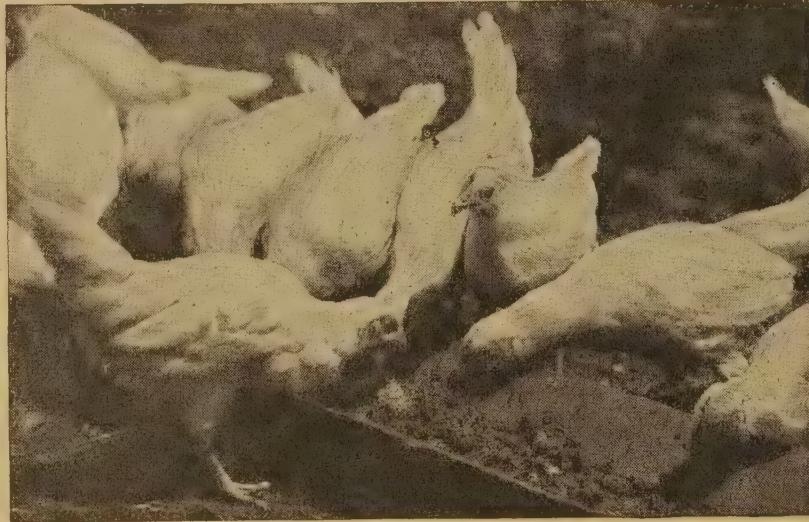
HOLLYBROOK LAYING MASH PAMUNKEY SCRATCH

OUR OWN MAKE—FRESH
DAILY

All Prices Subject to Change

Hollywood Starting Marsh

(Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil with Vitamin A and D)—A splendid chick mash after a tried and proven formula. Will certainly give results. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.90. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.35; 100 lbs. \$4.55.**



Hollybrook Growing Mash

(With Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil)—A high-grade growing mash that "makes 'em grow." It is a tried formula. All poultry raisers should feed it. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.20; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.40.**

Hollybrook Broiler or Battery Ration (With Cod Liver Oil and Buttermilk)

—Specially prepared for growing broilers. The only feed necessary for broilers from hatching to maturity. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.85. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.20; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$4.35.**

Hollybrook Chick Grains

—Fully nourishes and sustains young chicks until six or eight week old. A high-grade chick food containing only the best ingredients to keep chicks in a healthy, thriving condition. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.70. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. \$1.05; 50 lbs. \$1.90; 100 lbs. \$3.65.**

Pamunkey Pigeon Mixture WITH CORN

—A splendid mixture for economical feeding. Contains Canada field peas and other desirable grains and seeds. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.75. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 55c; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.05.**

Pamunkey Scratch Food

—A scratch food for general purpose feeding. Made of choice, clean grains and seeds correctly proportioned to give best results. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.35.**

Hollybrook Developing Food

—Prepared for young chicks after they are ready to be weaned from chick food. Readily eatable by growing chicks of six to eight weeks old. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.60. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c; 25 lbs. 95c; 50 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$3.40.**

Hollybrook Pigeon Mixture

—Used by the most successful pigeon breeders. It contains Canada field peas, hemp, and other necessary grains for pigeon feeding.

WITH CORN—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 95c; 25 lbs. \$1.95. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. \$1.30; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.70.**

WITHOUT CORN—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$2.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 65c; 25 lbs. \$1.40; 50 lbs. \$2.60; 100 lbs. \$5.00.**

MISCELLANEOUS FEEDS

FEEDING RYE MEAL, 60% protein, coarse, medium and fine—For cattle, chickens and hogs. **50 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$3.50.**

POULTRY GRIT—Small, medium or large. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. 50c. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 15c; 50 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. 90c.**

POULTRY CHARCOAL—For Mash Mixtures—Three grades, fine, medium and coarse. **50-lb. paper-lined sack \$1.20.**

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL—Three sizes, coarse, medium, fine. **10 lbs. 15c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.10.**

GROUND OATS—**10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$1.95; 100 lbs. \$3.90.**

FAUST PIGEON HEALTH GRIT—**10 lbs. 35c; 50 lbs. \$1.25; 100 lbs. \$2.35.**

GROUND POULTRY BARLEY—**10 lbs. 55c; 50 lbs. \$2.10; 100 lbs. \$4.00.**



PRATT'S DOG FOOD—A complete food; no other food need be fed to completely nourish the dog.

Meal—**By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.70; 100 lbs. \$6.25.**

Cubes—**By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 100 lbs. \$6.50.**

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD—Cubes or Meal. Chief ingredients beef and liver plus seventeen other ingredients. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 65c; 10 lbs. \$1.15. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 40c; 10 lbs. 80c; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 100 lbs. \$7.00.**

SUNFLOWER FOR FEEDING—**By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.75. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.40; 50 lbs. \$11.50; 100 lbs. \$22.00.**

CANADA FIELD PEAS—**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.35. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 50 lbs. \$4.00; 100 lbs. \$7.75.**

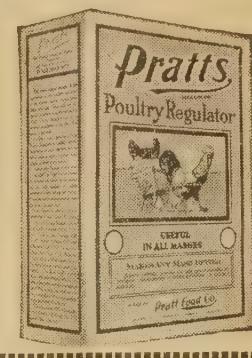
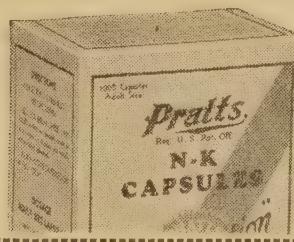
LARGE YELLOW MILLET FOR FEEDING—**By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 60c; 10 lbs. 95c. Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$4.50.**

KAFFIR AND MILO MAIZE (for feeding)—**\$4.25 per 100 lbs.**

WOOD'S SPECIAL QUAIL MASH with Buttermilk. **25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3.30; 100 lbs. \$5.50.**

HEAVY OATS FOR SPROUTING—\$1.25 per bushel (32 lbs.).

Pratts, Animal Health Products



Pratt's Poultry Regulator is guaranteed to produce more eggs in 15 days or money back. Makes feed more complete. Tones up run-down birds. **By mail postpaid, 2½ lbs. 65c; 6 lbs. \$1.20. Not prepaid, 2½ lbs. 50c; 6 lbs. \$1.00; 12½ lbs. \$1.75; 25 lbs. \$3.15; 100 lbs., \$10.65.**

Pratt's "Split Action" Worm Capsules — Pennies for worming bring back dollars. Wormy birds seldom lay well. Get rid of worms with Pratt's "Split-Action" Worm Capsules that do the work of two ordinary worm treatments at one low cost. They contain Phenothiazine and get cecum worms, too. **By mail postpaid, adult size, 50-tablet pkgs. 85c; 100 tablets \$1.50; 500 tablets \$5.50; 1,000 tablets \$10.00. Chick size, 50 tablets 55c; 100 tablets \$1.00; 500 tablets \$3.75; 1,000 tablets \$6.50.**

Pratt's C-K-Gene — Stops heavy losses from bloody coccidiosis. A highly effective flock treatment that works by the new immunity (permanent protection) method. **By mail postpaid, 1¾-lb. pkg. 90c; 3½ lbs. \$1.45; 8¾ lbs. \$3.10. Not prepaid, 1¾ lbs. 75c; 3½ lbs. \$1.25; 8¾ lbs. \$2.75; 35 lbs. \$9.50.**

Pratt's Roost Paint — Kill poultry lice this easy way. Just apply to the tops of the roosts and the cross arms. Kills lice both by fumes and contact. Effective under all hen house condition. **By mail postpaid, ½ pt. can \$1.20; 1 pt. \$2.00; 1 qt. \$2.75. Not prepaid, ½ pt. \$1.00; 1 pt. \$1.75; 1 qt. \$2.50; 1 gal. \$7.50.**

Pratt's Chick Tablets — They protect the drinking water all day . . . not for just a few hours. **By mail postpaid, small size, about 30 tablets, 30c; large size, about 75 tablets, 60c.**

Pratt's Pik-No-Mor controls cannibalism. This distasteful salve is usually very helpful in controlling outbreaks of cannibalism, toe, feather and vent picking in chicks and adult fowls. **By mail postpaid, small size 70c; large size \$1.45. Not prepaid, small size 60c; large size \$1.35.**

Pratt's R-P Tablets for use in the drinking water of adult birds. **By mail postpaid, small size, about 75 tablets, 30c; large size, about 175 tablets, 60c.**

Walko Tablets Especially valuable for diarrhea and loose bowel trouble among incubator chicks. They tend to prevent digestive disturbances and should be given in all drinking water from the time the chicks are out of the shell. Also recommended for swellings of roup in the head and simple catarrh among older birds. **Price postpaid, small size 50c; large size \$1.00.**

HTH-15 — A chlorine sterilizer and disinfectant used for killing bacteria on milk utensils and dusting for colds and bronchitis in poultry. Safe and easy to use. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 60c; 3-lb. can \$1.15. Not prepaid, 1-lb. can 50c; 3-lb. can \$1.00 each.**

Black Leaf Worm Powder — A splendid flock treatment for round worms. No setback in egg production. Just feed in the mash ¼ lb. of "Black Leaf" Worm Powder to a gallon of mash to 100 birds. Full directions for feeding on each package. **Price postpaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 80c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$3.00; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.75 each. Not prepaid, ¼-lb. pkge. 75c; 1½-lb. pkge. \$2.90; 3-lb. pkge. \$5.60 each.**



Pratt's Inhalant for quick relief from the symptoms of simple colds and catarrh in poultry. Its "water soluble" medication mixes with the watery secretions of the nasal tract, whereas "oil base" inhalants would leak right out. **By mail postpaid, 1 pt. 85c; 1 qt. \$1.50. Not prepaid, 1 pt. 70c; 1 qt. \$1.25; 1 gal. \$3.25.**

Pratt's Poultry Worm Powder — A new kind of worm powder. Controls both large round and cecum worms. Contains Phenothiazine . . . an intestinal astringent . . . and a tonic to aid the recovery of run-down wormy birds. **By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 75c; 20-oz. size \$2.50.**

Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer for use in poultry nest or dust boxes. Also for delousing horses, cows, dogs and cats. **By mail postpaid, 14-oz. pkg. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c. Not postpaid, 14 ozs. 30c; 2 lbs. 60c.**

Pratt's Disinfectant — a standard coal tar disinfectant such as all authorities recommend. For use on all poultry and livestock farms. **By mail postpaid, 1 qt. 85c. Not postpaid, 1 qt. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.60.**

Pratt's Zene-a-Trol is the kind of Phenothiazine powder discovered miraculously effective for worming hogs, sheep, cows, turkeys and chickens by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. **By mail postpaid, ½-lb. carton \$1.30 each; 1-lb. carton \$1.85 each; 5-lb. carton \$8.20 each. Not prepaid, ½-lb. carton \$1.20 each; 1-lb. carton \$1.75 each; 5-lb. carton \$8.00 each.**

Pratt's Animal Regulator — A new kind of stock tonic that supplies the important "Trace Elements" indispensable to proper animal nutrition. Also supplies Vitamin D and common minerals. Sharpens appetite and aids digestion. **By mail postpaid, 2½-lb. pkg. 60c. Not prepaid, 2½-lb. pkg. 50c; 5½-lb. pkg. \$1.00; 25-lb. pail \$3.40 each.**

Pratt's Cow Tonic — Give your milk check a tonic by adding this appetizer, tonic and mineral supplement to the feed of your dairy cows. **By mail postpaid, 1½-lb. pkg. 70c; 3½ lbs. \$1.35. Not prepaid, 1½ lbs. 60c; 3½ lbs. \$1.20.**

"Black Leaf" Worm Pellets — Pellets soften in crop and mix with feed, but nicotine is not released until it reaches the intestine, where it kills the round worm. Full directions on each package. **Price postpaid, 100-pellet pkge. 85c; 500-pellet pkge. \$3.50; 1,000-pellet pkge. \$6.50 each.**

"Black Leaf 40" — A new control for poultry lice and mites. Painted on the top-side of the roosts will control body-lice. **1-oz. bottle (treats 12 to 15 running feet of roost) 35c; 5-oz. (treats 65 to 100 feet of roost) \$1.00; 1-lb. bottle (treats 195 to 240 feet) \$2.25; 2-lb. tin (treats 385 to 480 feet) \$3.25; 5-lb. tin (treats 1,000 to 1,200 feet) \$5.85; 10-lb. tin (treats 1,900 to 2,400 feet) \$10.60.**

Toxite — A new chemical compound developed especially to help prevent and control diseases and parasites of poultry. It is both economical and easy to use; all you have to do is spray this powerful germ-killing agent according to directions printed on every can. This new method of controlling diseases and parasites on the farm and in the poultry house is recommended by successful poultry raisers. **Price postpaid, 1-qt. can 65c. Not prepaid, 1-qt. can 50c; 1-gallon can \$1.50 each.**

POULTRY HELPS AND APPLIANCES

CHICK BOXES and EGG CRATES

Blue Ribbon Master-Breeder Chick Boxes — A safe and convenient carrier for shipping baby chicks by parcel post or express.



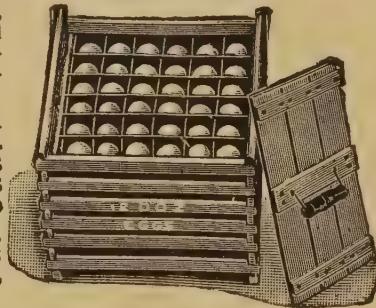
Cover and sides are perforated, but the holes are only semi-cut, this enables you to remove only as many holes as are required at the time of shipment. Packed one dozen to the bundle, shipped knocked down, staples for setting up enclosed in each bundle.

Not

Postpaid Prepaid
Standard Size Per Doz. Per Doz.
100-chick size, 18x22x5 1/2... \$2.85 \$2.25
Stapling tools for assembling, 35c each
postpaid.

Humpty Dumpty Folding Egg Crates

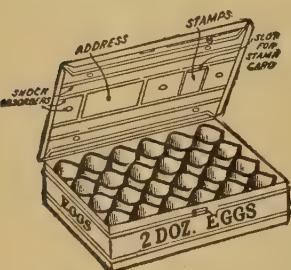
A safe and convenient folding, shipping egg crate. Made of hard wood with wire rod through corners, cardboard fillers and cup-shaped cushion flats.



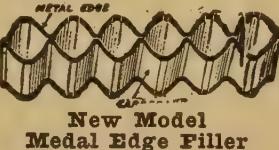
Postpaid Not Prepaid
Each Each Doz.
6-dozen egg size... 65c 50c \$5.75
12-dozen egg size... 75c 55c 6.25
15-dozen egg size... 85c 60c 7.00

Extra cardboard fillers, per set, consisting of 12 fillers and 12 cup-shaped flats. 50c per set, postpaid.

Metal Egg Crates For Shipping Eggs by Parcel Post — Made for continued use, being very strongly constructed, but light in weight. The new patented filler made of cardboard, circular in shape (like an egg) and reinforced with metal edges to insure strength, yet light in weight, is a wonder for safety and durability. It is practically egg-break proof. This new filler is recognized as a permanent fixture and thereby eliminates the necessity of replacement from time to time, making it both a money and time saver. New fillers will not fit the old style boxes. These crates do not require outside wrapping for mailing. Descriptive circular mailed on request.



For Eggs Only	Postpaid	Not Prepaid
Capacity	Each	Each
2-dozen size	\$1.65	\$1.50
3-dozen size	1.90	1.75
4-dozen size	2.20	2.00
6-dozen size	2.70	2.50



3 x 4 Folding Egg Cartons This is the regulation Folding Egg Carton, used for delivering eggs direct to customers. It is not a parcel post box. 1 dozen size. By mail postpaid, 30c per dozen. Not prepaid, 15c per dozen; \$1.30 per bundle of 125 boxes; \$2.50 per bundle of 250 boxes.



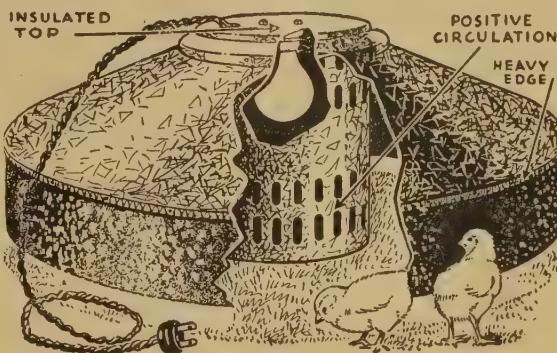
Gape Worm Extractor — When gape worms lodge in the wind-pipe they must be extracted, if the chicken is to recover. 30c each, postpaid.

Lime Nest Eggs — They look like real hen's eggs. Made from pure sterilized sulphate of lime, a product well known among poultry raisers for its value in keeping nests in a clean healthful condition. By mail, postpaid, 6 for 25c; 40c per dozen. Not postpaid, 6 for 20c; dozen 30c.

Perfect Poultry Punch — Simple in construction. Makes a good, clear, clean cut, and does not mutilate the web. By mail postpaid, 75c each. Not postpaid, 65c each.



BABY GRAND ELECTRIC HOVER



Baby Grand Electric Hover

For the progressive small flock raiser who knows the advantage of electricity. The Baby Grand Hover is economical to operate; for general use, a 75-watt bulb is sufficient but a 100-watt bulb will give sufficient heat when the outside air is freezing. Perforated circular heating drum protects heating elements and forces the heat to the top of canopy, which deflects it down onto the backs of the chicks. Complete with curtain, 6 feet of cord and plug. No bulb furnished. Model C-1, diameter 22 inches, capacity 75 to 100 chicks. Price postpaid, \$2.80 each. Not prepaid, \$2.50 each.

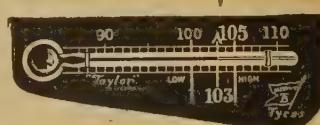


Philadelphia Caponizing Set

One of the chief advantages of caponizing is that it makes the fowl grow faster, the meat sweeter; therefore, capons sell at a much higher price on the market than ordinary fowls. The operation is very simple, and instructions are furnished with each set; it can be performed in less than ten minutes. By mail postpaid, \$2.50 each.

Thermometers — The Taylor line of thermometers are specially constructed and are noted for their accuracy; every one is thoroughly tested before shipped.

Taylor Incubator Thermometer, 80c each, postpaid.



Spiral Celluloid Leg Bands

Made in five colors: White, Red, Black, Yellow and Blue. Five sizes (order by number). No. 4, for baby chick size; No. 5, for pigeons and small fowls; No. 8, for Leghorn hens; No. 9, for large Leghorn hens; No. 10, Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Red size; No. 12, for turkeys and Asiatics. No less than one dozen sent of any size or color. By mail postpaid, dozen 10c; 25 for 20c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.



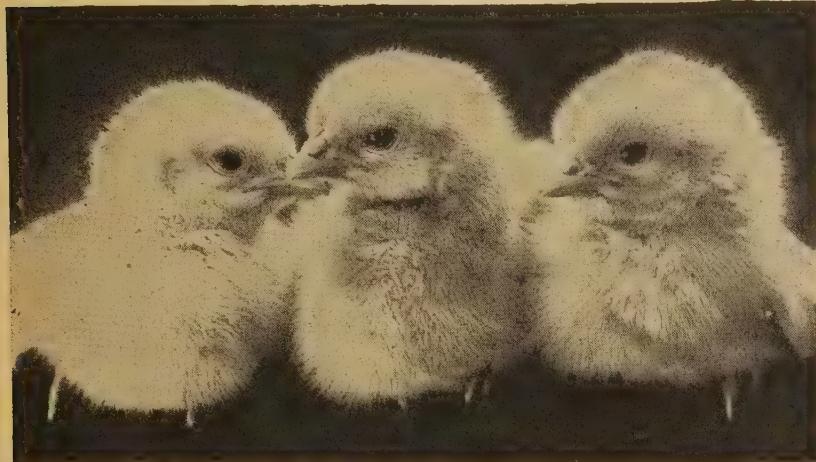
Bandetts — Colored celluloid leg bands, spring clip pattern, with big visible numbers. They are easily applied single handed. Made in four colors: blue, red, yellow, and green. Two sizes—No. 9, for Leghorns; No. 11, for Plymouth Rock and Rhode Island Reds. Bandetts sold only in unbroken sets of 25 in one color. By mail postpaid, 25 for 60c; 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75.



"Best of All" Wafer Thermostadt — Made of special tempered brass, sensitive, accurate and dependable. The double unit style is specially recommended, as it has a solid post between making each unit independent of the other, so if one wafer should become injured the other would continue to function. By mail postpaid, 3-inch wafer 35c each; 4-inch wafer 50c each. Not postpaid, 3-inch wafer 30c each; 4-inch wafer 45c each.



WOOD'S PURE STRAIN BABY CHICKS



Place Your Order Early

There is a big job for all of us to share in—helping provide food for America for the duration. WOOD'S BABY CHICKS are from selected flocks. They are blood-tested, pure breeds. Baby Chicks are not like goods on the shelf in the store. They must be shipped when hatched, and this means orders placed ahead.

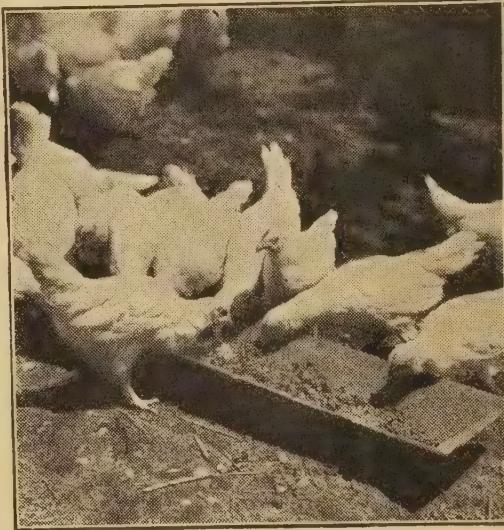
We anticipate an unusually heavy demand for chicks this spring, with a resultant shortage of chicks available and in order to avoid delay, we urge our customers to place orders NOW as far ahead of shipping date wanted as possible, remitting cash with order, naming a second choice.

Poultry raisers should remember that every spring means a new war on parasites, which can easily destroy your profits if allowed to gain a foothold. Worm eggs and coccidia hibernate in the soil and are vicious snipers. They kill lots of chicks.

Pure-Bred Chicks Start Laying Earlier and Faster

Pure-bred chicks grow into pullets that will lay at least 3 or 4 dozen more eggs with less culling and 10% to 20% lower laying house mortality—because they're bred to do it. Each year many more poultry raisers are starting two broods of chicks—one in the spring and one in the fall. Order WOOD'S QUALITY CHICKS NOW and have broilers in the spring and summer months. Egg prices are at a very high level now and will no doubt continue so for quite some time.

A few cents more per chick is well justified. Feed the chicks on arrival, especially if they come from any distance. Put the feed on papers over the litter for the first couple of days until the chicks learn what and where it is. You cannot keep the yard too clean for baby chicks. Stir the litter every day to give it a chance to absorb more moisture and it will not have to be changed so often.



WOOD'S BLOOD-TESTED BABY CHICKS

Barred Rocks — Splendidly bred, to improve egg laying ability. Big and husky. Profitable for meat. Out of stocks from "Holderman," "Parks" and "Bishops" and other popular strains.

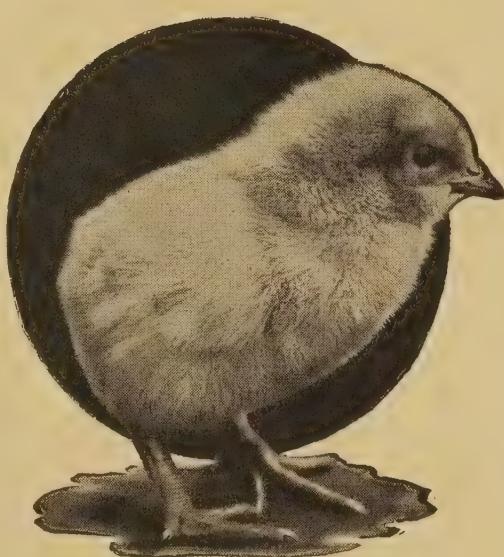
White Plymouth Rocks — Equal layers to Barred Rocks. They have heavy, meaty frames and are very easy to dress and much more attractive.

S. C. Rhode Island Reds — Marked for healthy vigor and stamina to resist cold. Liked for their fine egg producing qualities during the winter, and also for their delicious flavored meat.

White Wyandottes — Our Wyandotte chicks are noted for vigor and wonderful egg laying ability. Splendid broilers. Very popular with housewives. Easy to prepare for the table.

Heavy Assorted — Not a mixed breed but pure-bred chicks of unsold breeds.

Buff Orpingtons — This breed is very easy to raise. It puts on meat quite fast, an excellent sort for broiler use. They also lay very good and extra size eggs.



Buy Wood's Baby Chicks
for Eggs and Meat

S. C. White Leghorns — These are the "English Type." Rich in blood, from the Creighton and Hanson strain. The favorite egg producing breed. Their large white eggs are always in demand.

New Hampshires — Feather very quickly and grow fast, often far ahead of other broiler sorts. An excellent table fowl. Try it this year.

New England Cross — Known for quick growth and vitality. A healthy cross between a New Hampshire female and Barred Rock male.

100% Live Delivery, January-February shipment. Cash with Order. Hatch Days: Tuesdays and Fridays. Write for prices on 1,000 lots.

	Postpaid Prices:	25	50	100
Barred Rocks	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	
White Rocks	4.25	8.00	15.00	
S. C. R. I. Reds	4.25	8.00	15.00	
White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15.00	
White Leghorns	4.25	8.00	15.00	
Buff Orpingtons	4.25	8.50	15.00	
New Hampshires	4.50	8.50	16.00	
New England Cross.....	4.50	8.50	16.00	
Heavy Assorted	4.00	7.75	14.50	

INSECTICIDES, SPRAYERS AND TOOLS

No article on this page can be mailed except those quoted "postpaid"

Arsenate of Lead —For All Leaf-eating Insects. Sticks to the leaf. Use 1 to 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water (one level tablespoonful to 1 gallon) for general spraying. **By mail postpaid, 40c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. \$1.00.** **Not postpaid, 30c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 75c.**

Calcium Arsenate (Arsenate of Lime). For leaf-eating insects. May be applied dry, mixing 1 part calcium arsenate to 7 parts hydrated (air-slaked) lime or land plaster; or in water 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. **By mail postpaid, 1/2 lb. 20c; 35c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 75c each.** **Not postpaid, 1/2 lb. 15c; 25c per lb.; 4-lb. pkg. 50c.**

Rotenone —Kills insects on vegetation, but leaves no poisonous residue. Controls bean beetle, cabbage worm, asparagus, cucumber and flea beetles, potato bug, tomato worm, rose slug, leaf hopper, thrips, red spider, plant lice and other garden pests. Apply 15 to 20 pounds per acre. May be applied either as a dust or spray. **By mail postpaid, 6-lb. pkg. \$1.05.** **Not postpaid, 6-lb. pkg. 80c; 50-lb. \$6.75.**

Cryolite —Safer to use than arsenate of lead. 3 lbs. in 50 gallons water (3 teaspoons to 1 gallon) or equal quantities of cryolite and talc, flour or other carrier, will kill leaf eating insects on vegetables, but is not fatal to humans and animals. It does not burn the leaf except on young peaches and corn. Do not mix with bordeaux mixture and lime. **By mail postpaid, 1lb. 45c; 4-lb. bag \$1.05.** **Not postpaid, 1lb. 35c; 4-lb. bag 80c.**

Vegetable and Flower Dust —Equal in strength to 1 per cent rotenone. A combination of nicotine with an arsenical added that controls a wide variety of leaf eating and leaf sucking insects. It may be applied either as a dust or in water for spraying. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top carton 50c; 4-lb. bag \$1.25.** **Not postpaid, 40c; 4-lb. bag \$1.00.**

Pyrethrum Garden Guard —Gives immediate control over a wide range of insects, including such hard-to-kill bugs as squash bugs and cucumber beetles. Every particle of the dust is active. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. sifter top carton 50c. Not postpaid, 1-lb. carton 40c.**

Paris Green —For Leaf-eating Insects. Mix one pound to 50 pounds of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster and water. **By mail postpaid, 1/4 lb. 20c; 1-lb. 55c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.25.** **Not postpaid, 1/4 lb. 15c; 1 lb. 45c; 5-lb. pkg. \$2.00.**

London Purple —For Leaf-eating Insects. Stronger than Paris Green, so the dilution of plaster or water should be greater. **By mail postpaid, 1/4 lb. 20c; 1 lb. 60c.**

EVER GREEN Garden SPRAY —**NON-POISONOUS-** **RED ARROW GARDEN SPRAY** —**PYRETHRUM-ROTELONE** —**For Chewing and Sucking Insects and Ants** —For bean beetle, cabbage worms, cucumber and squash beetles, potato bug, cutworms, green fly, white fly, mealy bug, mites, plant lice, leaf hopper, rose bugs and chafers, aster beetle and currant worm. Not poisonous. For general spraying (1 part to 800) an ounce makes 6 gallons; 1/2 pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. bottle 35c; 6 ozs. \$1.00; 16 ozs. (pint) \$2.15.** **Not postpaid, gallon \$12.20.**

For Chewing and Sucking Insects —A pyrethrum spray that is highly recommended for killing insects on vegetables and flower plants and fruit trees. An ounce makes 6 gallons of spray (a teaspoonful to a gallon of water); 1/2 pint makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, oz. 35c; 4 ozs. \$1.00; pint \$2.85.**

Nicotine Pyrox —A complete garden spray in a single form, combining an insecticide, fungicide and aphicide, the latter to combat plant lice. No other spray is needed when Nicotine Pyrox is used. **By mail postpaid, 17-oz. pkg. 75c; 5-lb. jar \$2.35.** **Not postpaid, 17-oz. pkg. 60c; 5-lb. jar \$2.00.**

D-X Pyrethrum Spray —A pyrethrum contact spray for aphids, Japanese beetles, Mexican bean beetles, tent caterpillars, canker worms, thrips, sod web worms, chewing and sucking insects; kills and repels cabbage worms, leaf hopper and many similar insects. D-X will not stain or injure the tenderest foliage. Combines with lime sulphur, bordeaux, arsenate of lead and standard insecticides. Dilutes 1 to 800 for aphids—stronger for more resistant insects. **Postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. bottle 35c; 1/2-pint can \$1.25; 1-pint can \$2.25; 1-quart can \$3.50; 1-gallon can \$9.50.**



Bordeaux Mixture —For blights, scab, mildew, etc.—Prevents blight, scab, rust, mildew, black-rot and other fungus diseases of plants and fruits and improves the quality and increases the yield. Apply on all vine crops, grapes, cucumbers, melons, tomatoes, potatoes and fruit trees, etc. Three sprayings on peanuts at the Holland, Va., experiment station increased the yield 50%. 8 pounds to 50 gallons water makes a 4-4-50 mixture (3 level tablespoonsfuls to 1 gallon). **By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 4-lb. pkg. 95c.** **Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 4-lb. pkg. 75c.**

Lime-Sulphur —**For San Jose Scale.** —The most generally used and very effective remedy for San Jose Scale. **DRY LIME-SULPHUR.** —Exactly like lime-sulphur solution except that the water has been taken out. For fall and spring spraying, use 12 to 15 lbs. to 50 gallons water. Summer spraying, 2 1/2 to 3 lbs. to 50 gallons water. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 12 1/2 lbs. \$2.10.** **Not postpaid, 1b. 25c; 5 lbs. \$1.25; 12 1/2 lbs. \$1.70; 25 lbs. \$3.25; 100 lbs. \$12.50.**

LIME-SULPHUR SOLUTION. —Our solution retains its strength indefinitely and does not crystallize if kept from air and freezing. For fall and spring spraying, use 1 gallon to 8 gallons of water. For summer spraying, 1 1/2 gallons to 50 gallons water. **50-gal. barrel \$10.00. 50-gal. barrels \$3.00 extra, but returnable.** Cannot be mailed. No containers are available for smaller quantities.

Scalecide —**For San Jose Scale.** —A high-grade miscible oil spray, that is, one that mixes perfectly with cold water; it is especially recommended for spraying trees, shrubs, etc., while in the dormant state. Kills aphids and red mites and destroys the eggs and larvae wintering in inaccessible places on the bark of trees. It spreads rapidly into cracks and crevices and covers rough bark thoroughly. Mix one part scalecide with fifteen parts water. **Quart 75c; gallon \$1.75; 5 gallons \$6.35; 15 gallons \$14.95.**

Sulfocide —A highly concentrated liquid sulphur fungicide for summer spraying; use it instead of lime-sulphur for summer spraying. A quart makes 50 gallons. **By mail postpaid, pt. 70c; qt. \$1.15; gal. \$2.85.** **Not postpaid, pt. 60c; qt. \$1.00; gal. \$2.50.**

Fish Oil Soap (Sometimes called Whale Oil Soap) —Destroys mealy bug and almost all lice on plants. Effective against scale and soft-bodied sucking insects. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75.** **Not postpaid, 1b. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50.**

"Black Leaf 40" —**Kills Aphis** —**For Sucking Insects and Poultry Lice.** Kills plant lice on roses, shrubbery, fruits and vegetables. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate. Dilute 1 to 2 teaspoonsfuls to a gallon of water as directed. **By mail postpaid, 1-oz. bottle 40c; 5-oz. pkg. \$1.15; 1b. \$2.60; 2 lbs. \$3.75; 5 lbs. \$7.00; 10 lbs. \$12.00.** **Not postpaid, 1 oz. 36c; 5 oz. \$1.05; 1b. \$2.45; 2 lbs. \$3.60; 5 lbs. \$6.70; 10 lbs. \$11.65.**

BLACK LEAF 40 FOR POULTRY LICE—SEE PAGE 69.

Garden and Nursery Volck —**For scale insects, mealy bugs, white flies, red spiders, rust, mites and similar insects.** May be used on tender plants in leaf with perfect safety; a suitable spray for all plants, flowers, vegetables, berries and shrubs. **By mail postpaid, 4 oz. 40c.**

Not postpaid, 4 oz. 35c; gallon \$2.25; 5 gallons \$8.50; 5-gal. containers \$2.00 extra, but returnable.

Lethane 440 —Controls hard-to-kill sucking insects, mealy bug, scale, red spider, mites, midge, thrips, white fly, etc. Quick acting; does not deteriorate; economical. **By mail postpaid, gal. \$3.65.** **Not postpaid, gal. \$3.00. Supply limited.**

Lethane Spreader —**bat tobacco blue mold.** **By mail postpaid, qt. \$1.00; gallon \$2.20.** **Not postpaid, qt. 75c; gallon \$1.80. Supply limited.**

Triogen —Destroys leaf-eating insects like rose slugs, caterpillars, webworm, red spider, plant lice, aster beetles, etc.; controls mildew, black spot, canker and rust on roses and other plants; yellows, and fungus diseases on many flowering plants. **By mail postpaid Not postpaid**

A—Small kit; makes 16 quarts.....	\$1.65	\$1.50
B—Medium kit; makes 64 quarts.....	4.25	4.00
C—Large kit; makes 32 gallons.....	6.40	6.00
D—Estate size; makes 128 gallons.....	.....	20.00

Cut Worm Bait —**For cut worms, sow bugs, grasshoppers, slugs, snails and other garden pests.** **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 45c; 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 70c.** **Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 35c; 2 1/2-lb. pkg. 55c.**

Spray Spreader —It spreads the spray to make it more effective; makes it stick to the leaf, and is especially effective in preventing leaf injury from lead arsenate and lime-sulphur. Use 2 lbs. to 100 gallons of spray. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c.** **Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c.**

Mologen Eliminates moles from lawns; not poisonous to humans and pets. **By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 60c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.40; 5 lbs. \$4.25.** Not postpaid, ½ lb. 50c; 1½-lb. pkg. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$4.00.

Para-di-Chloro-Benzene Sometimes called Para; for peach tree borer and tobacco blue mold—Tests show approximately 95% control. Apply in the spring when the ground is dry, also in September or October. Spring applications kill 70 to 75% of the borers. One pound treats ten trees. **By mail postpaid, 1b. 50c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, 1b. 40c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 25-lb. drum \$6.00; 50-lb. drum \$11.00.

Blue Stone Copper Sulphate or Blue Vitriol (Pulverized Snow). For early spraying, for making bordeaux mixture and copper solution and for blue mold in tobacco plant beds. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.65.** Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.30; 25 lbs. \$2.75; 50 lbs. \$5.25; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

Dusting Sulphur —Apply it for red spider, brown rot, scab, mildew, leaf-spot, rust and other fungus diseases. Use it on potatoes when cut for planting to prevent scab and bleeding. Dusting peanuts with sulphur increased the yield 35% at the Holland, Va., experiment station. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 70c; 10 lbs. \$1.10.** Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 75c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.80; 100-lb. bag \$5.25.

Wettable Sulphur —Wets quickly, stays long in suspension and may be used in combination with lead arsenate, Black Leaf 40, rotenone, pyrethrum and oil sprays. **By mail postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 65c.** Not postpaid, 2-lb. pkg. 50c.

Yellow Cuprocide (Copper Oxide) The recognized chemical for blue mold on tobacco. Controls damping off and protects seeds and seedlings from soil diseases. 1½ lbs. to 100 gallons water controls blights on potatoes, antrol across, leaf spot, fruit rot and damping off on tomatoes, mildew and other diseases or ornamentals and many diseases of vegetables. **By mail postpaid, 3-lb. bag \$1.60.** Not postpaid, 3-lb. bag \$1.40.

S. E. C. Oil —**By mail postpaid, gal. \$4.35.** Not postpaid, gal. \$3.95.

Zinc Sulphate —For control of peach bacterial spot and possibly brown-rot and scab. The recommended formula is 4 pounds each of zinc sulphate and fresh hydrated or slaked lime to 50 gallons water. The addition of 1 pound zinc sulphate to 100 gallons lead arsenate spray corrects the spray injury. **By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 75c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.65.** Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$2.00.

Tobacco Dust —**By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 25 lbs. \$1.85; 50 lbs. \$3.10.** Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

Grafting Wax —**By mail postpaid, ½ lb. 35c; 1b. 60c.** Not postpaid, ½ lb. 30c; 1b. 50c.

Carbon Bisulphide —Kills weevils, bugs and insects generally in beans, peas and grains while in storage. When placed on top of either bulk or sacked grain the fumes permeate the entire bulk. **Not postpaid, 1-lb. pkg. 40c; 2½-lb. pkg. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$1.60.** Cannot be mailed.

ATLACIDE
CHLORATE WEED KILLER

Kills weeds and poison ivy. Exterminates weeds in walks, driveways, tennis courts, etc. Deadly to vegetation but harmless to humans and birds. Odorless and colorless and will not stain marble or cement. Dissolve 1½ pounds to a gallon of water and apply 2 gallons to 100 square feet; repeat the application in 30 days. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.75.** Not postpaid, 5-lb. pkg. \$1.50; 15-lb. pkg. \$3.50.

Plantabs —Contains Vitamin B₁ and analyzes 11% nitrogen, 15% phosphoric acid and 20% potash, just the proper plant food to encourage a vigorous healthy growth. A complete plant food in odorless, ready-to-use tablet form. **30 tablets 25c; 75 tablets 50c; 200 tablets \$1.00; 1,000 tablets \$3.50, postpaid.**



Repels dogs, cats, moles, mice and rabbits. Protects shrubs, garden plants, porch furniture and trees. A single application lasts several weeks. **By mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 60c.**

Vitamin B₁ —Claimed to revitalize weak, sickly plants, produce more vigorous root growth and more and larger blooms. **Trial size (25 tablets) 15c; large size (80 tablets) 30c; postpaid.**

Hormodin —Its use assures quicker and better rooting of flowers, shrubs, roses and nursery plants.

No. 1 POWDER —For roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, poinsettias and many house, garden and greenhouse plants. **¼-oz. pkg. 25c; 1¾-oz. tin 50c.**

No. 2 POWDER —For less sensitive, semi-woody types and many shrubs. **1¾-oz. tin 75c.**

No. 3 POWDER —For more difficult-to-root species like most evergreens and dormant leafless cuttings. **1-oz. tin \$1.00.**

COMBINATION PACKAGE —All above powders in one carton; enough for hundreds of cuttings. **75c.**

ROOTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Makes cuttings easy to root. Dip cuttings in Rootone before planting to give faster and better rooting. Stimulates root growth on cuttings; quickens germination of seed and bulbs; reduces damping-off and wards off fungus attack. **¼ oz. pkg. (treats 400 cuttings) 25c; 2-oz. jar \$1.00; 1b. \$5.00, postpaid.**

TRANSPLANTONE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A water soluble powder containing Vitamin B₁ to repair root growth when seedlings, flowering plants, shrubs or trees are moved or transplanted; also beneficial to established plants and shrubs; multiplies roots and makes stronger plants. Sickly plants take on new life when watered with Transplantone every ten days. 1 oz. makes 1,000 gallons. **½-oz. can 25c; 3-oz. can \$1.00; 1b. \$4.00.**

FRUITONE

Fruitone with each 100 gallons of water, one level teaspoonful to a gallon of water. **By mail postpaid, trial pkg. 25c; 2-oz. can \$1.05; 12-oz. can \$5.10.** Not postpaid, 2-oz. can \$1.00; 12-oz. can \$5.00.

Stanley's CROW REPELLENT

woodchucks, squirrels, etc. Does not clog the planter; protects the corn from rotting. Not poisonous and will not injure the seed. **By mail postpaid, ½ pint (enough for 1 bushel corn) 70c; pint \$1.15; quart \$2.00.** Not postpaid, ½ pint 60c; pint \$1.00; quart \$1.75.

It protects your corn plantings by keeping off crows, larks, blackbirds and other corn-pulling birds, as well as moles,

Protect Your Corn Plantings
with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

CYANOGEN

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
CALCIUM CYANIDE

Easy to use, quick in action and thorough in effectiveness. A calcium cyanide which liberates hydrocyanic acid gas when exposed to the moisture in the air.

CYANOGEN A DUST. —Kills moles, rats, mice, cray fish, ground hogs, bed bugs, clothes moths, ants, wasps, yellow jackets, grape leaf hopper, grasshoppers, locusts, etc. **By mail postpaid, 1-lb. can 90c; 5-lb. can \$3.35.** Not postpaid, 1-lb. can 75c; 5-lb. can \$3.00.

CYANOGEN G FUMIGANT. For greenhouse, flour mill and grain fumigation. Kills whitefly, aphids, moths, weevil, rats and mice. **By mail postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.35.** Not postpaid, 5-lb. can \$3.00; 25-lb. pkg. \$10.00; 100-lb. pkg. \$25.00.

CYANOGEN DUSTERS —Hand duster, \$3.00. Foot duster, \$7.00.

Rat and Mouse Bait —Not poisonous, but deadly to rats and mice; they go into the open air to die. **By mail postpaid, 20c per pkg. of 10 baits.** Not postpaid, 15c per pkg.

Mouse Seed —Kills mice. Clean, ready to use; no bait, no muss; a saucer and Mouse Seed is all you need. **By mail postpaid, 30c. Not postpaid, 25c.**

Cyanogas Ant Killer —For ants in the garden and lawn. Kills millions. **By mail postpaid, 40c.** Not postpaid, 30c.

Antrol —Kills All Sweet-Eating Ants. Antrol kills the ant colony in the nest. It contains a mildly poisonous syrup, attractive to the worker ants, which transmit it to the queen. Soon the whole colony is destroyed. **By mail postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 50c. Antrol Syrup—2-oz. bottle 20c; 4-oz. bottle 30c; pint 65c.** Not postpaid, set of 4 filled feeders 40c. **Antrol Syrup—2-oz. bottle 10c; 4-oz. bottle 20c; pint 50c.**

Ant Trap —Kills both sweet and grease eating ants. Safe and effective. Controls ants in the home, out-of-doors and in greenhouses. **By mail postpaid, 15c. Not postpaid, 10c.**

Arasan —**For Peanuts and Vegetable Seeds.** Seeds treated with Arasan are protected against rotting and produce healthier and more vigorous plants. Treatment of peanuts increased the stand more than a third; vegetable seeds germinate more promptly and make stronger plants. It also allows earlier planting. 2 ounces treat 100 lbs. shelled peanuts, beans, corn and peas; 4 ounces to 100 lbs. vegetable seeds. **By mail postpaid, 2 oz. 20c; 8-oz. pkg. 90c; 5-lb. pkg. \$6.70. Not postpaid, 8-oz. pkg. 80c; 5-lb. pkg. \$6.45; 25-lb. pkg. \$30.00.**



By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 85c; 4 3/4-lb. pkg. \$3.40. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 4 3/4-lb. pkg. \$3.14; 25-lb. pkg. \$14.50.



By mail postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. pkg. 25c; 12-oz. pkg. 70c; 1 lb. 90c; 6 1/4 lbs. \$4.00. Not postpaid, 1 1/2-oz. pkg. 15c; 12-oz. pkg. 56c; 1 lb. 75c; 6 1/4-lb. pkg. \$3.75; 25-lb. pkg. \$12.50.



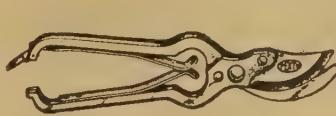
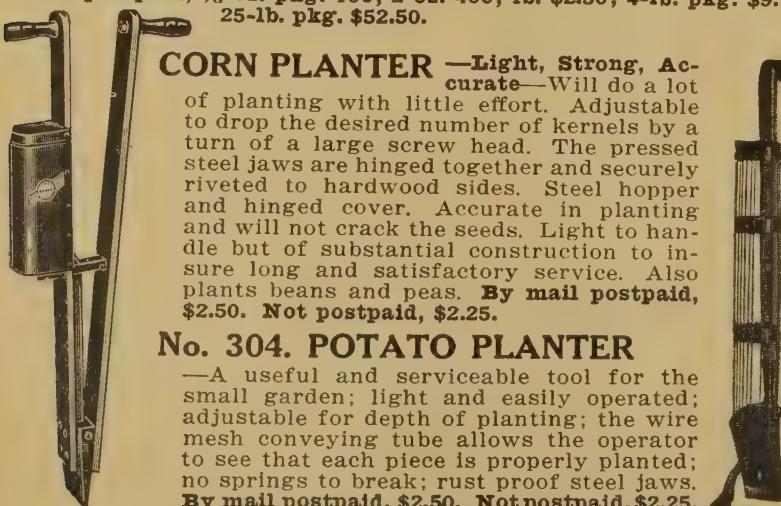
One pound makes ten quarts of dip. 1 lb. treats 60 to 80 bushels. **By mail postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 35c; 1 lb. \$1.80; 4 lbs. \$6.00. Not postpaid, 2-oz. pkg. 30c; 1 lb. \$1.65; 4-lb. pkg. \$5.70; 25-lb. pkg. \$33.25.**



By mail postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 35c; 1 lb. 95c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.90. Not postpaid, 4-oz. pkg. 30c; 1 lb. 80c; 4-lb. pkg. \$2.70; 25-lb. pkg. \$15.00.

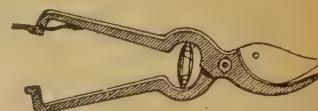


By mail postpaid, 1/2-oz. pkg. 15c; 2-oz. pkg. 50c; 1 lb. \$2.65; 5 lbs. \$11.35; 25 lbs. \$53.25. Not postpaid, 1/2-oz. pkg. 10c; 2 oz. 40c; 1 lb. \$2.50; 4-lb. pkg. \$9.10; 25-lb. pkg. \$52.50.



Pruning Shears —**No. 1A**—A first quality shear with high-grade tool steel blade, polished and tempered; 9 inches long; double brass spring. **None presently available.**

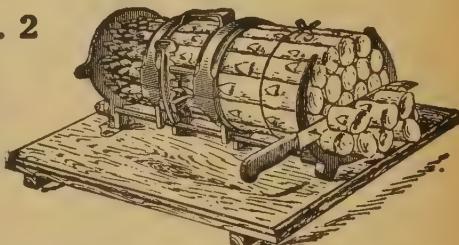
No. 3B—A well-made and satisfactory shear; 9 inches long; polished, tempered blade; strong steel coil spring. **None presently available.**



Hedge Shears —Made of the finest grade tool steel; 9-inch blade with notch at crotch of blades for cutting small branches. One blade has a saw edge; handles of hard wood. **None presently available.**

Asparagus Buncher No. 2

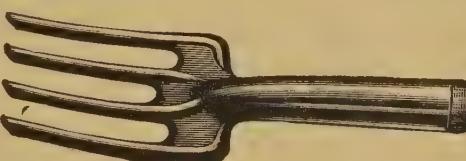
—Adjustable to size of bunch and length of stalk. Makes bunches 4 to 5 1/2 inches in diameter, 7 to 10 inches long. **By mail postpaid, \$4.25. Not postpaid, \$4.00.**



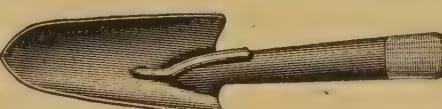
Asparagus Knife 15 ins. long; the blade 1 1/4 inches wide. **By mail postpaid, 35c; \$3.25 per dozen. Not postpaid, 30c each; dozen \$3.00.**



Mole Trap —Self-setting. The spears are made of spring steel and will pierce the mole easily; thoroughly tinned to prevent rusting. **None presently available.**



Spading Fork —A strong all-steel fork 10 inches long. All one piece; the tines are extra strong. **None presently available.**



None presently available.

Steel Garden Trowel

Pressed steel; ground and polished point. No wood handle to break or come off; 10 1/2 inches long.



Transplanting Trowel —The blade is 6 inches long, 1 1/4 inches wide. The entire trowel is made of one piece of pressed steel. **None presently available.**



None presently available.

Steel Garden Weeder

—One piece pressed steel, finished in black enamel; has five steel fingers; a useful and serviceable weeder.



Hand Weeder —A real labor saver; fits the hand nicely; made of one piece of hard, stiff steel; ground edges. **None presently available.**

Wiss Grass Shears —A shear with equal cutting pressure at every point of the blade. Will get into the space between flag stones and into small corners. The offset handle prevents skinning the knuckles; does not tire the operator. **By mail postpaid, \$1.35. Not postpaid, \$1.25.**



Hotkaps **Miniature Greenhouses.** Protect plants from frost, wind and rain; mature the crops earlier, keep off insects and keep the soil moist. They are individual miniature greenhouses; 11 inches across at base.

By mail postpaid	Not postpaid
Roll of 1,000 Kaps.....	\$11.75
Roll of 250 Kaps.....	3.80
Roll of 100 Kaps.....	2.10
Roll of 25 Kaps.....	.65
	\$11.00
	3.50
	1.95
	.50



5,000 or more Kaps at \$10.75 per 1,000.
10,000 or more at 10.50 per 1,000; 25,000 or more at \$10.25 per 1,000.
100 and 250 Kap rolls contain a cardboard setter and steel tamper. Extra setters: Metal \$1.55 each postpaid. Not postpaid, \$1.35
Fiberboard, 40c each, postpaid. Not postpaid, 25c.

Gator Hide Mulch Paper — USE IT TO GROW EARLIER, BIGGER AND BETTER CROPS.

Practically eliminates weeds and cultivating; it conserves moisture, keeps the ground from crusting; hastens maturity and produces superior crops in size, quality and cleanliness.

By Mail

Type A	Width 18 inches	Length 300 yards	Postpaid 2.70	Not Postpaid 2.00 per roll

Waterproof Paper Pots — Made of thick, tough, waterproof paper; light, unbreakable, easy to handle and set up ready for use. May be used over and over.

By Mail Postpaid			Not Postpaid		
Width	Per 25	50 100	Per 25	50 100	1000
2 1/4 inch..	.30c	55c 80c	25c	40c 60c	\$4.50
2 1/2 inch ..	.40c	60c 90c	30c	45c 65c	4.75
3 inch ...	.45c	65c \$1.00	35c	50c 80c	5.75
4 inch ....	.65c	\$1.00 1.35	50c	80c \$1.15	9.00

Pot, Plant, and Tree Labels

Per 100	500	1000	Per 100	500	1000
4 inch....	\$.35	\$1.30	\$2.40	10 inch.....	\$1.00 \$4.35 \$8.00
6 inch....	.40	1.65	3.00	12 inch.....	1.25 6.50 12.00
8 inch....	.90	3.75	7.00	3 1/2 in. wired tree labels .....	.40 1.65 3.00

Hanton **The invisible glove**—Garden gloves are not available, but instead you have Hanton that will serve your purpose as well, probably better. It is a skin protector that keeps dirt and stain from contact with the skin, protects from dirt, stains, paint, grease and poison ivy. Hanton washes off and the dirt goes with it. **By mail postpaid, 2-oz. bottle 60c; 8-oz. bottle \$1.10. Not postpaid, 2 ozs. 50c; 8 ozs. \$1.00.**

Masters Plant Setter —It transplants tobacco, cabbage, collards, sweet potato, pepper, tomato and similar plants perfectly and with little effort. It sets, waters and covers at a single operation; no stooping. With it one man can do the work of three or more using the hand setting method. Eliminates hard, tedious labor; insures a good stand and more vigorous growth. **By mail postpaid, \$5.60. Not postpaid, \$5.25.**

Point Cut Pruner —Cuts close and clean without the slightest injury to the bark, cuts that heal quickly. Both blades have sharp cutting edges. Has slide shift power slot for tough, heavy branches that gives 50 to 100 per cent increase in cutting power.

By mail, postpaid, \$5.25. Not postpaid, \$5.00.

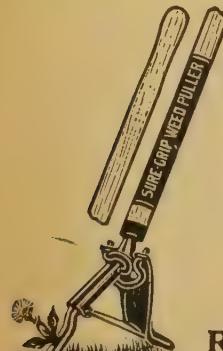
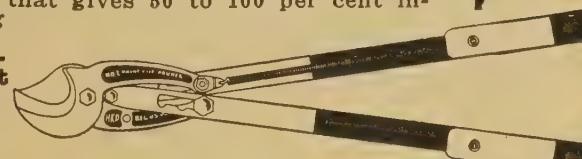


Sure-Grip Weed Puller —The only weed puller that will pull a little weed and not make a big hole. In any well-kept lawn there are but few big weeds, but there may be thousands of little weeds that will grow big and smother the grass if not removed while they are little. The problem is to get the weeds before they grow big and go to seed. The Sure Grip Weed Puller has solved the problem. **By mail postpaid, \$1.65. Not postpaid, \$1.50.**

Moss —For shipping vegetable plants and for florists. **Large bale \$3.00.**

Raffia —For tying up bunches of vegetables, tomato plants, grape vines, etc. **By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 60c; 5 lbs. \$2.50. Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 lbs. \$2.15; 10 lbs. \$3.50.**

Peat Moss —For mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flowers, evergreens and lawns. **By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bale (about 20 bushels) 4.00.**



CYCLONE SEED SOWER

The Cyclone is a splendid seed sower that will pay for itself in a few days in the time it will save, besides sowing grass and clover seeds and grain of all kinds faster and more evenly and uniformly than is possible by hand. It will sow as fast as you can walk, and the quantity can be regulated to any amount to the acre.

By mail postpaid, \$2.65. Not postpaid, \$2.30.

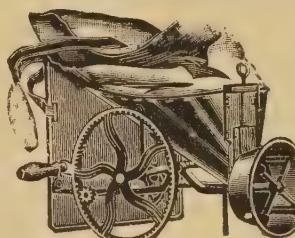


THE CYCLONE
SEED SOWER

THE SOWER THAT SCATTERS CYCLONE

CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER

This seeder will sow any of the seeds that are usually sown broadcast, such as clovers, grasses, millet, buckwheat, vetch, turnips and all grains, and will do it more evenly and uniformly than you can possibly seed them by hand. It sows 4 to 6 acres an hour, or about as fast as you walk. The quantity per acre can be regulated for thick or thin seeding as you prefer. Holds 22 qts. Price, by mail, postpaid, \$5.35. Not postpaid, \$5.00.



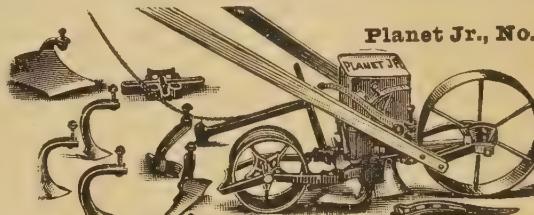
PLANET JR. GARDEN TOOLS

As yet the makers of Planet Jr. tools have not been allocated materials with which to make them.

Planet Jr. —They hope to have enough materials to make some tools so we are quoting them. Do not be too disappointed if we cannot supply the tool you want, for the supply of all garden tools will be severely limited.

Do you work your garden with an old-fashioned hoe or with modern tools like a Planet Jr.? If you could see one at work no argument would be necessary to convince you that you just have to have one. We have used them for more than thirty-five years and could not do without them.

No. 4 Drill and Single Wheel Hoe opens the rows, plants the seeds either in continuous rows or in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart; covers the seeds to the proper depth, firms the soil over the seeds and marks the next row all at one operation. The seed flow can be instantly opened and shut off, and automatically shuts off when turning at the end of a row. Changes from hill dropper to continuous row seeder in a moment. The opening plow and coverers are adjustable for depth and the handles to suit the height of the operator. The seed hopper holds 2 1/2 quarts. **\$21.00.**



No. 4-D Drill. Exactly like No. 4, but has no cultivating attachments. **\$16.75.**

No. 12. Double and Single Wheel Hoe. Will straddle the row and work both sides at once, or between the rows as you prefer. Has 2 hoes, 4 cultivator teeth, a pair of plows and 2 leaf lifters. **\$12.95.**

No. 16. Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow. Equipped with a pair of 6-in. hoes, 3 cultivator teeth, a large plow; 4-inch and 7-inch rakes and leaf guard. A splendid combination. **\$10.25.**



No. 17. Single Wheel Hoe. Exactly like No. 16, but has no rakes. **\$8.95.**

Jiffy Hoe —A splendid tool for the small garden. Has a 3-prong cultivator attachment and a strong plow; it cultivates, plows and weeds. The handle is adjustable to any height. **Price complete, \$2.50; without plow, \$2.00.**

No. 19. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Has a cultivating tooth for deep work, a 10-inch sweep for shallow work, and a plow; 15-inch wheel. **\$5.75.**

No. 119. Has a strong plow, two cultivator teeth, wide and narrow, a reversible attachment with 3-toothed cultivator and scuffle blade for weeding and shallow cultivation. 24-inch wheel. **\$4.10.**

SPRAYERS

All compressed air sprayers tested to 100 lbs. pressure.

No. 44-G. Compressed Air Sprayer —A splendidly built high-pressure sprayer, economical and easy to operate. The tank is of first quality material; all seams riveted, beaded and soldered; the pump cylinder is seamless brass, non-corrosive; the nozzle operates perfectly under all pressures; equipped with 22 inches of hose and a 2-foot brass extension pipe and automatic shut-off nozzle. It is dome topped, making it easy to drain; the 5½-inch opening allows easy filling without spilling and makes it easy to clean. Capacity 4 gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$7.00. Not postpaid, \$6.75.**

No. 34-G. Open Head Compressed Air Sprayer —The big head provides a large opening for filling and removal of residue from the tank. The high pressure pump is equipped with a self-lubricating seal valve plunger that develops ample air per stroke of the plunger. Equipped with 22 inches of hose and 2-foot extension pipe. Capacity 3½ gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$5.50. Not postpaid, \$5.25.**

No. 21-G. Funnel Top Compressed Air Sprayer

—The funnel top is for convenience and economy in filling, saving time and expensive spray solutions. The tank is built for high pressure and long service, will handle all sprays used on the farm and garden, whitewash, cold water paint, etc. Equipment same as No. 34. Capacity 3½ gallons. **By mail postpaid, \$4.50. Not postpaid, \$4.25.**

No. 45. Knapsack Sprayer

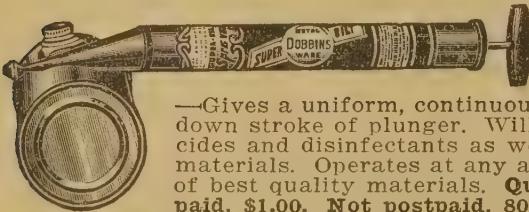
—Develops 100 lbs. pressure in seven strokes. A high-pressure continuous sprayer that delivers a fine misty spray. The head is wide for easy filling and cleaning; has a removable screen to remove particles that might choke the nozzle; 3 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe. Quickly changeable for left-hand or right-hand operators. A detachable bottom prevents dirt from getting into the operating part when set down for filling. 4-gallon galvanized steel tank. **By mail postpaid, \$17.00. Not postpaid, \$16.50.**



Wheelbarrow Spray Pump

—An ideal portable outfit for poultry houses, truck gardens, small orchards, vineyards and greenhouses; for whitewashing and applying cold-water paint and disinfectants. The pump cylinder and air chamber are of heavy seamless brass; the air chamber is 1½ ins. in diameter, 25 ins. long, and delivers a uniform fine spray at high pressure. The lever operated pump attaches to

the tank with two bolts, is easily removed for cleaning; fitted with dasher type agitator. Equipped with 12-gallon heavy galvanized steel tank, 16-inch wheel, 2-inch tire, 6 feet of hose, 2-foot brass extension pipe; universal nozzle. **Price complete \$13.50.**

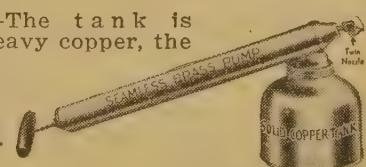


Continuous Sprayer

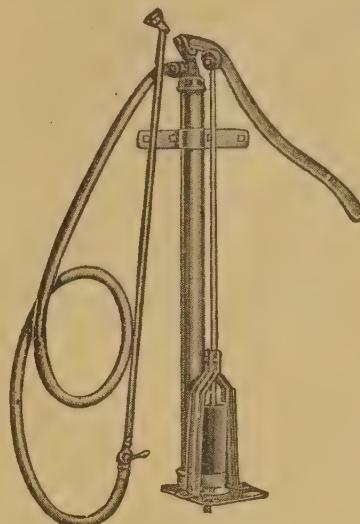
—Gives a uniform, continuous spray on both up and down stroke of plunger. Will spray fly oils, insecticides and disinfectants as well as regular spraying materials. Operates at any angle. Well constructed of best quality materials. **Quart size, by mail postpaid, \$1.00. Not postpaid, 80c.**

Copper Continuous Sprayer —The tank is

heavy copper, the pump cylinder is seamless brass to insure long wear. Slow pumping gives a continuous unbroken spray. Twin nozzles for straight and angle spraying. **None present- ly available.**



Hand Sprayer —Useful in small gardens, for spraying house plants, poultry houses, etc., sprays liquids in fine mist. **Quart size, by mail postpaid, 70c. Not postpaid, 50c.**



Barrel Spray Pump —A high pressure sprayer of large capacity for spraying orchards, vineyards and large field crops. Easily attached to any barrel. The double acting pump gives continuous high pressure discharge; a dasher type agitator operates with each stroke of the pump and cleans the large non-clog screener. Equipped with 10 feet of ¾-inch high pressure spray hose, a shut-off valve that can be locked for continuous spraying, 3-foot extension pipe and angle nozzle. Develops 200 pounds pressure, and will handle up to four discharge nozzles at one time. **Pump complete (without barrel), \$17.00.**

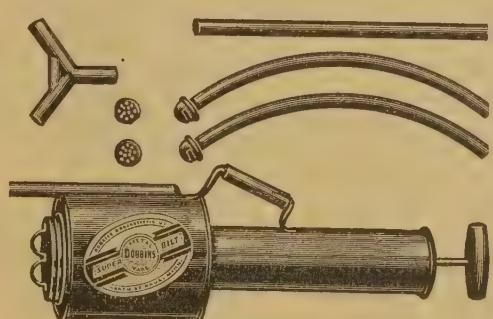
Spray Hose —¾ inch (diameter of hole). **14c per foot; ½ inch 15c per foot. Postage 2c per foot extra.**

ALL SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS ARE IN LIMITED SUPPLY

INSECTICIDE DUSTERS

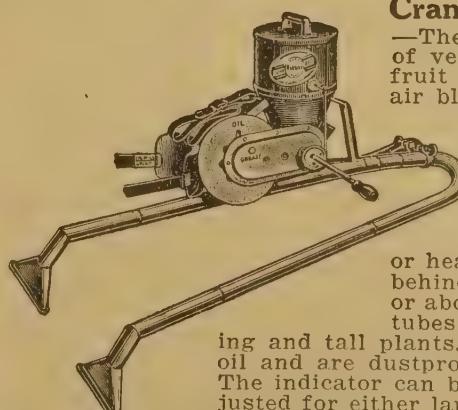
No. 132. Duster

—A serviceable duster for small gardens, one that distributes dry powder insecticides perfectly to the last particle either on top or under the leaves. The filler cap is easy to remove for refilling. **By mail postpaid, \$1.30. Not postpaid, \$1.10.**



No. 120 Duster

—Of larger capacity than No. 132 and better suited for larger areas. Every stroke of the plunger produces a powerful air blast that breaks up the powder into a fine dust that will reach all parts of the plant. Dusts perfectly all powdered insecticides on top or under the leaves. **By mail postpaid, \$2.90. Not postpaid, \$2.70.**



Crank Duster

—The ideal duster for large areas of vegetables, tobacco, cotton and fruit trees. It develops powerful air blast, delivering enough air at the nozzle to prevent clogging and breaks the powder into a fine floating dust. It can be adjusted to feed exactly the amount of insecticide required. Will handle any powder, light or heavy. Dusts either in front or behind the operator either under or above the foliage. The discharge tubes are adjustable for low growing and tall plants. The gears are steel, run in oil and are dustproof; the bearings are bronze. The indicator can be quickly and accurately adjusted for either large or small quantities of insecticide. The tubes are long enough to reach into fairly large fruit trees. **By mail postpaid, \$13.50. Not postpaid, \$13.00.**

THE PLANTER'S TIME TABLE

THERE IS SOMETHING TO PLANT EVERY MONTH IN THE YEAR.

Variety	When to Plant	Quantity For 100 Feet.	Quantity For an Acre.	Distance Between Rows.	Distance Apart in the Row.	Depth to Plant.	Pounds to the Bushel.
IN THE GARDEN							
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.....	Spring and Fall.	50 to 65 roots.	5,000 to 7,000	4 to 6 feet.	18 to 24 ins.	4 inches.	.....
BEANS, DWARF SNAP.....	April to Aug. 15.	1½ lbs.	75 lbs.	2 to 3 feet.	3 inches.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" POLE.....	May and June.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" DWARF LIMA.....	May, June, July.	1 to 1½ lbs.	30 to 60 lbs.	3 feet.	15 to 18 ins.	1½ inches.	60 lbs.
BEET, GARDEN.....	March to August.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	15 to 18 ins.	4 inches.	1 inch.	.....
" STOCK.....	April, May, June.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	2 to 2½ feet.	8 inches.	1 inch.	.....
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.....	March to July.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	2½ to 3 feet	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
CABBAGE, EARLY.....	Jan. to June., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	2½ to 3 feet	18 inches.	½ inch.	.....
" LATE.....	April to July.	1 oz.	6 to 8 ozs.	3 feet.	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CARROT.....	March to August.	1 oz.	3 to 4 lbs.	12 to 24 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
CELERY.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	½ oz.	3 lbs.	2 to 4 feet.	6 to 8 ins.	⅛ inch.	.....
COLLARDS.....	March to August.	1 oz.	½ lb.	2½ to 3 feet	2 feet.	½ inch.	.....
CORN, GARDEN.....	April to early August.	Lb., 100 hills.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 feet.	12 to 18 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	.....
CUCUMBER.....	April to July.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 feet.	4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
EGG PLANT.....	Feb., Mar., April.	½ oz.	6 ozs.	3 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
ENDIVE.....	March to Sept.	½ oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	1 foot.	¼ inch.	.....
KALE, SPRING.....	Feb. to April, July to Oct.	2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
" WINTER.....	Feb., Mar., Aug. to Oct.	1 to 2 ozs.	4 to 7 lbs.	18 inches.	6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
KOHL RABI.....	March to May, Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	1 lb.	18 inches.	5 to 6 inches.	½ inch.	.....
LETTUCE.....	Feb. to May, July to Oct.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	18 inches.	8 to 12 ins.	¼ inch.	.....
LEEK.....	Feb., March, Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	18 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MUSTARD.....	Feb., Mar., Apr., Sept., Oct.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
MELON, MUSK OR CANTALOUP.....	May and June.	Oz., 50 hills.	2 lbs.	4 to 6 feet.	¾ to 1 inch.	.....	.....
MELON, WATER.....	May and June.	Oz., 30 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....	.....
OKRA.....	April, May, June.	3 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	1 inch.	.....
ONION.....	Feb. to April—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	5 to 6 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	3 to 4 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSLEY.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug., Sept.	1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	12 to 18 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PARSNIP.....	March to July.	4 ozs.	5 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
PEAS, GARDEN.....	Feb. to May—Aug.	2 lbs.	90 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet	3 to 4 ins.	2 to 3 ins.	56 to 60 lbs.
PEPPER.....	Feb. to July.	Oz., 1200 plts.	½ to ¾ lb.	2 to 3 feet.	18 inches.	¼ inch.	.....
POTATOES, EARLY.....	March, April.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
" LATE.....	June, July.	½ peck.	10 to 12 bus.	3 feet.	15 inches.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
PUMPKIN.....	May and June.	Oz., 20 hills.	3 lbs.	8 to 10 feet.	8 to 10 feet.	1 inch.	.....
RADISH.....	Feb. to May, Aug. and Sept.	2 ozs.	8 to 10 lbs.	18 to 24 ins.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
RHUBARB.....	March and April.	1 oz.	8 to 10 lbs.	Trans. 4 feet	4 feet.	½ inch.	.....
SALSIFY.....	March to July.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	18 inches.	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SPINACH.....	Feb. to Apr., Aug. to Dec.	2 ozs.	12 to 15 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
SQUASH.....	April to July.	2 ozs. (hills).	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 feet.	3 to 4 feet.	1 inch.	.....
TOMATO.....	Jan. to July.	1 oz., 1500 plts.	4 ozs.	4 feet.	3 feet.	¼ inch.	.....
TURNIP and RUTABAGA.....	Feb., July to Sept. 15.	1 oz.	1½ to 2 lbs.	2 feet.	4 inches.	½ inch.	.....
ON THE FARM							
ALFALFA.....	Mar., April—Aug., Sept.	Broadcast.	20 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¾ to 1 inch.	60 lbs.
BEANS, NAVY.....	June and July.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	3 feet.	1 foot.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" SOY or SOJA.....	April, May, June.	1 lb.	15 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet.	6 inches.	1 inch.	60 lbs.
" VELVET.....	May and June.	.....	¼ to ½ bu.	5 feet.	2½ to 3 feet	3 to 4 ins.	60 lbs.
BROOM CORN.....	May and June.	2 ozs.	5 lbs.	3½ feet.	8 to 10 ins.	1 inch.	48 lbs.
CHUFAS.....	April to July.	1 lb.	1 to 1½ pks	2½ to 3 feet	15 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	40 lbs.
CLOVER, BURR.....	July to November.	Broadcast.	20 to 25 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	.....
" CRIMSON.....	July to October.	Broadcast.	15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
" LESPEDEZA.....	Feb., Mar. and April.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	25 lbs.
" SWEET.....	April, May—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	¼ inch.	.....
" OTHER KINDS.....	Feb., Mar.—Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast.	12 to 15 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	60 lbs.
CORN, FIELD.....	April to July.	Lb., 100 hills	10 to 12 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	12 to 18 ins.	2 inches.	56 lbs.
CROTALARIA.....	April to July	¼ lb.	15 to 20 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1½ to 2 inches.	.....
MILLET.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	½ inch.	50 lbs.
OATS.....	Feb. to Apr., Sept., Oct.	Broadcast.	2 to 3 bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	1 to 2 ins.	32 lbs.
PEANUTS.....	May and June.	1 lb.	35 to 40 lbs.	2½ to 3 feet	8 to 10 ins.	1 to 2 ins.	22 lbs.
PEAS, COW.....	May, June, July.	Broadcast.	1 to 1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	60 lbs.
" CANADA FIELD.....	Jan., Feb., March.	Broadcast.	1½ bus.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	4 inches.	60 lbs.
RAPE.....	Feb. to Apr. 15, Aug. to No.	2 ozs.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 2 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ inch.	.....
SORGHUM, SUGAR CANE.....	May and June.	4 ozs.	5 to 8 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	½ to 1 inch.	50 lbs.
TEOSINTE.....	May and June.	1 oz.	2 to 3 lbs.	3½ to 4 feet	4 to 6 ins.	1 inch.	.....
TOBACCO.....	January and February	.....	1 to 2 oz.	3½ to 4 feet	3 feet.	1-16 inch.	.....
VETCH.....	Feb., Mar.—July to Nov.	Broadcast.	25 to 30 lbs.	Broadcast.	Broadcast.	2 inches.	.....

BEGIN RIGHT—PLANT WOOD'S SEEDS—END RIGHT

Parcel Post Shipments

We ship by parcel post to any post office in the United States, and prepay the postage at postpaid prices as quoted in this catalog. If you live on an R. F. D. route your seeds will be delivered at your door; or if you prefer it, will ship by express charges prepaid.

"By mail postpaid" means we pay the postage. See page 63 about post-paid prices of field seeds.

"Not postpaid" means you pay the cost of transportation.

Parcel Post Rates

POUNDS	LOCAL.	First Zone, 1 to 50 Miles.		Second Zone, 50 to 150 Miles.		Third Zone, 150 to 300 Miles.		Fourth Zone, 300 to 600 Miles.		Fifth Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles.		Sixth Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.		Seventh Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.		Eighth Zone, all over 1,800 Miles.				
		\$.08	\$.08	\$.09	\$.10	\$.11	\$.12	\$.14	\$.15	\$.17	\$.19	\$.23	\$.26	\$.32	\$.37	\$.41	\$.48	\$.50	\$.59	\$.70
1	.07																			
2	.08	.10	.10	.11	.11	.13	.17	.22	.26	.33	.37	.41	.48	.50	.59	.70				
3	.08	.11	.11	.12	.12	.15	.21	.27	.33	.40	.48	.50	.59	.70						
4	.09	.12	.12	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.47	.59	.70								
5	.09	.13	.13	.13	.17	.24	.33	.40	.47	.59	.70									
6	.10	.14	.14	.19	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70										
7	.10	.15	.15	.21	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.86	1.03									
8	.11	.16	.16	.23	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92										
9	.11	.17	.17	.25	.25	.38	.54	.68	.86	1.03										
10	.12	.18	.18	.27	.27	.42	.59	.75	.95	1.14										
11	.12	.19	.19	.29	.29	.45	.64	.82	1.04	1.25										
12	.13	.21	.21	.31	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36										
13	.13	.22	.22	.33	.33	.52	.75	.96	1.22	1.47										
14	.14	.23	.23	.35	.35	.56	.80	1.03	1.31	1.58										
15	.14	.24	.24	.37	.37	.59	.86	1.10	1.40	1.69										
16	.15	.25	.25	.39	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80										
17	.15	.26	.26	.41	.41	.66	.96	1.24	1.58	1.91										
18	.16	.27	.27	.43	.43	.70	1.02	1.31	1.67	2.02										
19	.16	.28	.28	.45	.45	.73	1.07	1.38	1.76	2.13										
20	.17	.29	.29	.47	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24										
21	.17	.30	.30	.49	.49	.80	1.17	1.52	1.94	2.35										
22	.18	.32	.32	.51	.51	.84	1.23	1.59	2.03	2.46										
23	.18	.33	.33	.53	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57										
24	.19	.34	.34	.55	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68										
25	.19	.35	.35	.57	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79										
26	.20	.36	.36	.59	.59	.98	1.44	1.87	2.39	2.90										
27	.20	.37	.37	.61	.61	1.01	1.49	1.94	2.48	3.01										
28	.21	.38	.38	.63	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12										
29	.21	.39	.39	.65	.65	1.08	1.50	2.08	2.66	3.23										
30	.22	.40	.40	.67	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.34										
31	.22	.41	.41	.69	.69	1.15	1.70	2.22	2.84	3.45										
32	.23	.43	.43	.71	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56										
33	.23	.44	.44	.73	.73	1.22	1.81	2.36	3.02	3.67										
34	.24	.45	.45	.75	.75	1.26	1.86	2.43	3.11	3.78										
35	.24	.46	.46	.77	.77	1.29	1.92	2.50	3.20	3.89										
36	.25	.47	.47	.79	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00										
37	.25	.48	.48	.81	.81	1.36	2.02	2.64	3.38	4.11										
38	.26	.49	.49	.83	.83	1.40	2.08	2.71	3.47	4.22										
39	.26	.50	.50	.85	.85	1.43	2.13	2.78	3.56	4.33										
40	.27	.51	.51	.87	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44										
41	.27	.52	.52	.89	.89	1.50	2.23	2.92	3.74	4.55										
42	.28	.54	.54	.91	.91	1.54	2.29	2.99	3.83	4.66										
43	.28	.55	.55	.93	.93	1.57	2.34	3.06	3.92	4.77										
44	.29	.56	.56	.95	.95	1.61	2.39	3.13	4.01	4.88										
45	.29	.57	.57	.97	.97	1.64	2.45	3.20	4.10	4.99										
46	.30	.58	.58	.99	.99	1.68	2.50	3.27	4.19	5.10										
47	.30	.59	.59	1.01	1.01	1.71	2.55	3.34	4.28	5.21										
48	.31	.60	.60	1.03	1.03	1.75	2.61	3.41	4.37	5.32										
49	.31	.61	.61	1.05	1.05	1.78	2.66	3.48	4.46	5.43										
50	.32	.62	.62	1.07	1.07	1.82	2.71	3.55	4.55	5.54										
51	.32	.63	.63	1.09	1.09	1.85	2.76	3.62	4.64	5.65										
52	.33	.65	.65	1.11	1.13	1.92	2.87	3.76	4.82	5.87										
53	.33	.66	.66	1.13	1.13	1.96	2.92	3.83	4.91	5.98										
54	.34	.67	.67	1.15	1.15	1.99	2.98	3.90	5.00	6.09										
55	.34	.68	.68	1.17	1.17	2.03	3.03	3.97	5.09	6.20										
56	.35	.69	.69	1.19	1.19	2.06	3.08	4.04	5.18	6.31										
57	.35	.70	.70	1.21	1.21	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42										
58	.36	.71	.71	1.23	1.23	2.10	3.14	4.11	5.27	6.42										
59	.36	.72	.72	1.25	1.25	2.13	3.19	4.18	5.36	6.53										
60	.37	.73	.73	1.27	1.27	2.17	3.24	4.25	5.45	6.64										
61	.37	.74	.74	1.29	1.29	2.20	3.29	4.32	5.54	6.75										
62	.38	.76	.76	1.31	1.31	2.24	3.35	4.39	5.63	6.86										
63	.38	.77	.77	1.33	1.33	2.27	3.40	4.46	5.72	6.97										
64	.39	.78	.78	1.35	1.35	2.31	3.45	4.53	5.81	7.08										
65	.39	.79	.79	1.37	1.37	2.34	3.51	4.60	5.90	7.19										
66	.40	.80	.80	1.39	1.39	2.38	3.56	4.67	5.99	7.30										
67	.40	.81	.81	1.41	1.41	2.41	3.61	4.74	6.08	7.41										
68	.41	.82	.82	1.43	1.43	2.45	3.67	4.81	6.17	7.52										
69	.41	.83	.83	1.45	1.45	2.48	3.72	4.88	6.26	7.63										
70	.42	.84	.84	1.47	1.47	2.52	3.77	4.95	6.35	7.74										

Page	Asparagus Roots	3

<tbl

Kindly give below the names of any friends or neighbors who you think would be interested in receiving our catalog:

WOOD'S LAWN GRASSES



To Make a Lawn

Sow as early in the spring as possible. Dig or plow the ground deeply, pulverizing the clods. Work fertilizer into the soil and rake till smooth. Broadcast the seed thickly, half one way and half the other, cover lightly and roll or pack the soil to provide a firm seed-bed. Cut when two inches high, and cut regularly. Water generously twice a week; oftener in dry weather. Pull out weeds and coarse grasses with a lawn weeder and sow seeds where the weeds were. For lasting results, give the lawn a good application of fertilizer in the fall and spring. Ask for our **Lawn Grass Circular**.

How to Cut Your Lawn

A lawn should always be cut with a sharp mower so that the blades of grass are cut cleanly and not bruised. In hot weather raise the cut to at least 1 inch.

Renewing Old Lawns

Every spring and fall sow more seeds. Cut the grass close. Apply a good fertilizer generously (see below). Stir the soil with a sharp rake. Sow 1 pound of seed to 500 square feet, thicker on bare spots. Roll lightly and water freely.

What Grass to Sow

In Virginia and farther north, in westerly sections of the Carolinas and farther west, sow **Wood's Super-Green**, **Wood's Evergreen** and **Shady Park Lawn Grasses**. In other parts of South sow **Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass**. Under trees and shaded places sow **Wood's Shady Park Lawn Grass**.

Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 square feet; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

No one grass is suitable for making a lawn, so we have put into our Evergreen a well-balanced mixture of grasses that are at their best at all seasons, and will make a rich, deep green velvety lawn in as short a time as possible. It contains no coarse grasses.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c/lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 38c/lb.; 100 lbs. 37c/lb.

Wood's "Super Green" Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 sq. ft.; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

A combination of the finest turf grasses available. Contains only Certified Bent Grass, Chewing's Red Fescue, Poa Trivialis, Kentucky Blue Grass, and Red Top. No Clover. All seeds are of the highest grade, and will produce a thick even, velvety turf, even in shady locations. Recommended for lawns in Virginia, Piedmont and mountain sections of the Carolinas and Georgia, and all states north of Virginia. Should be used where particular care can be given.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs., \$2.75; 10 lbs., \$5.35; 25 lbs., \$12.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb., 55c; 5 to 24 lbs., 50c/lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 48c/lb.; 100 lbs. 47c/lb.

Wood's Dixie Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 200 sq. ft.; 90 to 100 lbs. sows an acre

In selecting grasses for this mixture we have taken only those that will give a velvety green lawn under the most trying conditions of summer heat and drought. It makes a quick and lasting growth. It is recommended especially for the easterly sections of the Carolinas and for states farther south. Not recommended for Virginia.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 55c; 5 lbs. \$2.25; 10 lbs. \$4.35; 25 lbs. \$10.15.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 45c; 5 to 24 lbs. 40c/lb.; 25 to 99 lbs. 38c/lb.; 100 lbs. 37c/lb.

Wood's Emerald Park Lawn Grass

1 lb. sows 150 square feet; 125 lbs. sows an acre

A blended mixture of fine quick-growing grasses that are adapted to the Middle and South Atlantic States. It contains none of the coarse grasses, nor those that grow in tufts. It is a good, all-around, general purpose lawn mixture for large areas, parks, athletic fields, etc.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.35; 25 lbs. \$7.65; 50 lbs. \$14.15.

Not postpaid 1 lb., 35c; 5 to 24 lbs. 30c/lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 28c/lb.; 100 lbs. 27c/lb.

Shady Park Lawn Grass

Few grasses thrive in shade. Our mixture is composed of dwarf grasses especially adapted to shady places under trees and around the house. Under trees apply a double quantity of fertilizer.

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 65c; 5 lbs. \$2.50; 10 lbs. \$4.85; 25 lbs. \$11.40; 50 lbs. \$20.65.

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 50c; 5 to 24 lbs. 45c/lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 43c/lb.; 100 lbs. 42c/lb.

White Dutch Clover

By mail postpaid, 1 lb. 95c; 5 lbs. \$4.00; 10 lbs. \$7.85; 25 lbs. \$18.90

Not postpaid, 1 lb. 80c; 5 to 24 lbs., 75c per lb.; 25 to 99 lbs., 73c/lb.; 100 lbs. 70c/lb.

Fertilizers For Lawns

Vigoro The ideal plant food for lawns and gardens. By mail postpaid, 5 lbs. 80c; 10 lbs. \$1.20; 25 lbs. \$2.10.

Not postpaid, 5 lbs. 45c; 10 lbs. 85c; 25 lbs. \$1.50; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

Wood's High-Grade Sheep Manure The supreme natural fertilizer, finely pulverized. Unequaled for lawns, gardens and shrubbery. Supplies all necessary plant elements and improves the fertility of the soil. Fine for mulching or as a liquid manure. A splendid fertilizer for making new lawns or top dressing old lawns. Use 10 lbs. to 100 square feet for mixing in soil and half that quantity for top dressing. 25 lbs. 85c; 50 lbs. \$1.50; 100 lbs. \$2.65; ton \$49.00. Prices are f.o.b. Richmond.

Peat Moss

Domestic. The highest grade; free from sand and dirt. Fine for mulching hotbeds, roses, perennial flower beds and evergreens and for lawns.

By mail postpaid, 10 lbs. \$1.05. Not postpaid, 10 lbs. 70c; 50 lbs. \$2.25; 100 lbs. \$3.50; bale (about 20 bushels) \$4.00.

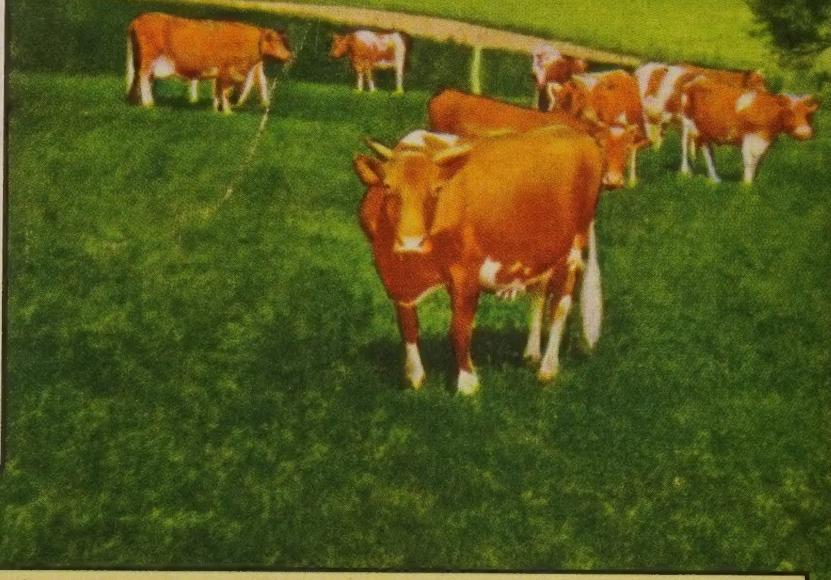
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE—100 lbs. 65c; ton \$10.00.

HYDRATED LIME—10 lbs. 20c; 50 lbs. 60c; 100 lbs. \$1.00.

Wood's Wilt-Resistant Ramshorn Peas



The earliest and longest yielding edible peas. They are large size, very uniform in shape, smooth skin, bright color and exceptionally fine flavored. Have long pods (7 to 8 inches and some occasionally 10 inches), with many more pods to the vine and considerably larger yields are obtained over ordinary black-eye peas.



WOOD'S SPECIAL GRASS AND CLOVER MIXTURE

Woods Permanent Pasture and Hay Mixtures produce nutritious crops over a long period at less seeding cost per acre. They are dependable.



Wood's Famous Ensilage Corn

PRODUCES GREATER TONNAGE, MORE GRAIN and FEEDING VALUE.

T. W. WOOD & SONS
SEEDSMEN SINCE 1879
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA